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The Naval History Society

1916

ANNUAL

OF

THE NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY

SEVENTH YEAR

1916

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

247 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

1916

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

From Its Foundation in 1909

Presidents

1909-'11	John Sanford Barnes, Late Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.
1911-'12	Stephen B. Luce, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.
1912-'14	Charles Henry Davis, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.
1914-	Caspar F. Goodrich, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

Vice-Presidents

1910-'12	French E. Chadwick, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.
1912-'14	Herbert L. Satterlee
1914-	Robert M. Thompson

Secretary-Treasurer

1909-	Robert W. Neeser

CHARTER

OF

The Naval History Society

[H. R. 24026]

[PUBLIC—No. 281]

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; James Barnes, of New York; Willard H. Brownson, of the District of Columbia; French E. Chadwick, of Rhode Island; William C. Church, of New York; George Dewey, of the District of Columbia; Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; Loyall Farragut, of New York; Caspar F. Goodrich, of Connecticut; Charles T. Harbeck, of New York; Grenville Kane, of New York; Stephen B. Luce, of Rhode Island; John F. Meigs, of Pennsylvania; Robert W. Neeser, of New York; Herbert L. Satterlee, of New York; Charles H. Stockton, of the District of Columbia; Charles W. Stewart, of the District of Columbia; Robert M. Thompson, of New York; Richard Wainwright, of the District of Columbia; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, and their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby, incorporated and made a body politic and corporate in the District of Columbia, by the name of "The Naval History Society"; and by that name may sue or be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal, and change the same at pleasure, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incidental to fraternal and benevolent corporations within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the object of such corporation shall be to discover and procure data, manuscripts, writings, and whatever may relate to naval history, science, and art, and the surroundings and experience of seamen in general and of

American seamen in particular, and to preserve same by publication or otherwise; and to acquire, establish, or maintain in the city of Washington or elsewhere, for the use of its members and others, a house or rooms having a library, reading room, and such other appurtenances and belongings as may be desired.

SEC. 3. That said corporation may adopt a constitution and by-laws, and shall have power to amend the same at pleasure: *Provided,* That they do not conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 4. That said corporation shall have the right to hold meetings at any place in the United States, but annual meetings for the election of officers shall be held in the city of Washington, where the principal office of said corporation shall be.

SEC. 5. That the said corporation shall have the power to take and hold, by gift, grant, purchase, or devise, real and personal property not exceeding in value five hundred thousand dollars, which shall not be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall be used and administered as a trust for the purposes of the corporation, and so far as unexpended transmitted to their successors for the further promotion of such purposes.

SEC. 6. That the government of such corporation shall be vested in a board of eleven managers, to be elected by the members of such corporation, and the corporation shall have such officers as its constitution and by-laws may prescribe. The incorporators herein named, or a majority of them, shall act as the board of managers until their successors in office are chosen at the first meeting of the Society after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 7. That this charter shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 8. That this Act shall take effect immediately on its passage.

Approved, August 21, 1912.

BY-LAWS

As Amended December, 1915

Section 1. The *Society* shall be composed of members, life members and honorary members.

Sec. 2. The *Annual Dues* for members shall be five dollars. Members who are two years in arrears in their dues may be dropped from the list of members by the Board of Managers after timely notice.

Sec. 3. The *Fee* for life members shall be one hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. Except by special vote of the Board of Managers, the number of Americans elected as *Honorary Members* shall not exceed ten, exclusive of the President of United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Admiral of the Navy, who shall be honorary members *ex-officio*.

Sec. 5. Special *Gifts* may be received. The Board of Managers, in acknowledgment, may, at its discretion, characterize the givers as patrons or benefactors, with the full rights of membership. Benefactors shall have the right to dispose of their membership by gift or bequest.

Sec. 6. The *Officers* of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the Society by the members present. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by one person.

Sec. 7. The *Board of Managers* shall consist of eleven members, including the President, the Vice-President, and the Secretary, who shall be members of the Board of Managers *ex-officio*. The remaining eight members shall be elected by ballot, two at each Annual Meeting to replace the outgoing class and to take office at the expiration of the term of such out-going class. They shall hold office for four years, or until the fourth annual meeting after their election.

Sec. 8. If a *Vacancy* occurs among the officers of the Society, or in the Board of Managers, the latter shall appoint a member of the Society to fill the office vacated during the unexpired term of his predecessor. Five members shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Managers.

Sec. 9. The *Annual Meeting* of the Society shall be held in the rooms of the Society, or at such other place in the city of Washington as the President may designate, on such a day in the month of December of each year as the Executive Committee may appoint. Members of all classes may vote at annual meetings by duly executed proxy.

Sec. 10. *Special Meetings* of the Society may be held after ten (10) days' notice of time and place, upon the call of the Board of Managers or by the Secretary upon the written request of twenty members. The objects of a special meeting must be stated in the call and the business confined to those objects.

Sec. 11. The *President* and *Vice-President* shall perform the usual duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 12. The *Secretary* shall keep the records and correspondence of the Society, issue the necessary notices, and until provision is made for a Librarian, he shall act in that capacity. He shall be the keeper of the seal of the Society.

Sec. 13. The *Treasurer* shall keep the accounts of the Society, receive and receipt for all dues and gifts and, under the direction of the Board of Managers, make all necessary investments and expenditures; and to this purpose, he is empowered, in his official capacity, to sign checks and vouchers and draw on the funds which the Society may have on deposit. The fiscal year shall begin on the first day of November.

Sec. 14. The *Accounts* of the Treasurer shall be audited by a committee of members appointed for that purpose by the President. No member of the Board of Managers shall be eligible for duty on the Auditing Committee, which shall present its report at the annual meeting of the Society in December.

Sec. 15. The *Board of Managers* shall have charge of the financial and other affairs of the Society. It shall meet from time to time, as necessary.

Sec. 16. An *Executive Committee* shall be appointed by the President from the members of the Board of Managers, to serve for the year ending on the thirty-first of December on which date the terms of office of the Officers and Managers shall expire. The Executive Committee shall consist of five members, including the President and the Secretary, who shall be members *ex-officio*.

Sec. 17. There shall be a *Nominating Committee*, appointed by the President at least one month before the annual meeting, whose duty it shall be to nominate the officers and managers for the coming year; this list of nominations shall be sent by the Secretary to all members, for their vote and approval in case they are not able to be present at the annual meeting. Members shall be at liberty to make independent nominations.

Sec. 18. The Board of Managers shall have the power to select for *Publication* any material embraced within the scope of the objects of the Society, to print the same in such form and numbers, as may in their judgment be appropriate, and at such time as may be expedient. They shall fix the price to be paid for each copy by non-members, but every member, whose dues are paid for the current year, shall be entitled to one copy of each publication.

Sec. 19. The *Executive Committee* shall have all the powers of the Board of Managers when the latter are not in session. The minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee shall be laid before the Board of Managers at the regular meetings.

Sec. 20. These *By-Laws* may be amended, at any annual meeting, or at a meeting specially called for the purpose. Proposed amendments are to be submitted to the Board of Managers through the Secretary at least thirty days before the meeting at which they are to be voted on.

LIST OF MEMBERS

January 31, 1916.

HONORARY MEMBERS (4)

The President of the United States
The Secretary of the Navy
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
The Admiral of the Navy

BENEFACTOR (1)

Thompson, Robert M., 1607 23rd St., Washington, D. C.

PATRON (1)

James, Arthur Curtis, 99 John St., New York, N. Y.

LIFE MEMBERS (49)

*Adams, Charles Francis
*Barnes, John Sanford
Bennett, James Gordon, 37 Avenue d'Iéna, Paris, France
Belmont, August, 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.
Bennett, T. G., 423 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
Bigelow, Poultney, Malden-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Blanding, Gordon, Belvedere, Marin Co., Calif.
*Bliss, Cornelius N.
Buckingham, Mrs. B. H., 1525 H St., Washington, D. C.
Church, William C., 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.
Clyde, William P., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Converse, Harry E., Marion, Mass.
Deering, Charles, 600 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Du Pont, Hon. Henry A., Wilmington, Del.
Du Pont, T. Coleman, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del.
Failing, Miss Mary F., 201 Fifth St., Portland, Ore.
Fearing, Daniel B., The Cliffs, Newport, R. I.
Ford, James B., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Fowler, Charles A., 1 East 39th St., New York, N. Y.
Freer, Charles L., 33 Ferry Ave. E., Detroit, Mich.
Gammell, William, 170 Hope St., Providence, R. I.
Higginson, Francis J., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y.
Hoffman, Samuel V., 258 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
*Hubbard, Thomas H.

* Deceased.

Huntington, Archer M., 15 West 81st St., New York, N. Y.
Iselin, C. Oliver, 36 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
King, George Gordon, 16 East 84th St., New York, N. Y.
Lathrop, Barbour, Bohemian Club, San Francisco, Calif.
Lloyd, William S., 233 Harvey St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lyman, Frank, 34 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
McHarg, Henry K., 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Marburg, Theodore, 14 West Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.
Newberry, John S., Detroit, Mich.
Newberry, Truman S., Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.
Paullin, Charles Oscar, 231 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Phoenix, Lloyd, 21 East 33rd St., New York, N. Y.
Proctor, Thomas R., Utica, N. Y.
*Robb, J. Hampden
Robinson, William M., 38 Rue de Lubec, Paris, France
Roosevelt, Hon. Franklin D., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
Russell, Archibald D., 34 East 36th St., New York, N. Y.
Satterlee, Herbert L., 49 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Schiff, Mortimer L., 52 William St., New York, N. Y.
Sears, David, care C. E. Cotting, P. O. Box 1155, Boston, Mass.
Stahl, Adolfo, 1880 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif.
Tod, J. Kennedy, Sound Beach, Conn.
Tod, Robert E., 5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.
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Vanderbilt, William K., 660 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer, Alexander, 1801 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wadsworth, W. A., Major, U.S.A., Geneseo, N. Y.
Warburg, Felix A., 52 William St., New York, N. Y .
Wayland, John Elton, 48 East 53rd St., New York, N. Y.
Weeks, Hon. John W., United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
*Westinghouse, George
Wetmore, George Peabody, Providence, R. I.

ANNUAL MEMBERS (420)

Adams, Brooks, Quincy, Mass.
Adams, F. B., Greenwich, Conn.
Addicks, Walter R., 4 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.
Admiralty Library, Whitehall, London, S. W., England.
Allen, Francis B., 61 Willard St., Hartford, Conn.
Allen, Charles H., 515 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
Allen, Gardner W., 419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Ames, Charles, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Amory, Copley, 9 Elmwood Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Anderson, Frank B., The Bank of California, San Francisco, Calif.
Anderson, P. Chauncey, 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
Anderson, R. C., Basset Wood, near Southampton, England
Appleton, Charles B., 20 Netherlands Road, Brookline, Mass.

* Deceased.

Armour, Allison V., care N. W. Brooks, 10 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
Armour, George A., Allison House, Princeton, N. J.
Army and Navy Club, Farragut Square, Washington, D. C.
Atkinson, Henry M., Electric Gas Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Ayer, Charles F., Hamilton, Mass.
Ayer, Frederick, Jr., 1004 Oliver Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Badger, Charles J., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 1823 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
Bagg, Dr. Charles P., 1024 Arapahoe St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Baker, Dr. George Fales, 1818 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Barber, Francis M., Captain, U.S.N., care National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.
Barnes, James, 20 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.
Barnes J. Sanford, Jr., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N. Y.
Behrend, Otto F., Erie, Pa.
Bensel, Walter, 149 Center St., New York, N. Y.
Bernhard, Alva D., Lieut., U.S.N., Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
Berwind, Edward J., 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Biddle, Edward, 1200 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Biddle, Nicholas, 50 East 76th St., New York, N. Y.
Bigelow, W. S., 56 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Bliss, Miss Elizabeth B., 1621 21st St., Washington, D. C.
Bliss, William, 6 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.
Blow, George P., La Salle, Ill.
Blue, Victor, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
Bodman, George M., 835 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Bonbright, William P., 14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Book, George M., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 414 W. Woodlawn Ave., San Antonio, Texas.
Lirbary of the Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.
Boush, Clifford J., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., U. S. Naval Station, Honolulu, Hawaii
Bowditch, Charles P., 111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Bowman, Charles G., Commodore, U.S.N., East Main St., Delphi, Ind.
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Bristol, A. L., Lieut., U.S.N., U.S.S. Birmingham, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
Bristol, Mark L., Captain, U.S.N., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
British Museum, care B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England
Brown, Wm. Reynolds, 18 E. 41st St., New York, N. Y.
Bronson, Willard H., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., care Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.
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Butler, William Allen, 54 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

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Chandler, Lloyd H., Captain, U.S.N., U.S.S. New Hampshire, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
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Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C., 69 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
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Clark, C. M., 321 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, Charles E., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., The Ontario, Washington, D. C.
Clark, George R., Captain, U.S.N., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
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Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
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Eppley, Mrs. Marion, Princeton, N. J.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
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Eustis, George P., 1717 Eye St., Washington, D. C.

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Gibbons, John H., Captain, U.S.N., 1719 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Gleaves, Albert, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., U.S.S. Birmingham, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
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Goodrich, Caspar F., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Pomfret, Conn.
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Harbeck, Charles T., 306 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Harris, Uriah P., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 2123 California St., Washington, D. C.
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Harvard University, Library of, Cambridge, Mass.
Havemeyer, Henry O., Mahwah, N. J.
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Herreshoff, Nathaniel Greene, 6 Walley St., Bristol, R. I.

Hicks, Thos. H., Pay Inspector, U.S.N., Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Holstein, Otto, care Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co., Guayaquil, Ecuador, S. A.
Hood, John, Captain, U.S.N., U.S.S. Texas, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
Hoogewerff, John A., Captain, U.S.N., U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.
Hornblower, Henry, 60 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
Horner, Miss M. F., Malvern, Chester Co., Pa.
Houghton, Clement S., 60 State St., Boston, Mass.
Hoyt, C. Sherman, Harlan & Hollingsworth Corp., Wilmington, Del.
Humphreys, Frank Landon, Morristown, N. J.
Humphreys, Henry H., Lieut.-Col., U.S.A., 2661 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Hunt, Livingston, Pay Director, U.S.N., Navy Pay Office, Newport, R. I.
Hunt, Ridgely, Lieut., U.S.N., 1155 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.
Hutchison, Benjamin F., Captain, U.S.N., U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Ide, George E., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 1128 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Ingersoll, Royall E., Lieut., U.S.N., U.S.S. Saratoga, Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Calif.
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Iselin, Adrian, Jr., 711 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Isham, Edward Swift, "Ormsby Hill," Manchester, Vt.

Jacobs, Abraham Lincoln, 30 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
Jacques, William H., Little Boars Head, N. H.
James, Henry C., 1018 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
James, Mrs. Julian, 1602 20th St., Washington, D. C.
Jameson, J. Franklin, Carnegie Institute of Washington, Washington, D. C.
Jewell, Charles T., Comdr., U.S.N., 2135 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Jewell, Theodore F., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 2135 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Jirdinston, W. C., The Spalding, Moline, Ill.
Johnston, Marbury, Captain, U.S.N., Naval Station, New Orleans, La.
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Josephthal, L. M., 26 East 73rd St., New York, N. Y.
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Kirk, Alan G., Ensign, U.S.N., U.S.S. Utah, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
Knapp, Harry S., Captain, U.S.N., General Board, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
Knepper, Chester M., Captain, U.S.N., 19 West Main St., Somerset, Pa.
Knight, Austin M., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lambert, Richard E. A., care Auto Service Supply Co., Alakea St., Honolulu, T. H.
Lathrop, Bryan, 120 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Ill.
Lauder, George, Jr., Greenwich, Conn.
Lawrence, Newbold T., Lawrence, L. I.
Lee, Charles N., Farmington, Conn.
Leet, Grant, 725 14th St., Washington, D. C.
Legare, Alex B., 1636 Farragut Sq., Washington, D. C.
Leon, Maurice, 60 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Lestelle, Charles T., 12 rue Cortambert, Paris, France
Lincoln, Charles Henry, 23 Dean St., Worcester, Mass.
Lindsley, John M., 242 Main St., Orange, N. J.
Lodge, Hon. Henry Cabot, 1765 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
Longfellow, A. W., 1124 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
Loring, Hon. Wm. Caleb, 2 Gloucester St., Boston, Mass.
Low, Hon. Seth, 30 East 64th St., New York, N. Y.
Luce, Stephen B., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 15 Francis St., Newport, R. I.
Lundberg, Kurt M., New York Yacht Club, 37 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.
Lynch, Charles McKenna, Seminary Ave., Greensburg, Pa.

McCauley, E., Jr., Lieut Com., U.S.N., Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
McComb, Millington B., Lieut., U.S.N., U.S.S. Drayton, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
McCombs, William F., 96 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
MacCorkle, William A., Charleston, W. Va.
Macdonough, Glen, 1186 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
McElroy, G. W., U.S.N., care Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.
MacArthur, Arthur, Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., U.S.S. Nebraska, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
Macdonald, Colin I., 27 East 83rd St., New York, N. Y.
Macdonald, Gordon, Morristown, N. J.

Magruder, John H., Lieut., U.S.N., U.S.S. Wyoming, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
Manning, Cleveland P., 216 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
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Mason, Newton E., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 1973 Biltmore St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts, State Library of, Boston, Mass.
Mather, Samuel, Western Reserve Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Mather, William G., 114 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Mathes, Stanley M., Asst. Paymaster, U.S.N., U.S.S. Yorktown, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
Mayo, Claude B., Lieut., U.S.N., U.S.S. Birmingham, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.
Maxwell, William J., Captain, U.S.N., Naval Station Guam
Meigs, John F., Wayne, Delaware Co., Pa.
Mercantile Library, 10th St., above Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Morrison, W. L., Captain, U.S.N., U.S.S. Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
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Murphy, Paul St. C., Colonel, U.S.M.C., Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Neeser, Rudolph, Convent Station, N. J.
New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
New York Yacht Club Library, 37 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.
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Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
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Pennysylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
Perkins, Hon. George C., Vernon Height, Oakland, Calif.
Perry, Thomas, Port Deposit, Md.
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Pratt, Dallas B., 24 West 48th St., New York, N. Y.
Princeton University, Library of, Princeton, N. J.
Puleston, William D., Lieut., U.S.N., Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
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Reeve, C. McC., General, U.S.A., Minnetonka Beach, Minn.
Reichs-Marine-Amts, Hauptbibliothek des, Koenigin-Augusta-strasse 38 Berlin W. 10, Germany
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Robinson, Mrs. Moncure, Paoli, Pa.
Rockfeller, Percy A., Greenwich, Conn.
Rodgers, Frederick, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., St. James, L. I., N. Y.
Rodgers, John A., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Havre de Grace, Md.
Rodgers, Thomas S., Captain, U.S.N., The Albany, Washington, D. C.
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Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, Society, 814 San Fernando Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
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Stewart, Charles W., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
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Stillwell, Louis B., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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Strassburger, Ralph B., Gwynedd Valley, Pa.
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Strong, Miss Julia D., 3 Du Pont Circle, Washington, D. C.
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Sumner, George W., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 507 East Main St., Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.
Sweet, Henry N., 63 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
Swift, William, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Tams, J. Frederic, 52 Pine St., New York, N. Y.
Taylor, Montgomery M., Comdr., U.S.N., U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Taylor, Nelson S. M., 1119 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Terry, Rev. Roderick, "Linden Gate," Newport, R. I.
Thomas, Joseph B., 132 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.
Tichenor, John S., 124 East 28th St., New York, N. Y.
Tompkins, Hamilton B., 11 Redmond St., Newport, R. I.
Townley, J. M., 626 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Treadwell, Thomas, Lieut.-Col., U.S.M.C., Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Tuckerman, Paul, Tuxedo, N. Y.

Untermyer, Alvin, Riverside, Calif.
U. S. Naval Academy Library, Annapolis, Md.
U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C. (3 subscriptions)
U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
University of California Library, Berkeley, Calif.
University of Michigan, General Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb.

Van Brunt, W. D., Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.
Villard, Oswald G., 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.
Vreeland, Charles E., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., The Westmoreland, Washington, D. C.

Wadleigh, George H., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Lexington, Mass.
Wainwright, Richard, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 1264 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
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Walker, J. Bernard, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Wallace, James G., 39 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J.
Ward, Francis E., 565 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Ward, Henry H., 1080 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Werlich, Percival J., Captain, U.S.N., St. Luke's Hospital, 113th St. West and Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.
Whitehouse, Francis M., Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.
Whiteley, Henry, McCullough Iron Co., Wilmington, Del.
Wickes, Forsyth, 266 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Wilson, Mrs. R. T., Palmetto Bluff, S. C. (Express Savannah, Ga.)
Winthrop, Beekman, 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
Wise, William C., Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va.
Wood, Thomas C., 81 New St., New York, N. Y.
Woodhull, Gen. Maxwell V. Z., 2033 G St., Washington, D. C.
Woolsey, John Munro, 27 William St., New York, N. Y.
Wygant, Benyaurd, B., Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

EXCHANGES (4)

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Fenway, Boston, Mass.
Society for Nautical Research, 9 Wilbraham Place, London, Eng.
United States Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

December 30, 1915

The fourth annual meeting of The Naval History Society, Incorporated, was, under the terms of the Act of Incorporation, held in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the rooms of the Library of the Navy Department, on Thursday afternoon, December 30, 1915, at four o'clock.

The following members and invited guests were present: The Secretary of the Navy; the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral T. E. Jewell, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral J. M. Hawley, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral J. P. Merrell, U.S.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Gordon Kane; Judge Advocate General Ridley McLean, U.S.N.; Mr. Charles W. Stewart; Mr. Poultney Bigelow; Mr. Grant Leete; Chief Engineer Absalom Kirby, U.S.N.; Mr. Robert W. Neeser, and Mr. Charles Henry Lincoln.

In the absence of Admiral Goodrich, the meeting was called to order by Admiral Jewell.

As printed copies of the minutes of the last meeting had previously been sent to each member of the Society, the motion was made, seconded, and carried, to dispense with the readings of the minutes, after which the Secretary's and Treasurer's annual reports were read and accepted.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the officers for the coming year, and the following nominations made by the Nominating Committee and previously submitted to the members of the Society for their consideration were then read:

For President, Read Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N.
For Vice-President, Mr. Robert M. Thompson.
For Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Robert W. Neeser.

For Members of the Board of Managers:

To Serve until January, 1917

Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N.,
Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer.

To Serve until January, 1918

Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee,
Mr. William S. Lloyd.

To Serve until January, 1919

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N.,
Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N.

To Serve until January, 1920

Mr. James Barnes,
Mr. Grenville Kane.

And there being none other offered, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the aforesaid gentlemen as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Members of the Board of Managers.

The following amendments to the By-Laws, having previously been submitted in writing to the members, were then presented to the meeting and, after debate, adopted:

Sec. 6. The *Officers* of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the Society by the members present. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by one person.

Sec. 7. The *Board of Managers* shall consist of eleven members, including the President, the Vice-President, and the Secretary, who shall be members of the Board of Managers *ex-officio*. The remaining eight members shall be elected by ballot, two at each annual meeting to replace the outgoing class and to take office at the expiration of the term

of such out-going class. They shall hold office for four years, or until the fourth annual meeting after their election.

Sec. 12. The *Secretary* shall keep the records and correspondence of the Society, issue the necessary notices, and until provision is made for a Librarian, he shall act in that capacity. He shall be the keeper of the seal of the Society.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, being introduced then, addressed the meeting as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: This is really new business of the Society that I want to talk about. It relates to the accomplishment of what we have had in mind since the very beginning of the Society in the New York Yacht Club many years ago —a permanent home.

"Last year and the year before, at the annual meetings, the matter was taken up in more or less detail. We had the benefit at that time of the help and advice of Mr. Adams, who is no longer with us, but I think it was Mr. Adams' enthusiasm as much as anything else which kept the subject alive during its infancy, and now we have placed it on a definite footing.

"The President of the Society has appointed a Building Committee and has appointed me as Chairman of that Committee. Invitations have been sent out to a number of gentlemen to serve, and I should be glad to have additional names suggested for the Committee. We have proceeded on the idea that we should go ahead at once to get funds for a building, but in view of the fact that the Committee has not yet been entirely organized, I can only give you my own personal idea of the plan we should follow. I should be very glad if every member of the Society would speak to me personally or write to me any suggestions they may wish to make.

"My idea is, and this is based on what was said last year and the year before, that we should take steps at once to get land in the District of Columbia either by an Act of Congress as a gift from the Government, or by purchase, and should then proceed to raise sufficient money to put up the first section of a building, which afterwards could be ex-

tended to meet the needs of the Society. I have taken up the matter with a number of Members of Congress, who are also members of this Society. I think there will be no particular difficulty in getting land from Congress as a site on some Government property in Washington but it depends a little upon whether the Government can offer us a site which will be acceptable to the Society. It seems to me that we do not want to go ahead with a building unless we are quite sure that the site will be permanently a suitable and attractive spot. It therefore depends a little upon what the Government can offer us as to whether we accept from the Government or go out in the public market and purchase land now owned by private individuals.

"A number of locations have been suggested. Sites on the parkway just beyond the Pan-American Building, a site near the National Museum in the Mall, a site on 17th Street, opposite the War Department, and a site on Lafayette Park have been suggested. The last two are privately owned. There is such a wide field of selection that what I am trying to do now is to get together all the possibilities and then discuss the matter very carefully with officers of the Society and with members of the Society, in addition to the Building Committee, so that when we do decide on a site, it will represent the best opinion of the Society as a whole.

"The next step will be the raising of sufficient funds to put up the first section of the building. I think it has been very well shown in all modern buildings of this kind that they should be planned with the idea of subsequent expansion. So whatever land we get, and whatever building we erect, it is essential that they be large enough for very great expansion. We do not want to be limited in the future.

"I have talked with a number of architects in regard to the cost, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that about $150,000 would be sufficient to put up a preliminary section that would give us a building with a front door and completed section of the front and would run back so as to give us sufficient rooms to house what collections the Society now owns. At the same time the Building Committee must work on an endowment. There is no use for us to put up a $150,000 structure unless we have in sight the funds to pay for

the heat and light and janitor service and repairs. Such a fund can, I think, be raised at the same time. It has been very gratifying to hear that the rooms of the Society in New York are to be opened next month, and I think they will show to those who go there the very great importance of having the collections eventually placed in the National Capitol.

"There are several other matters that I want to refer to very briefly.

"It has occurred to me in the past three years that I have been connected with the active service, that our membership in the Navy is ridiculously small. The very knowledge of the existence of the Society among naval officers on the active list is absurdly limited. Every effort should be made to spread knowledge of the Society among the officers of the Service and to add to our list of members from among them.

"In the same way I believe that naval history of the United States is insufficiently taught at the Naval Academy. This is perhaps a matter which the Society should not take up officially as it is not exactly within its province, but it is within the province of those members of the Society who are actively connected with the naval service. It is only in that we can get improvement in the knowledge of our history.

"There is one other thing which I want to call to the attention of the Society, and that is co-operation with other societies working along the same lines. For instance, I was in Boston last week and Mr. A. Wadsworth Longfellow, whose own particular hobby is the Marine Museum in Boston, told me that they frequently have to refuse gifts because of the fact that they either have duplicates of the proposed gifts or that they have no facilities for exhibition. Mr. Longfellow suggested that there should be a very close touch between the Marine Museum in Boston and this Society, in order that, if they have any duplicates, we may exchange with them or if they hear of some historical collections which they do not want, they could put us in the way of getting them for the Naval History Society.

"There is also in Boston the quite remarkable collection which exists at the Navy Yard. It is called the 'Naval Lyceum,' and is the only one left of several which existed in the service fifty years ago. When we get a home down here of our own, I sincerely hope that the Naval Lyceum will eventually merge its entire collection with that of the Naval History Society. At the Boston Yard it is housed in an old building. It has been very greatly improved by the officers of the Yard, but is practically unknown to the public, is not visited by the public, and does nobody any good where it is.

"During the past year there have been a number of collections sold at auction or offered for sale, and I want to urge again, as I urged last year, that if we know of any individuals interested in extending our collections, we should get in touch with them. I suggest that a fund be created, it need not be large, for the purchase of articles of historical interest which come into the market.

"This past year the chief collection offered for sale was the collection of Commodore Conner, which contained his diaries, and some most interesting letters written from the Mexican coast in '45, '46, '47, and a number of other letters of his family and of officers who served with him. The public library of New York bought a portion of these papers and I myself acquired most of the rest. The Society, I think, should keep in touch with the ultimate destination of all such collections and keep a record of them."

The regular order of business of the meeting having been concluded, and there being no further matters to be considered, a discussion followed on the various questions raised.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

For the Year 1915

I have the honor of submitting the following report of the affairs of the Society for the year just drawing to a close:

The membership, as in past years, has steadily increased. We have now four honorary members, one benefactor, one patron, forty-eight life members, four hundred and three annual members, and four exchange members—a total of 458 members of all classes, as against 349 last year and 294 the year previous.

The Society has had to regret the loss, through death, of several of its best friends. Among these was Mr. Charles Francis Adams. The Board of Managers at a meeting held last April passed resolutions on the death of its distinguished member, which were communicated, with expressions of our great loss, to Mr. Adams' family.

The volume of publications issued to the members on their subscription for the current year included the volume containing the *LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE CRUISES OF GUSTAVUS CONYNGHAM, A CAPTAIN OF THE CONTINENTAL NAVY,* 1777-1779. This book at last presented the complete story of one of the most picturesque characters of our Revolutionary Navy and the Society is to be congratulated on having been able to present documents of such historic interest on the early relations of the young republic with her ally, France.

Other volumes are now in preparation. *THE CATALOGUE OF THE JOHN S. BARNES MEMORIAL LIBRARY* will shortly be ready for distribution. The papers relating to the Naval Operations of 1781 between the fleets of Admiral Graves and De Grasse will be published for the coming year, under the editorship of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N. A book of *AMERICAN NAVAL SONGS AND BALLADS,* edited by Rear Admiral Charles

H. Davis, U.S.N., and Robert W. Neeser, is in preparation. And other publications are under consideration.

Owing to the unexpected addition to our membership last winter, it was found necessary to increase the edition of our publications to 600 copies. It is now probable that in future volumes this will have to be still more enlarged. This is one of the most gratifying evidences of the Society's growth.

Last July the Board of Managers had the pleasure of announcing to the members of the Society the gift, made by Mr. James Barnes, one of the founders of the Society and at present a member of its Board of Managers, of the well-known collection of original manuscripts, letters, log books, etc., connected with the history of the United States Navy, made by his father, the late Captain John S. Barnes, U.S.N., as well as books, pamphlets and prints on the same subject, comprising in all about 3,500 volumes. This splendid gift was accepted by the Board of Managers in behalf of the Society and it was installed this Fall in fireproof quarters rented for the purpose. On January 10th the formal opening of the John S. Barnes Memorial Library will be held in New York City, and it is hoped that the members will often avail themselves of its facilities and take an interest in the movement to eventually provide a permanent home for the Society and the proper housing of its unique collection.

It is with great pleasure that the Secretary announces the reading of a paper on SEA POWER, THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN OUR STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE, prepared by Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., at the joint meeting of this Society with the American Historical Association on Friday morning, December 31st, at ten-thirty o'clock. It is hoped that those of our members who can, will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend this very interesting session.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Fiscal Year 1914-1915

November 1, 1915.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor of submitting the following report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1915:

Income for the Fiscal Year 1914-1915

Cash balance on hand November 1, 1914	$1,800.26
From annual dues	1,920.10
From life membership fees	900.00
By sale of publications	412.80
From interest on investments and deposits	363.98
By refund on overpayment on transcripts from French archives	22.46
By subscriptions to the Library Fund	750.00
By subscriptions to the Building Fund	1,236.10
By gifts	75.00
	$7,480.70

Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1914-1915

To printing, binding, and mailing 500 copies of Volume V of publications	$1,836.05
To printing, binding, and mailing 600 copies of Volume VI of publications	1,870.28
To rental of safe deposit box	5.00
To expressage and postage	208.65
To printing	245.60
To typewriting	110.70
To transcripts for Volumes VI, VII and VIII	151.07
To exchange on out-of-town checks	5.45

To rental of rooms for Library in Aeolian Hall (one month)	87.50
To binding of books	9.25
To refund on overpayment of book purchased	1.00
To purchase of painting of the Burning of the Philadelphia	75.00
To payment on account of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R. Bond	4.45
Miscellaneous	3.61
	$4,613.61
Cash balance in Guaranty Trust Company	2,867.09
	$7,480.70

Financial Statement of the Naval History Society

October 31, 1915

Assets

ENDOWMENT FUND

$1,000	P. Lorilard Co. 1951 5%	
1,000	Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Co. 1951 5%	
1,000	United States Steel Corp. sinking fund 5%, 1963	
1,000	Kansas, Colorado and Pacific R.R. 1938 1st 5%	
1,000	Erie Railroad Co. 1996 1st cons. 4%	
1,000	Public Service Corporation of New Jersey 6%	
1,000	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R. 10 shares stock	
500	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R. 1932 conv. 4½%	
	At market value	$6,208.00

CURRENT ASSETS

Dues receivable	145.00

UNSOLD PUBLICATIONS

To 565 copies of Volumes I-VI	2,825.00

CASH ON HAND

With the Guaranty Trust Company of New York		
Building Fund	$1,236.10	
Library Fund	672.50	
Cash on deposit	958.49	
		2,867.09
		$12,045.09

LIABILITIES

None.

The Treasurer wishes to avail himself of this opportunity to express his appreciation in behalf of the Society to the members who so generously made possible the Society's present library quarters. Thanks to Colonel Thompson, Mr. Satterlee, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. James, Admiral Stockton, Mr. J. Sanford Barnes and Mr. James Barnes, who very kindly contributed to the Library Fund, the housing of the Society's collections was made possible for the coming year.

In addition the thanks of the Society are due to the following members who contributed to the Building Fund: Mr. Adrian Iselin, Captain Chandler, Admiral Luce, Captain Niblack, Admiral Knight, Senator DuPont, Mr. Phoenix, Mr. Longfellow, and Mr. Bagg.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT W. NEESER,
Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS OF THE NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The John S. Barnes Memorial Library.

The letters and papers of Captain Henry A. Wise, U.S.N., 1861-1864.

The papers of John Ericsson.*

The private and public papers and correspondence of Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the Civil War under Gideon Welles.

The papers of Rear Admiral E. Y. Macauley, U.S.N., including his journal of the Perry Expedition to Japan in 1853 (illustrated in colors).*

The Journal of Alexander Gallop on board the U. S. S. Frigate *Brandywine* and Schooner *Dolphin,* October 19, 1827—October 9, 1829.*

The diaries and letters of Lieutenant Francis G. Dallas, U.S.N.

Transcripts from the British Admiralty (London) of the Out Letters, Secret Letters, Orders and Instructions issued by the Admiralty to Admirals Shuldham and Graves on the North American Station, 1774-1776. Two volumes.*

Transcripts from the British Admiralty (London) of the Out Letters, Secret Letters, Orders and Instructions issued by the Admiralty to Admiral Thomas Graves, R. N., on the North American Station, 1781, and extracts from the logs of ships in his fleet.

Transcripts from the Archives de la Marine (Paris) of the logs of the *Pluton, Languedoc* and *Le Citoyen* (July 16-Sept. 20, 1781), ships in the fleet of Admiral De Grasse during the operations which culminated in the Fall of Yorktown. Three volumes.

* The collections marked with an (*) are deposited with the division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The remaining collections are in the Society's library and rooms, in Aeolian Hall, New York City.

PUBLICATIONS

Issued by the Society

For 1910—Volume I—*The Logs of the Serapis, Alliance, Ariel, Under the Command of John Paul Jones,* 1778-1780. Edited by John S. Barnes.

For 1911—Volume II—*The Narrative of Nathaniel Fanning, an Officer of the Revolutionary Navy.* Edited by John S. Barnes.

For 1912—Volume III—*The Despatches of Molyneux Shuldham, Vice-Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Ships in North America,* January-July, 1776. Edited by Robert W. Neeser.

For 1913—Volume IV—*The Out-Letters of the Continental Marine Committee and Board of Admiralty,* 1776-1780. Volume I, Edited by Dr. Charles Oscar Paullin.

For 1914—Volume V—*The Out-Letters of the Continental Marine Committee and Board of Admiralty,* 1776-1780. Volume II, Edited by Dr. Charles Oscar Paullin.

For 1915—Volume VI—*Letters and Papers relating to the Cruises of Gustavus Conyngham, a Captain of the Continental Navy,* 1777-1779. Edited by Robert W. Neeser.

In Preparation: *The Despatches of Admiral Thomas Graves, R. N., American Naval Songs and Ballads,* and *The Papers of Francis G. Dallas.*

GERMANS·AS·EXPONENTS OF·CULTURE

BY

FRITZ VON FRANTZIUS

N ANSWER TO AN ARTICLE BY
ROFESSOR BRANDER MATTHEWS
OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE
EW YORK TIMES OF SEPT. 20, 1914

hicago, U. S. A., October 20th, 1914

Price, 10 Cents

German Achievements

Philosophy
Science
Art
Inventions
Discoveries
Finance
Commerce

Fourth Edition

Germans as Exponents of Culture

An article appeared on September 20th in the New York Times on this subject by a Professor of the Columbia University, Brander Matthews, attacking the Germans as exponents of Culture, nevertheless, it may interest the public to hear the other side of this theme, in as far as the subject was treated by Mr. Matthews rather superficially, and as a layman it gives me great pleasure to take up the challenge of Prof. Matthews.

In the first place, what does the Professor mean by the word "culture"? Is it measured merely by occasional budding of literature, discoveries or development of such? Then perhaps in the opinion of some people Tolstoi and Turgenief as literary geniuses, or Marconi as an inventor may place Russia and Italy at the head of all culture and civilization. Tolstoi to the greatest extent, is the product of his time, the depressed conditions of the Russian peasant and so on. We very likely would never have heard of a Marconi wireless if Hertz, a German, some twenty years ago, had not discovered the electro-magnetic waves. Now, is it invention alone or a few literary geniuses that place one nation ahead of the other?

The word "culture" embraces a world of achievements, which combined, in a measure, speak as a unit, and only as

such can be brought in contrast with that of other nations. One of the principal things is the providing of adequate means of self-protection of a government against attacks by its enemies, as one blunder in this way might cause the downfall of a nation (study history). High standard of hygienic and sanitary conditions, cleanliness, scientific manufacturing of foodstuffs and drugs, high standard of modern utilities such as water systems, lighting, transportation, expedient telegraph and telephone service, laws of order and safety towards protection of life and welfare of its people in all its branches, as public thoroughfares and gathering places, insurances, pensions, invalid funds, etc., high standard of schools and general institutions of learning in all arts and sciences, as well as finance and commerce, small percentage of illiterates, high moral standard as a nation, ethic—honorable character (not to spread constant lies in war and in times of peace), humanity, especially in warfare (not to gouge out soldiers' eyes) and the way to treat prisoners; certain dignity as a nation in curbing the black and yellow races, sufficient pride and self-control of a white nation not to antagonize the yellow race against the white in an effort to annihilate a white nation, principles of highest honor, efficiency in agricultural production, discoveries, inventions, developments of same, up-to-date conveniences in country and city life, ways and means to keep down pauperism (slums), and people from starving, protection of the aged and invalids, ability to compete with foreign trade, protection of international laws as to patents and copyrights (no violation of same), court of justice to give equal protection to the poor as well as the rich, etc., etc., comfort in traveling and living, good hotels and eating places at moderate prices,

hygienic and healthy cooking. These and many other things are but a part of the comprehensive word "culture."

Let us but touch upon a few of these put in doubt by Prof. Matthews.

Professor! As you have "sat for more than forty years at the feet of the masters of French literature," it is quite natural that you should view Germany's culture through French spectacles. How differently you would feel if you had devoted as much time to German culture! Since war began there have been disclosures relative to the Anglo-Belgian military agreement irrefutably proving the violation of Belgian neutrality by Great Britain and France before Germany did. And did Germany not promise Belgium to pay all indemnities at the end of the war and guarantee Belgium's independence?

In regard to the destruction of Louvain, we know by this time that the Belgians themselves are responsible for it, because the civilians attacked the German soldiers in spite of getting warning, and by the way, the sending over of the Belgian protest commission to the United States was done to create an anti-German sentiment in the United States. This has been England's policy always, even in times of peace, mainly through subsidy to such an extent that we really have no American press in the United States today, but an English one which is more or less anti-German.

You further say the Germans dropped bombs into the unbesieged city of Antwerp. In the first place, did not the French aim to throw the first bombs into the city of Nurem-

berg, which, however, did not cause any damage? Secondly, when the bombs were thrown, Antwerp was a besieged city and the bombs were thrown only into the fortress where women and children had no right to be. The destruction of Louvain also has been much exaggerated and it is a settled question that the Rheims Cathedral has been but slightly damaged by a few shots, for which the French are to blame themselves, using the towers for signal stations. It is well known that Germans in warfare are more humane than any other nation, the best proof for which is that during the Franco-Prussian war they saved Paris from destruction by means of starvation, where otherwise they would have accomplished the fall of Paris much quicker by bombarding the city.

You state "the Germans retain a barbaric mediaeval alphabet, while the rest of Western Europe has adopted the more legible and more graceful Roman letter." It is the most natural thing that a strong race like the Germans who have retained all their best character traits from the remotest time, would therefore also retain their alphabet, which since being more graceful than the Roman, is constantly being used by the English for ornamental purposes. It is claimed by scholars that the German alphabet is in the main of Gothic origin, improved upon by the great German artist Albrecht Duerer. Besides, you do not seem to understand the attitude of the German party because you did not make a special study of German literature. By studying the German alphabet, you will find that they have just as many letters as the English and that most of them are alike.

Your further statement, "German literature is cumbrous and uncouth," again proves that not understanding the attitude of the German party, you are unable to enter into its spirit. If you read German fluently, I can refer you to a list of prose writings from German literature which would be of the greatest enjoyment to you—"poetry in prose"—of which the English literature is rather deficient. Did you ever read the great German admirer Thos. Carlisle's love letters to Jane Welsh? As such they are a severe disappointment, being monotonous, rather tedious and uninteresting. Does the English literature reveal anything great and highly interesting on love, the most noble of all themes, in comparison with Heinrich Heine?

You say "German culture is a little lacking in the social instinct, the desire to make things easy and pleasant for others." The fact that Germany did not adopt the Roman alphabet rather speaks in favor of its most ancient and strong characteristics, namely straightforwardness and independence in thought and action. The Germans are not overpolite; they are too sincere to be flattering. Only a pliable language like the French can be used in diplomatic transactions by various nations "for reasons satisfactory to themselves." Are you aware how exaggerated the war news is that comes from the English, the Latin and the Slavic sources? The war reports from these sources from the beginning until now are in fact nothing but a huge web of lies —no wonder that the world's history when written by English authors is not always authentic. This is exactly contrary to the press in Germany. Can you accuse the German press of misrepresentation? If you are able to do so, please come straight forward! At last an English newspaper, the London Daily News, declares that Berlin is

London's best source of news and that German wireless reports are trustworthy, while English censor passes only "infantile prattle."

You do not seem to understand Germany's position as you call it "without a friend." This rather proves to the eyes of the world its important position for which all its present enemies envy it, otherwise so many nations would not attack a country that is so insignificant as you try to make Germany appear. Your inability and unwillingness to understand the attitude of the German party must be due to your lack of study of German culture.

Germany's development as to warfare has proved a necessity because of its geographical position, it being surrounded by enemies on all sides. (How lucky is the United States having oceans on two sides!) After the Franco-Prussian war the great Moltke maintained that Germany must always be prepared for an attack from Russia and France at the same time in order not to be crushed. That so-called militarism and Prussianism, so much hated by the allies, is nothing but German efficiency. If Germany were 10% less efficient today, where would it be? If the surrounding nations seriously meant peace, Germany in arms would never have disturbed them. It appears now that The Hague peace conference was nothing but a deeply laid plot instigated by England against Germany, and the latter did right not to disarm.

Referring to the more purely intellectual arts, in the first place it is admitted among artists (and a fact that is even lamented by them all), that the greatness of an artist is not

established by exhibiting all over the world for the purpose of winning prizes. Did you ever hear of Laszlo, one of the greatest portrait painters living (perhaps the greatest)? Did he ever exhibit in this country for this purpose? Or Franz von Stuck, the greatest German artist living? Did he ever exhibit here for the same purpose? How about the great Boecklin, the great Menzel, the great Leibl? Are they known to you? How about Lenbach and the great genius Segantini, of whom not one painting exists in this country?

At the International Exhibition at Venice a few years ago, two entire rooms were given up to Stuck's exhibits, and one room to Zorn. These two were selected of all the artists in the world. Besides those already named, there are scores of great German artists of today and of the last fifty years, painters and sculptors, of which a few names may suffice: Feuerbach, Max Klinger, Begas, Anton von Werner, Kaulbach, Rauch, Max von Koner, Fritz von Uhde, Bartels, Hans Thoma, Toni Stadler, Keller, Fritz Erler, Liebermann, Henry Zugel, Schramm-Zittau, Hodler, Orlik, Hengeler, Hildebrandt, Ignatius Taschner, Lederer, Hahn, Wreba, Gaul and many others. Are they not all owners of European medals of the highest order? And do not all American artists study at Munich as well as at Paris? Right here as a matter of fact it might be interesting to state that since the famous Barbizon school (Corot, Millet, Diaz, Dupré, etc.) and the great modern Dutch painters (Israels, Mauve, Maris, etc.) have died out, the mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of the American artists (quite a compliment to such a young nation), and in the present art movement the artists of the United States of today as a community rank perhaps first in the world of art.

But did not the best of them study in Munich? That is why in recent years the word is passed among the artists in the United States to study in Munich. By those well posted in art circles, it will be admitted that Germany's rank is second, but as to art and craftsmanship combined, Germany leads first. (Interesting it would be to study German Graphics and do not overlook German posters. Study exhibitions and various art magazines abroad, excepting the International Studio, which is a strictly English publication, ignoring German art altogether). German soil is productive of original ideas, and does not Germany house the world's greatest art treasures in its four galleries of old masters: The Royal Gallery of Dresden (containing comparatively speaking the greatest number of the world's most popular paintings), the Kaiser Friedrich Museum of Berlin, The Royal Gallery of Hesse-Cassel, the old Pinakothek of Munich, against the only one such institution in France—the Louvre in Paris—two in England, the National Gallery and Wallace Collection, and one in Russia, the Eremitage in St. Petersburg. I do not mention here even Germany's galleries of modern art like the National Museum of Berlin, the New Pinakothek in Munich and the many others, while the Louvre and National Gallery of London contain also to a great percentage modern art. England's foremost art critic, Ruskin, maintains that the German mediaeval "Kleinkunst" is the greatest art of all ages.

If the question is asked, "Who are the leading authorities and critics the world over?" aren't they mostly Germans? For instance: Richard Muther (whose work is represented in every library of importance and in some libraries in three sets), Dr. Wm. Bode, whose discovery and purchase of the

charming Flora bust in London was the envy of the English, (but their attacks do not prove their claim that the bust is not the Mona Lisa in wax by Leonardo), Dr. Tschudi, Dr. Justi, Dr. Berenson, F. Hirth (the great authority on Chinese and oriental art), Paul Clemen, Dr. Berthold Laufer, Meier-Grafe, Dr. Valentiner, Friedlander, F. Sarre, O. Kummel, W. Cohn, and a long list of others. There is a great art in every country and there always has been. According to latest theories Egyptian art has influenced all else. Did you ever hear of the great Persian artist, Bihzad, "the Raphael of the East?" One of his admirers says: "He was a master of harmonious coloring based on accurate observation, and of the most exquisite refined line—a line so fine that the most skilful of living workmen could never hope to equal it with modern tools. His portraits hold their own with the finest of Holbeins." (We are fortunate to find a number of authentic works by him in the great public libraries.) Did you ever hear of Wang Wei or Li Se-sun regarding whom Dr. Berthold Laufer (from Germany) perhaps the greatest archaeologist of oriental art in the United States enthusiastically says:

"Such creations as those of Wang Wei and Li Se-sun no doubt belong to the greatest emancipation of art of all times. He who has not seen the wonderful roll (10,000 mile picture) attributed to Li Se-sun in the possession of Mr. Freer of Detroit, does not know what art is—in technique as well as in mental depths, perhaps the greatest painting in existence. Greek and Italian art fade away into trifle before this glorious monument of divine genius which it would be futile to describe by any words. The Chinese handle painting, not as we handle painting, but as we handle music. There is only one giant in our art to whom Wang

Wei and Li Se-sun can be adequately compared and that is Beethoven. The Adagio of the Fifth Symphony is the text interpreting the noble transcendental spirit pervading the painted scenery of Li Se-sun and the Pastoral Symphony is the translation into music of Wang ch'uan't'u. In depth of thought and feeling, the great T'ang masters, in their symphonic compositions vie with Beethoven and in line and color almost reach Mozart's eternal grace and beauty. The Sung impressionists reflect the brief romantic character pieces of a Schumann or Grieg, while many of Ming and the later epigones reveal the shallow and plagiarist mind of a Mendelssohn or the gratuitous theatrical effect of a Meyerbeer. T'ang Yin of the Ming, however, is a Carl Maria von Weber, and Kiu Ying a sort of Franz Liszt, who could accomplish everything, and created Chinese Hungarian Rhapsodies in painting. Chinese pictorial art, I believe is painted music with all its shades of expressive modulation. It is known so far, in its highest accomplishments to a few initiated only, but we trust that the time will come when its gospel will be preached everywhere, and when, like Beethoven, it will conquer the world."

Speaking of Musicians, the names of Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss are not even mentioned here, neither are Brahms, Schubert and a score of others.

And now as to the art of belles lettres, you as a professor of dramatic art make a statement "that since Goethe's time (within the last 80 years) up to the present, outside of Sudermann and Hauptmann, only one German author succeeded in winning world-wide celebrity—and that was Heine, a Hebrew." What a testimonium paupertatis! With-

in the last 80 years Germany had great men in all branches of literature. What American does not know the philosophers Schopenhauer and Nietzsche? Aren't they men of world's celebrity? You only mention Eucken and Haeckel, the latter a naturalist. How about the other German literary men of this period—three more philosophers—Wundt, Eduard von Hartmann, and Ernst von Mach; then Uhland, Rueckert, Schlegel, Tieck, Buerger, Emanuel Geibel, Freiligrath, Grillparzer, Hebbel, Ludwig, Gustav Freytag, Paul Heyse, Ernest von Wildenbruch, C. F. Meyer, Gottfried Keller, Victor von Scheffel, Hoffmannsthal, Dehmel, Detlev von Liliencron, Gustav Frenssen, Ludwig Fulda? You accuse Germany of aridity of literary products. The products of Germany's great men of the last 80 years alone are "Kulturdünger" of which no other country can boast, and if all other literary products up to that time had been lost, these men as a group are a very formidable one. You only seem to know Hauptmann and Sudermann, the great Haeckel and Prof. Eucken. How about Germany's great geniuses, Bismarck and von Moltke—and the world's most eminent historians, Prof. Mommsen, Leopold von Ranke, Treitschke, Lamprecht; and Gauss the most brilliant mathematician of modern time (logarithms—founder of the mathematical theory of electricity, etc.), and other great Germans, men of literary renown like the Grimm Brothers and E. T. W. Hoffmann? How about the famous Fairy Tales of the Grimm Brothers and the world famed Dictionary—a world's monument? If a large number of foreign authors are popular in Germany, does not this speak in favor of German culture? Germans are informed on foreign literature as well as on their own. You say no German writer attained to the international fame achieved by Cooper and Poe, by Walt Whit-

man and Mark Twain. The fact is that Walt Whitman is known very little in his own country; he is better known in Germany than in the United States. He has not even a place of honor in the Hall of Fame, because his countrymen are behind his time, and acknowledging even Edgar Allen Poe has been excluded from such honor up to the present time, owing to unusual efforts his name will be put on the list for this honor to be conferred on him in 1915. We Germans read Mark Twain after dinner for digestion; we surely would not use him for the sacred hours in our closets. Yes, and we also have a Mark Twain—William Busch. Who possesses more wit and satirical skill than that humorous artist and rhymster? His humoristic rhymes will be popular as long as there is a German living. How about Fritz Reuter? He makes you laugh in every line. By the way, I would recommend to you to read your colleague, Calvin Thomas' "History of German Literature" or Dawson's "Germany and the Germans" (latest edition 1914), the greatest tribute to Germany ever written by an Englishman.

I am glad that you at least acknowledge the supremacy of German culture in the field of science pure and applied. Although Darwin and Pasteur are only stepping stones to the field of higher science, you maintain that these are the two dominating scientific leaders of the second half of the 19th century. There are Germans by the names of Virchow (cellular pathology and archaeological anthropology), Koch (bacteriology), Liebig (carbon compounds, chloroform, founder of agricultural chemistry), Helmholtz (one of the most distinguished scientific men of the 19th century, an

authority in several departments of science), Haeckel (natural philosopher and zoologist), and others who are equally as great as Darwin and Pasteur. Germany has produced a few more sons of this class—men of world famed achievements, Dr. Billroth (one of the greatest surgeons of modern time), Prof. Behring (diphtheria serum), Prof. Ehrlich (salvarsan), Roentgen (X rays) and others who have accomplished most wonderful results and whose names will be known forever. Isn't it so?

Your statement is erroneous when you say "it is in chemistry that the Germans have been pioneers; yet the greatest of modern chemists is Mendeleeff" (1834-1907). His greatest achievement dating back as far as 1869 was the "Elements of Chemistry." Although this makes him a pioneer to a certain extent, he is unknown to the masses, and his achievements are not to be compared at all with those of a number of the best known German chemists of his time, Liebig, Bunsen (burner, also aluminum), Nernst (incandescent lamps), Woehler (invented aluminum together with Bunsen), and the great Professor Ostwald. One reads of still lighter metal than aluminum being used for the Zeppelin machines, an invention held secret by the Germans. How about the great achievements in the Merck laboratories and in the German dye stuff (many of the latter held secret)? Are not German chemists the most in demand? German inventions in chemistry are so general and numerous that further details are superfluous.

How unprepared you are in your assertions when you say that "although not a few valuable discoveries are to be credited to the Germans, perhaps almost as many as to

either the French or the British, the German contribution in the field of invention in the practical application of scientific discovery has been less than that of the United States," when you furthermore say "that the Germans contributed little or nothing to the development of the railroad, the steamboat, the automobile, the aeroplane, telegraph, telephone, phonograph, photograph, moving pictures, electric light, sewing machine and reaper and binder, even those dread instruments of war, the revolver and the machine gun, the turreted ship, the torpedo and the submarine, are not due to the military ardor of the Germans and that they are lacking in the inventiveness which is so marked a feature of all modern civilization."

Now, in answer to your above statement, there is little left for the development of railroads and whatever has been done in this direction, Germany has done its share. A well-posted man like J. J. Hill will tell you what the Germans have done towards developing the American rail, and have not the Germans contributed toward the block signal system? Just think of the Pintsch gas lighting system. Who built the greatest bridges the world over? Was it not mostly German skill? The great success in building the New York subway is due in the main to the skill of German engineers. A German invented the modern wheel box for railroads.

It seems that you are trying hard to deny Germany's productiveness in the field of invention. It is a well known fact that the greatest inventions originated in Germany. Indeed, the greatest inventor the world has seen, is a German. Perhaps you have in mind numerous inventions of all over the world which are unimportant to mention, as you

seem to be impressed by those in your immediate surroundings not thinking of those in the country which you omitted to study closely.

Did you ever hear of the great German inventor, Werner von Siemens? He is far greater than Thomas Edison! It was Siemens who gave the world the modern dynamo-electric machine, upon which, more than anything else, the great success of electric lighting and almost all the modern appliances of electricity depends. In other words he made possible the electric light. The electro plating is also his invention. He built the first electric street car in 1879, which he exhibited that year at the Berlin Exhibition, and he is the one also who for the first time operated a 180-volt third-rail line at the same exhibition (a year later Edison used a third-rail for his Menlo Park locomotives). His firm, the Siemens & Halske Co., the greatest electrical engineers of Europe, is the largest deep sea cable manufacturer in the world. Siemens laid six trans-Atlantic cables and discovered the method of locating a break in a cable under the ocean. He also invented the glass insulators used on telegraph poles. His researches in electricity resulted in endless discoveries and improvements of great value, especially affecting the telegraph and cable, street car, lighting, etc. It was Gauss again, who with Weber, as inventor, established the first telegraphic connection (1833), then Morse succeeded in inventing the system of signalling the alphabet, and it was Siemens who translated telegraphy into type by the system of electricity, by inventing that wonderful stock ticker machine. Did you ever hear of the Siemens glass furnace, the development of which made possible the open hearth furnace? Werner von Siemens' brother, Friedrich, (Dresden) invented it.

It was Otto von Guericke, Burgomaster of Magdeburg, to whom is due the first air pump, who about 1675 invented the first electric machine. He is the first who produced light from electricity.

How about the automobile and the aeroplane? It is a German, Daimler, whose invention of the modern gas engine, the patent of which he leased to a Frenchman, made possible the invention of the automobile; and Daimler was the first man who used it in running a motorcycle. That is why the Selden patent was knocked out in the U. S. Supreme Court two years ago. It is to Diesel and Daimler that we owe the automobiles, aeroplanes and motor boats. And were not the German automobiles "Mercedes" and "Benz" the most thought-of automobiles in the American market? Did these machines not take the world's prizes everywhere? Who is taking the world's prizes today in aeroplanes? Are not the German machines in the lead as to height and endurance? That the Germans have attained the highest development in airships will not be questioned today by anybody. The different types of German machines prove it. There is the great Zeppelin, the envy of all nations, there are three more dirigibles, the Parsifal type, the Schuette-Lanz, the so-called Militaerschiff (a secret), and the aeroplanes: the Albatross, Falke, Rumpler-Taube, Mercedes and others.

It was a German by the name of Lilienthal who some twenty years ago lost his life in the first successful flight of an aeroplane. Chanute, a Chicagoan, took up and continued Lilienthal's studies. The success of the Wright Brothers is due mainly to the lighter motor developed by the automobile industry.

As to the development of the steamboat, have not the Germans done their share? Here again Siemens made inventions in use today. It was the great Diesel engine, driven by oil fuel, which started such a revolution in power of machinery including battleships and airships? Diesel was a German, and has not the German nation the most perfect and most up-to-date commercial fleet, and are not the "Imperator" and "Vaterland" the acme of perfection in the development of the steamboat?

As to the telephone, this is the invention of Philip Reis, a German. The Bell telephone is but an improvement on the Reis instrument (perhaps even an infringement), which can easily be proved by studying the proceedings in the U. S. Supreme Court in the Bell law case. The court came near annulling the Bell patent.

As to the photograph and moving pictures, it is a well known fact that the success of the modern kodak is due to the Jena glass, an invention of two German professors. The Zeiss and Goertz lenses rank as the best in the world. Every first-class physical laboratory in the United States or in the world is fitted up with German microscopes, microtomes, etc., and in the astronomical observatories, where the largest and most delicate lenses are required, the Germans have almost a monopoly. Most all high grade instruments and all optical equipment used in photography, as Barytha coated paper and all chemicals used in photography, are also German manufacture. They are all made from German formulas. This also applies to the best field glasses (binoculars) and telescopes, and covers the field of moving pictures.

The pulmotor, a resuscitating machine, is one of the latest German inventions.

As to the inventions in the lighting system, it may surprise you to hear that the Germans stand at the very top. The so-called incandescent Edison lamp is practically a German invention, invented by one of his assistants who came to this country from Germany. In the economic development of illuminating gas burners the names of Auer von Welsbach, Bunsen, Pintsch rank first in science and in trade. Bunsen was the first to make artificial carbon for arc lamps (1838-1840)—and again it was Siemens who developed the carbon for arc lamps with best results, especially as regards fixity of light, but the composition and mode of manufacture are kept secret. It also may surprise you to hear that the so-called tungsten lamp is a German invention, also the Nernst incandescent lamp. Have you seen the new nitrogen lamp, which outdoes by far the wonderful tungsten lamp?—also a German invention!

Inventions in the art of printing from Guttenberg's time show the most important developments by Germans, including the invention of the modern steam printing press by Koenig, a German immigrant, also Ottomar Mergenthaler, another German immigrant, who invented and developed same by his ingenuity. Did you ever hear of the Mergenthaler Linotype, the wonder of the ages, which is to be found in every up-to-date printing establishment?

The reaper and binder is an American invention, but Germany is full of agricultural implements of many devices, all invented in the Fatherland. Did you ever hear of an electric plow in this country?—a great labor-saving device. In Germany it has been in use for the last fifteen years.

You say: "Even those dread instruments of war, the revolver and the machine gun, the turreted ship, the torpedo,

and the submarine, are not due to the military ardor of the Germans. It would seem as though the Germans had been lacking in the inventiveness which is so marked a feature of our modern civilization." You do not seem to know of the famous Mauser rifle now in use in the German army, and Maennlicher gun, both German inventions. The revolver, as everybody knows, is an American invention but the Mauser revolver, a development of the Germans, killing at a mile distant, is the most powerful of them all. Did not Germany surprise the whole world with their powerful 30 cm. Howitzers? And last but not least their 16½ inch biggest war weapons—"one shell to each fort"—Krupp's great secret gun. Do not the Germans build most powerful turreted ships of their own and of the most modern design?

This also applies to the torpedoes and submarines. Siemens was the first to explode a submarine mine by electricity. That the Germans have very powerful torpedoes nobody will deny. As to the submarine, are not the Germans the first who made practical use of same in making them one of the greatest weapons in the present war? and did they not surprise the English navy by blowing up one battleship after another and forcing the enemies' battleships to remain in the harbors? It is generally known that the Germans have a lot of valuable inventions to be used in warfare, the secret of which they keep well guarded.

It is through facts that one can prove the superiority of one nation over another and not through erroneous statements. The very attack against Germany by so many nations is sufficient proof of its certain superiority.

The fact is that the Germans are not quite outspoken enough regarding their merits and achievements, or you would not have attacked them in your above manner. The

fact that you take sides with Germany's present enemies does not prove their superiority in culture and is rather weak. It is on account of your unjust attacks that you invite criticism.

Regarding your remark, "that within the last few weeks we have been forced to gaze at certain of the less pleasant aspects of the German character" this assertion cannot be answered at the present time as we all know that the reports for this country are exaggerated in a shameful manner owing to the English having cut the German cables, also the prejudice shown by the English newspapers.

Right here it is interesting to see what the New York Herald had to say about the battle of Sedan, which everybody knows was fought on Sept. 1, 1870. The next morning Napoleon and his big army of about 170,000 soldiers capitulated to the Prussians. Verbally we find the following:

NEW YORK HERALD, SEPT. 2, 1870.

THE WAR

THE PRUSSIAN CENTER AND LEFT WING SAID TO BE TOTALLY DEFEATED. "NUMEROUS LOSSES" BY THE GERMANS SPOKEN OF. PARIS REPORTS THREE DAYS FIGHTING. ALLEGED CAPTURE OF THIRTY GUNS BY THE FRENCH. PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS DRIVEN INTO LUXEMBOURG AND DISARMED. SPECIAL TELEGRAPH LETTERS FROM PARIS. THE PARISIANS UNDISMAYED, CONFIDENT AND AMUSED.

NEW YORK HERALD, SEPT. 3, 1870.

THE GREAT BATTLE ON THE MEUSE RENEWED YESTERDAY. THE PRUSSIANS REPORTED DRIVEN TOWARDS CARIGNAN. THE RIVER MEUSE FILLED WITH THE DEAD.

"Yesterday was spent in burying the dead but this "morning the French unexpectedly assumed the offen- "sive in force at day break, and have been driving the "Prussians all day. The Prussians are retreating toward "Carignan and the battle is raging most fiercely at "Dowsy. Private telegrams from Brussels this evening "say there is no official news, but correspondents near "the frontier telegraph that the French have driven a "considerable force of Prussians in great disorder across "the Belgian frontier, where they were immediately dis- "armed."

Speaking of the culture of nations in general, I want you to answer the following questions yourself. Every reader can judge for himself where the culture of a nation stands if they are trying to make void patents and copyrights as England, France, Russia and Japan have done with Germany during this war. How would you rank a white nation that antagonizes the yellow race against another white one? Is this not an act of great cowardice and a crime against the white race and against civilization at large? Does it show a high standard of culture if certain nations are constantly misrepresenting facts to the whole world in the most shameful manner? Germany's press is far above this. It is fortunately regulated by wise laws and protects everybody from slander. Any wrongs are immediately righted. How can one prove better the culture of a nation than by the following facts:

The art of printing in Germany is carried on in all languages of the world, in the most perfect manner, as well as at the least cost, for which Leipzig has the greatest reputation in the world. Some families in Leipzig for generations have done nothing else but print books and read proofs.

And how is agriculture and forestry carried on in Germany? It has practically become an art. As great an authority as J. J. Hill estimated the crops of the United States for the year 1913 at the value of $9,000,000,000, while Dr. Helfrich, director of the Deutsche Bank, in his exhaustive pamphlet estimated the crops of Germany of that same year as $3,300,000,000.

Germany is a self-sustaining country. It imports only 5% of her food supply and ranks third of the agricultural countries of the world. It produces more potatoes than any other nation, 35,000,000 tons, or five times as much as the United States. Germany is also the greatest producer of beet sugar, 2,500,000 tons annually, or over 75 pounds per capita, based on 67,000,000 population. In a sense, one may say that Germany does not produce its crops, but manufactures same, using more potash salt as fertilizer than does the rest of the world combined. Is there any other nation that has made so much of its resources as Germany? That is why Germany cannot be starved out in case of war.

The following figures are convincing:

Steel Tonnage exported by these three countries, 1908-1912.

	U. S.	Gt. Britain	Germany
1908	964,242	4,299,508	3,676,888
1909	1,239,709	4,380,665	3,979,839
1910	1,537,952	4,735,734	4,791,599
1911	2,187,725	4,664,772	5,292,326
1912	2,947,596	4,628,000	5,856,000
% Increase	205	8	59

The foreign trade of Germany compared with Great Britain and France in the last 30 years is as follows:

	In millions of marks	
	1883	1912
Germany's foreign trade	6,492.3	19,648.6
Great Britain's foreign trade	12,279.5	22,850.5
France's foreign trade	6,687.5	11,954.7

About half of the goods Great Britain is exporting is of German origin. Hamburg became the first port in the world in regard to tonnage as well as to value of commerce, according to recent London statistics. The fact that Antwerp also ranks among the first ports in the world is due to the tremendous exports of German goods, with Rotterdam ranking fifth. Germany's wealth since the Franco-Prussian war (1871) has increased immensely, making it the richest nation of the world next to the United States. The national debt after the war of 1871 was about $1,200,000,000 which now appears a bagatelle considering that the Government owns almost all the railroads, all canals, telegraph service, parcel service and other valuable public utilities.

Germany is the only country in Europe since the war began that did not declare a moratorium; no matter what its enemies may say to the contrary. (For details see the circular of the Deutsche Bank, which announces there is no moratorium). The one billion 5% war loan at 97½ was about 4½ times over-subscribed. The situation in Germany during the war is characterized also by the movement of retail prices for foodstuffs, which show no rise at all in many cases.

The following statistics for the years 1913-1914 according to the World Almanac of 1914, regarding the estimated cost of maintaining armies and navies of the principal nations of the world is as follows:

	Population	1913-1914	Per Capita
England	44,000,000	$448,440,000	$9.90
France	40,000,000	311,002,000	8.00
Russia	155,000,000	439,300,000	2.83
Germany	65,000,000	294,390,000	4.40
Austro-Hungary	49,000,000	128,800,000	2.40.
United States	99,000,000	323,800,000	3.30

	Number of Deposits in Savings Banks		Percentage of Inhabitants Having Deposits
England	14,621,203	(1912)	32.49%
France	14,578,897	(1912)	36.44%
Russia	8,988,225	(1913)	7.19%
Germany	24,128,505	(1912)	37.12%
Austro-Hungary	6,685,471	(1911)	13.92%
United States	11,109,499		

		Average Deposit Per Inhabitant (1909-1912)		Percentage of Per Cap. Cost of Armament to Average Deposit Per Inhabitant.
England	$1,148,087,467	$25.14		27.64%
France	1,091,303,658	27.56		21.15%
Russia	867,929,500	5.17	(1913)	44.10%
Germany	4,873,856,638	88.08		3.79%
Austro-Hungary	1,331,338,523	46.29		3.67%
United States	4,936,591,849	49.85		44.1 %

Germany has twenty banks with a paid-up capital of 50,000,000 Marks ($12,500,000) or over, three of these, the Dresdner Bank, Deutsche Bank and Discontogesellschaft have a capital of 200,000,000 Marks ($50,000,000) each. There are others almost as big. The largest bank in the United States, the National City Bank of New York, has a paid-up capital of $25,000,000.

How does Germany's standard of civilization compare with that of other nations even taking into consideration the export of manufactured foodstuffs, with a territory less than the size of the state of Texas? And if we talk about highest standard of civilization, the art of German cooking with the aim of nutrition and hygienic value ranks first among all nations and the percentage of first-class eating places in Germany is again the highest in the world. Can't you tell this best by the round, rosy cheeks of the Germans? Social conditions in Germany have come to such perfection that there is no need of anybody begging, and nobody in Germany need starve. There are no slums to be found in any of the cities of Germany. Isn't that a remarkable thing? The Germans are also leaders in city planning. All the old people are cared for by a pension fund and every workman and poor servant, no matter how small his wages, has to contribute toward same.

Think what an advantage it is to a nation of 67,000,000 people to have two mail deliveries on Sunday! In 1912 there were fewer than 2% unemployed in Germany, far less than any other nation. No wonder the emigration from Germany has decreased in recent years. Because attending schools is compulsory in Germany, and German schools are

known to be the best, this accounts for their having the smallest percentage of illiterates among the leading nations. Those who cannot read or write are only some foreigners.

It is an interesting fact for Americans to know that German government officials are elected for a life time. This means that the professors and teachers and city officials, for example, hold their positions for life. Think of what tremendous importance this is to the country at large, also that Germany is the only country in the world where graft is practically unknown!

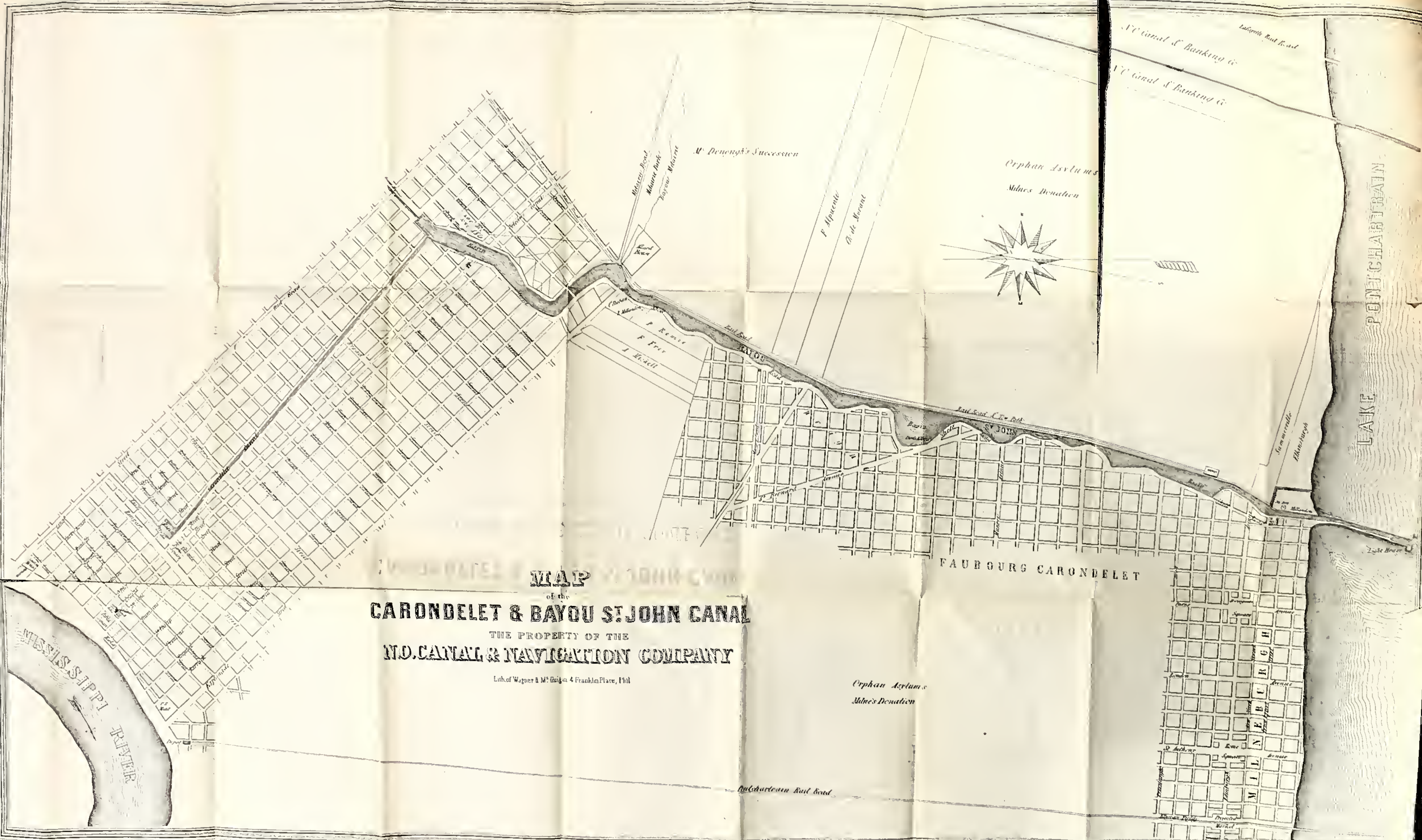
The achievements of the Germans in inventiveness, development of same, scientific research, philosophy and science, commerce and finance, in peace and war, during the last 80 years is the greatest achievement in culture of any nation of any such period of time—and this since Goethe's time.

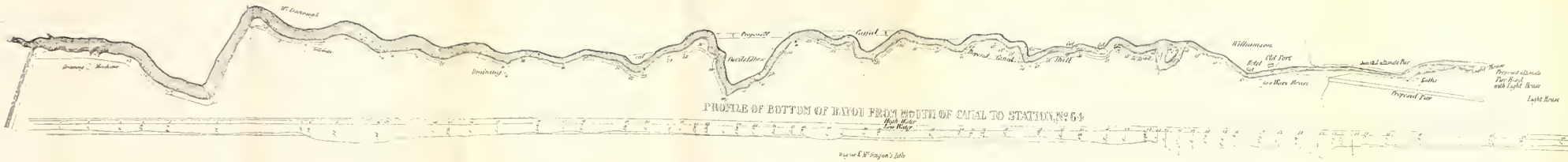
FRITZ VON FRANTZIUS

Chicago, October 20, 1914.
122 South LaSalle Street.

Oliver Hough
472 Spruce St.
Philad^a

old number
Now 132 Spruce


MAP
of the
CARONDELET & BAYOU St. JOHN CANAL
THE PROPERTY OF THE
N.O. CANAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY
Lith. of Wagner & McGuigan 4 Franklin Place, Phil.
FAUBOURG CARONDELET
MILNEBURGH
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
Orphan Asylums
Milnes Donation
Pontchartrain Rail Road
BAYOU
ST. JOHN
Mc Donogh's Succession
N.O. Canal & Banking Co.
Lake House



HARRISONS PLAN.

3

REPORT

OF A COMMITTEE OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AND OF THE

MANAGING DIRECTORS

OF THE

NEW-ORLEANS

Canal and Navigation Company,

WITH LETTER OF SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq.

HARRISON'S REPORT AND PLANS.

CHARTER OF THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Acts of the Legislature of Louisiana relating thereto.

Charter and Plan of Improvements with estimates &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTED BY CHARLES H. BUTT, 62 WALNUT STREET.

1853.

LETTER

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA STATE BANK

TO THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY;

WITH

REPORTS

OF

M. HARRISON, CIVIL ENGINEER

ON THE

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS,

OF THE

CANAL CARONDELET

AND

BAYOU ST. JOHN.

LETTER, &c.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, Oct. 23, 1849.

GENTLEMEN

The Stockholders of the Orleans Navigation Company, having found it impossible to accede to the proposition of this Bank, made on the 19th July last, the object of which was to enable the Company, by important improvements to the Canal Carondelet, Bayou St. John, and Harbour, &c., to extinguish by gradual instalments the debt due this Institution; and has no steps have since been taken by the Company to effect so desirable an arrangement, it becomes necessary that some plan be adopted whereby that object may be attained.

The last communication of your President to this Board, dated the 12th instant, shows, that not only you are unable to pay any portion of your receipts to this Bank, it being entitled under its judgment to any surplus over the necessary expenses, but that those receipts are inadequate to keep the navigation of the Harbor, Bayou and Canal in a condition to entitle your Company to retain the valuable perpetual privileges conferred upon it by its charter.

Thus the position of your Company is such at this time, that your stock is valueless, and that without aid from other sources than from your stockholders, it must so remain; and those privileges they possess, which, by a moderate investment of capital, and judicious management of the affairs, would eventually be of very great value, may soon be entirely lost.

It is then under these very discouraging circumstances, I now respectfully address you by authority of the Board of Directors of this Institution, and urgently invite your attention to a plan I herewith submit, by the adoption of which, and by its speedy execution, the

revenues of the Company will soon reach a point at which it will be able to pay its debts, retain its valuable privileges, and at the same time incalculably advance the commerce of our city, more particularly of that portion within which your Basin, Canal, &c., are situated.

The great increase of trade with Alabama, Georgia and Florida, during the last three years, is well known to you. There is a great and growing desire with very many planters of those States to transact their business in New-Orleans; many steamboats already running from the upper towns on the Alabama river, direct to this city, passing without stopping at the commercial emporium of Alabama, and I have the best authority for saying that the only obstruction which at this time presents itself to a yet more rapid and permanent increase of business from that source, is the inconvenience of reaching the city from Lake Pontchartrain, as you are aware that the boats navigating the Alabama river and its tributaries cannot with safety come to us laden with *cotton*, via the Gulf and Mississippi river.

The business of the upper Canal has already nearly reached its maximum, unless very great expenses are incurred to extend the capacity of the Canal and Basin to accommodate the trade. It is not probable that such expenses will be incurred by the present proprietors, as in a few years the Canal and dependancies will become the property of the State.

The other mode of conveyance of produce from the Lake to the city, is the Ponchartrain Railroad. Great inconvenience attends this; its ability to afford the necessary conveniences to facilitate the trade I refer to, is very questionable, even if its management were directed by more skill, and evinced more disposition to accommodate the commercial interests; but it is notorious that the short sighted policy of that Company has created so great a prejudice against the Road, that none would use it, if equally facile communication with the Lake could be had elsewhere.

All these considerations, in my opinion, show the importance of ameliorating, and without delay, the navigation of the Bayou St. John, and that the returns consequent on such an outlay as may be necessary to effect it, will amply compensate those who may be disposed to thus invest their money.

But the direct profits thus derived will be insignificant, in comparison to the profit that will result to property holders in the vicinity

of the Bayou, Canal and Basin. An increase of many millions may with confidence be counted on, if the trade referred to be attracted thither. Yet even this would be secondary to the great general advantage which every portion of our city and every branch of industry would participate in, by permanently securing so vast an increase of trade with the growing and prosperous States to which I have alluded.

The plan, the adoption and execution of which will, I conceive, accomplish such varied and important benefits, is this:

It being assumed that the Orleans Navigation Company cannot extricate itself from the pecuniary difficulties in which it is placed.

First. That the Orleans Navigation Company lease to a Company, to be formed for that purpose, all its property, rights and privileges, of whatever nature they may be, for a term of years, as in hereafter provided.

Second. Such Company to be organized under the General Corporation Act, for the purpose of widening and deepening the Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet, Harbor, cet., as lessees of the Orleans Navigation Company, with a capital of $400,000, and to be called the "Bayou St. John Transportation Company."

Third. Said property, rights, &c., to be leased either by auction, or by private lease, to those who may propose the shortest time; the consideration of such lease being:

1. To make all such works and improvements as may be previously determined as necessary, by the Orleans Navigation Company and the Louisiana State Bank, and within a time to be specified.

2. To pay all the existing debts of said Orleans Navigation Company, which shall also be specified.

3. It must be a condition of the lease, that during the period of its continuance, the Stockholders of the Orleans Navigation Company will annually, comformably with the provisions of the charter, meet and elect such directors as the lessees may designate, being stockholders in said Orleans Navigation Company, and that the Board so constituted shall do and make all acts,, which may be required of them by said Company which may be legally done, in order to carry into effect the object of the lessees, and the true intent of the charter.

I am authorized by the Board of Directors of this Bank to assure you, that if this Company be formed on the basis above stated, the

Louisiana State Bank will subscribe thereto the sum of $50,000; which sum will be in deduction of so much of the debt due the Bank, and will allow to the Bayou St. John Transportation Company so formed, from one to fifteen years, to pay the balance to the Bank by instalments of one fifteenth each year; the first payment to be made on the 1st of January, 1853, the interest to be payable annually at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum after the 1st January 1851.

The debt due the Louisiana State Bank is entitled to be paid by preference to any other; all debts due to others, (understood to be about $60,000) cannot be paid until that to this Bank is extinguished; but the Bank will not object to other creditors taking stock in the proposed Company to the amount and in liquidation of their respective claims, which must first be examined and ascertained by the Bank.

I have now submitted to you, gentlemen, an outline embracing the fundamental feature of the plan proposed, many details will doubtless suggest themselves to you, and it will be to the interest of all concerned, that in perfecting the arrangements, if the plan should prove acceptable to your stockholders, the aid of experienced and able counsel be obtained.

I will take this occasion to add a few remarks, tending to show the practicability of the plan suggested.

No practical man in this community will for a moment question the correctness of the views I have submitted for your consideration, touching the beneficial effects which would result from the proposed improvements, on general as well as individual interests; and the only part of it I have heard questioned, has been in regard to that the most essential to its accomplishment, namely: the possibility of procuring the pecuniary means necessary. But I cannot permit myself to think that a project so fruitful in good results, will be looked upon with indifference by our citizens; it will benefit all, and injure none. The efforts being made by our enterprising neighbors above the city to withdraw from us our commerce, must eventually be crowned with success, unless all concerned in keeping the city where it is, exert their energies and their means to avail themselves of the natural advantages of our position. Whether to attribute to accident, or to the sagacity of Bienville, the location of New-Orleans, it were needless to examine. but it will not be questioned by any person who will care-

fully examine the topography of the delta of the Mississippi, from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, that a site more advantageous could not possibly have been selected. The advantage is derived from its proximity to Lake Pontchartrain, and the facility with which it may be reached by vessels via the Bayou St. John departing from its centre.

Yet gentlemen, this great natural advantage, in consequence of the dilapidated condition of your works, is in no manner felt; and the Bayou has been converted into a common sewer, for the reception of the filth of the city.

In connection with this subject it may not be deemed irrevelant to state, that the Navigation Company should take immediate steps to prevent the draining of the city into the Bayou St. John.

The right thus to obstruct its navigation cannot be possessed by the City or by the Draining Company, as its exercise would conflict with the charted rights of the Navigation Company, as well as with public rights, which have been recognized from time immemorial.

No legal power can any where exist, to render unnavigable a navigable stream. If the drainage of the city be much longer continued into the Bayou, it is evident it will soon be rendered entirely useless for navigation, or a very large annual expense must be incurred by the Company for removing the deposit thereby made.

Plans and estimates of the proposed improvements have been made by order of the Bank, by an experienced Civil Engineer. They comprise as follows:

First Section.—The enlargement and deepening of the Basin and Canal Carondelet, - - -	$24,475,00
Second Section.—Straightening and deepening 2 miles and 300 feet of the Bayou St. John, commencing at the junction of the Canal and Bayou, -	19,370,00
Third Section.—Straightening and deepening remainder of the Bayou to the Harbor at the Lake.	27,680,00
Fourth Section.—Construction of two piers, 2,500 feet long, and Pier-head, and Dredging Harbor, removing old materials, and removing Light-house,	95,840,00
Cost of Dredging Machine, - - - -	10,000,00

Contingencies, embracing cost of Superintendence, including Roads and Bridges, - - -	22,635,00
Total cost, - - -	$200,000,00

There plans are at your service, and such alterations can be made as may be agreed on.

Those improvements being made, the Harbor at the Lake would be eighty feet wide near the site of the Old Fort, and four hundred and thirty feet wide between the extremity of the two piers; steamboats of the largest class, and navigating the Alabama river and its tributaries, and the Lakes, laden with cotton, would be able to come up the Bayou St. John to its junction with the Canal Carondelet, while those of smaller size, and such sailing vessels as now navigate the lakes, could with facility come up the Canal Carondelet to the Basin.

The Bayou St. John, from the bridge to the junction with the Canal, it is proposed to make a vast Basin, widening at the upper part, so that the largest sized boats may easily turn therein; say to be 450 feet wide. At this point boats will discharge their cargoes of cotton, &c., and take in return cargoes of produce, groceries, and other merchandise.

The Road along the Canal Carondelet should be in such case Macadamized with broken stone or shells; and a Railroad constructed along a parallel and adjacent street, from the Great Basin to or near Congo Square.

The authorities of the First Municipality would doubtless cause the first to be done, and private enterprise would find abundant profit in constructing the latter.

The additional expense for contructing the Great Basin will probably not exceed $50,000, making the total cost of all the works proposed to be made, $250,000.

At a moderate estimate, the annual nett income of the Company during the five years succeeding the completion of the works, would average $50,000; but it would steadily increase with the prosperity of the vast planting region, which would ever be tributary to it.

All these important works may be perfected within eighteen months from this time.

Very Respectfully Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL J. PETERS,

President.

To the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company.

REPORT, &c.

To W. T. HEPP and J. REED,

Committee of Investigation for the Louisiana State Bank.

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with your request, I have made such surveys and examinations of the Canal Carondelet and Bayou St. John, as will enable me to lay before you an approximate estimate of the probable cost of improving their navigation, so that they may be made to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing lake trade, and also a source of revenue to the stockholders, and owners of the adjacent property. And here, before entering upon the details of this report, permit me to say, that it has often been a matter of surprise to me that this Canal Carondelet, upon which so much money has been expended, and the beautiful Bayou St. John, with all its natural advantages, have been neglected, if not overlooked, by the sagacious and enterprising of our city. Here nature has done almost every thing—the hand of man but little. It is true that great outlays have been made, but I do not think they have been judicious. I know of no improvement connected with the prosperity of our great city, which calls as loudly for immediate enterprise and action as the one to which you have done me the honor to direct my attention and ask for a report.

In order to understand and have a full knowledge of my subject, an accurate hydrographical survey was absolutely necessary. This I have made.

The entire length of present navigation is 5¾ miles and 880 feet, of which 1½ miles and 573 feet is Canal and Basin, and 4¼ miles and 307 feet is composed of Bayou and Harbor navigation, the defects of which my examination soon made me aware of. They are as follows.

1st. A shallow, contracted, and perfectly unprotected harbor at the mouth of the Bayou, where every thing in connexion with it is in a ruinous state; a harbor, in short, in every respect unsuited for the purpose. *2nd,* the shallowness of the Bayou St. John in some parts; the great obstruction caused by the mooring and rafting of timber in it: also, its crooked course rendering its navigation tedious and expensive; to which may be added the illy-constructed drawbridge and its bad management. *3rd.* The Canal and Basin, the former being entirely too narrow for more than three-fourthe of its length, and the latter not having sufficient landing to accomodate a lively trade.—Both want deepening, and the Canal to be disencumbered of those absurd structures called bridges, of which there are five in number, two carriage and three foot, completely obstructing this portion of the Canal, and a source of constant complaint and annoyance to masters of vessels. I deem their removal absolutely necessary, or else a more proper construction of others, under efficient management on the part of the municipality, so as not to interfere in the least with the navigation—add to the above, the great want of attention that manifests itself in every department necessary to the conducting of a work like this; no effort being made to dredge out the harbor, which has at low water only 3½ to 4 feet, rendering it impossible for vessels to enter the Bayou, and thus driving them to other ports better able to accommodate. From which we are warranted in concluding, that unless something effectual be done, another season will close the navigation of old Bayou St. John. With a view, however, of preventing this, and not only of restoring the navigation to what it was in its palmiest days, but placing it upon a far more extensive and secure footing, I offer to your consideration the following projects, coupled with estimates based on detailed examinations and calculations.

Dividing the entire line of navigation into four sections, we will investigate each in the order the surveys were conducted. For the first, the Canal and Basin, both of which require to be deepened so as to give seven feet at low water; and to have removed or excavated certain masses of earth which will materially add to their dimensions, and thus afford far better accommodations to vessels. Some other improvements are also necessary, such as the building of certain portions of brick wall, and the repairing of the present one in various parts.

By reference to the map, you will perceive the depth of water, and the masses of earth above alluded to. Estimating for this portion of the work, as section No. 1, we have as follows. First as regards the basin.

For excavating 5,200 cubic yards of earth, at 25 cents per cubic yard, - - - - - - -	$1,300,00
Building 217 feet of brick wall on the north side -	1,450,00
General Repairs, &c., - - - - - - -	400,00
Total, - - - - - - -	$3,150,00

Relative to the Canal, by removing the masses of earth as shown on the plan, we obtain a uniform width throughout, of 63 feet, the present width of that portion, which may be said to be complete. and comprised between the mouth of the Basin and Theme-street.

Although this improvement cannot be accomplished without a considerable outlay—it being one of the heaviest portions of the whole work, yet I deem it so absolutely necessary that I must beg of you not for any consideration to pass it by.

The working of this section can be greatly facilitated by calling to aid the draining machine at the head of the Bayou St John, which by keeping off the water will enable the works to be both better and more speedily executed. Under such views I estimate for the Canal as follows:—

Excavating and removing 71,700 cubic yards of earth, at 25 cents, - - - - - - - -	$17,925,00
Building 76 feet brick wall, - - - - -	500,00
Constructing 1927 feet Landing, with Piles and Sheathing, also Dam across mouth of Canal, - -	2900,00
Total for Canal, - - - - -	$21,325,00
" Basin, - - - - -	3,150,00
	$24,475,00

For which sum, if the work is pushed hard under favorable circumstances, they can be completed in ninety days, and the navigation of the Canal resumed.

I would here call your attention to the disposal of the excavated earth; I have no doubt it can be sold to individuals for filling up lots at a fair price, and thus diminish the principal cost materially.

The second section I shall confine between the mouth of the Canal and that part of the Bayou called the Devil's Elbow or Grand Cut-Off. It is two miles and 300 feet long, and embracing that portion of the Bayou where a steamboat landing projected, and on account of its embracing the three draining machines, causes it to be subject to heavy dredging operations. Relative to these draining machines, I would remark, that they have done their work towards filling up the Bayou, and that the evil in future will be inconsiderable—as in the first drainage of the swamps, from the nature of things, more deposit was thrown into the Bayou. An inspection of the soundings in the vicinity of the draining machines, will show the frightful extent to which they have contributed to impede the navigation—particularly at the mouth of the Canal, where there is four feet at low water. The deposit consisting chiefly of black mud, is most easily and economically removed by a dredge boat, which we will here consider.

A good and efficient dredge boat will cost, say $10,000, and worked for the sum of $25 per day; throwing out under moderate circumstances 300 cubic yards per day—thus giving from 8 to 9 cents, say 10 cents, as the cost per cubic yard, which I deem to be an outside estimate, sufficient to cover all contingent expenses.

Perhaps it would be advisable to have two good dredge boats. One working on the upper sections, and the other constantly employed at the Harbor. I shall however, estimate but for one.

By reference to the map it will be seen that I propose cutting off the principal points of the Bayou. This is done with a view to give more facility to boats rounding the turns, and that they may also have a clearer view of each other, and thus render concussion less liable. The advantage of this, at the mouth of the Canal in particular, is apparent. For this section, then, we have as follows:

Removing 24,000 cubic yards by manual labor, at 40 cts.	$9,600,00
Dredging 66,700 " " by dredge boats, at 10 cts.	6,670,00
Constructing 1,000 feet of steamboat landing, with piles and sheathing, - - - - -	3,000,00
	$19,276,00

Section No. 3, is embraced between the Devil's Elbow and the head of the projected Harbor, opposite the Old Fort, It is on this section we find those crooked portions of the Bayou so tedious to navigate, and to remedy which, I propose to cut a canal, having such locations as shown on the plan. Indeed, if steamers are to navigate the Bayou, this Canal is indispensable; its construction will also save an immense amount of drodging both at present and future, for an inspection of the soundings show general shoal water throughout this portion of the Bayou. The distance saved in length of navigation by the Canal is about 1300 feet, whereas in point of time there is no comparison.

The Canal will be 3,500 feet long, and should have as great a sectional area as the Bayou at this point, say 500 spuare feet; hence a Canal 60 feet wide at ground surface, 40 feet wide at the bottom, and 10 feet deep, will answer every purpose. Estimating upon such premises, we have for this section.

Excavating of 56,450 cubic yards, at 40 cents, -	$22,580,00
Dredging out Bayou, cutting off point, and constructing 300 feet of landing near warehouse, -	5,100,00
	$27,680,00

Thus we have arrived at the head of the Harbor, with an estimate of little over $81,000, including Dredge Boat—a sum which, if judiciously expended, would more than meet the works contemplated; unless, indeed, some unforseen obstacles arise, and unfavorable circumstances attend the execution of the work—though in my examinations I found nothing to give rise to such apprehensions.

The excavations generally are so large that stumps, logs, &c., are easily managed, and do not now give the trouble in the execution of such works as heretofore, when so little, compared with the present, seemed to be known upon such matters. The same remark will apply to the pulling up of the old piles, and sheathing in the present harbor, and elsewhere.

We will now consider the 4th and last section, comprising the Harbor and its appendages. I have projected this upon a bold, extensive, and durable plan, and it will be the heaviest portion of the work.

Referring you to the plan, please notice the full and dotted red lines drawn from the shore into the lake, a distance of about 25,000 feet. They represent the proposed Piers, which, with a spherical triangular Pier Head, form the Harbor.

Thus you perceive that my design embraces all the dilapidated works of the present harbor, which, of course, must be removed. A good harbor demands it—and let me assure you that nothing was projected without mature study and deliberation, contrasting the past want of judgment in construction and want of foresight concerning the future demands of commerce.

Suffice it for me to say that a large and capacious Harbor is absolutely necessary to accommodate the increasing lake trade, and must be constructed upon such principles as to ensure its stability, and afford at all times, and under all circumstances, a commodious and safe roadstead for vessels. Upon such principles have I designed the Harbor in question, it being 80 feet wide at the head, near the Old Fort, and gradually opening as it extends into the Lake—where at its mouth it is 430 feet between the extremity of the piers—thus enclosing an area of about 800,000 square feet, and so protected from the drift sand by the protecting pier heads as to insure always a good depth of water, if proper attention is paid to the working of the dredge boat. The pier head is admirably adapted, by form and magnitude, to stand the shock of the waves, and divert their effect upon the piers in such manner as to cause the least injury. You will notice that this pier head extends beyond the extremity of the piers, thus giving two entrance channels of 150 feet, so protected as almost to defy the entrance of sand. And here let me observe that it is impossible, by any means that I am aware of, to entirely keep out the sands from harbors contructed upon such shallow lakes as Lake Pontchartrain. All we can do is to use such a mode of construction as will prevent the forming of shoals immediately outside the mouth, and be prepared to dredge out all that may enter and deposit itself over the bed of the Harbor; for it is preferable to work a dredge boat inside a harbor protected from winds and waves, than outside, where, from stress of weather but little can be effected. I feel confident that my design is capable of meeting the above demands, and if properly executed, I have no fears of its success.

The entrance channels, where one would be led to suppose the greatest dangers exists, I consider better guarded against drift sand than any part of the harbor. The sands will of course enter the harbor through the channels, but the very cause that brings the evil is the best means of removing it, as far as the entrance channels are concerned; for both Westerly, Southerly and Easterly winds blowing into either of the channels, cause the current of the Bayou to rush out of the other—thus continually keeping up a scouring effect upon the bed, which if occasionally aided by the dredge boat, cannot fail to keep these important passages open.

Having thus imperfectly described the projected harbor, and what I consider to be some of its advantages, in point of construction I proceed to estimate its cost:

EAST PIER.

Length, 2,250 feet; width, 50 feet; mass, 39,843 cubic yards.

MATERIAL.

49,500 feet of piling lumber, at 6 cents, - -	$2,970,00
270,000 feet board measure, of 3 by 12, at $12 per M.	3,240,00
39,920 cubic yards removed from Harbor and put in Pier, - - - - - - - -	10,620,00
Workmanship, Iron fixtures, &c. &c., - -	5,660,00
Total, - - -	$22,480,00
Say, - - -	$22,500,00

WESTERN PIER.

Length, 2,570 feet; width, 50 feet; mass, 44,300 cubic yards.

MATERIAL.

56,680 feet of piling timber, at 6 cents, - -	$3,400,00
308,400 feet board measure, 3 by 12, at $12 per M.	3,700,00

44,300 cubic yards removed from Harbor and put in Pier, - - - - - - - -	8,500,00
Workmanship, Iron fixtures, &c., - - -	6,000,00
Total, . - -	$21,600,00

PIER HEAD.

Area, 19,580 square yards; mass, 97,900 cubic yards.

Estimating materials and workmanship, it can be built for, - - - - - - - -	$27,000,00

There must be removed from the Harbor, to give seven feet at low water, 173,600 cubic yards of earth, 79,980 of which have been estimated for in building the piers and pier head, leaving a balance of 93,700, which can be deposited on the outside of the piers near the shore; it will cost 20 cents per cubic yard to remove it, as lighters must be used here for that purpose. Hence, for the interior of the Harbor, we have remaining:—

93,700 cubic yards, at 20 cents, - - -	$18,740,00
Tearing up old Piles, removing Light House, Bath House, &c. &c., - - - - - -	6,000,00
	$24,740,00

RECAPITULATION.

COST OF FOURTH SECTION.

East Pier, - - - - - - - -	$22,500
West Pier, - - - - - - - -	21,600
Pier Head, - - - - - - - -	27,000
Dredging Harbor, &c., - - - - - -	24,740
Total, - - -	$95,840

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

On the contemplated Canal, 800 feet of the present Shell Road will be destroyed, and must be re-constructed. Also, a good Tow Path from the head of the harbor to Roman street. This should be well constructed in the first instance, as much depends upon it.

As there was however, a former road along the Bayou, (on the left side, where I deem it best for the tow path to be made,) its cost will be inconsiderable :

For constructing 800 feet of Shell Road, - -	$1,200,00
For constructing 4½ miles and 1240 feet of Tow Path 6 feet wide, with sand and shells, brick bridges, and other cross-ways, included - - -	6,500,00
	$7,700,00

Collecting the various sums, we have for a

GRAND TOTAL.

First Section—Basin and Canal, - - -	$24,475,00
Second Section—Two miles 300 feet of Bayou, -	19,370,00
Third Section—Remainder of Bayou, - -	27,680,00
Fourth Section—Harbor, - - - - - -	95,840,00
Roads and Bridges, - - - - - -	7,700,00
	$175,065,00
To which add Dredging Machine, - - -	10,000,00
	$185,065,00

Let us add to the above $10,000 for contingent expenses, cost of superintendence, &c. &c., and we have—say $195,000, for which sum, in eighteen months, working under favorable circumstances, the work can be completed.

If the Harbor is thought to be projected upon too large a scale, a smaller one can be formed. I shall not estimate, however, for such a project, as I deem it inexpedient.—My report and plan embodies sufficient data for any modification of my designs—estimates for which can be made when any thing definite is determined on.

I would call your attention to a proposed Dry Dock at the head of the village—a natural site, promising many advantages for such a work.

I shall enter into no estimates for the cost of working the line of navigation when completed, as much depends upon the extent of the work, and the general system adopted for carrying it on.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state, that the improvement contemplated by you cannot be too highly regarded. If we look at the New Canal we shall observe that it is already choked with trade, and yielding a revenue of upwards of sixty thousand dollars per annum. In a short time the increasing trade of the Lake will be forced to seek new accommodations; and if the enterprise entertained by you can be carried out, I doubt not but the tide of commerce will return to its natural course, and the wide fields near the Canal Carondelet, and adjacent to the Bayou St. John, will be occupied by stores and dwellings, and the cheerful hum and bustle of commerce will usurp the place of the silence and solitude which now prevails. The many thousands of industrious people that are annually swelling the tide of population in New-Orleans, must be provided with suitable locations for business and for dwellings. The citizens and owners of property of the Second Municipality have not been blind to their interests; and the results of their Municipal sagacity are amazing. The citizens and owners of property in the old city proper, if they will not shut their eyes to the great natural advantages which they possess, may yet save their immensely valuable property from that rapid decline in value which is now threatening to overwhelm them.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, by

Your Obedient Servant,

M. HARRISON,

Civil Engineer.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE BANK.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to lay before you, in the shape of *addenda* to my former report on the projected improvement of the Bayou St. John, some further views relative to an undertaking which, from its magnitude and important influence on the future commercial prosperity of New Orleans, is daily attracting an increased share of public attention.

The more thoroughly we examine the scheme in question and familiarize ourselves with its details, the better are we satisfied of its vast importance. Once fairly executed, it must, under judicious management, not only yield a handsome revenue to the stockholders, but be of great commercial utility and advantage to the whole community. The Bayou St. John, a deep inlet, navigable for vessels as large as any that sail Lake Pontchartrain, possesses superior advantages from its natural position, leading as it does, in connection with a short canal, into the heart of a great and growing city, and affording a ready channel for the commodities most in demand in every metropolis. The trade in cattle with the Florida parishes is large and increasing; the importation of brick has always been great; the vast forests on the opposite shores afford an almost inexhaustible supply of lumber, and such is the demand at all seasons, that not less than 300 saw-mills are in active operation between the line of the Amite and Pensacola. The pine forests furnish some of the finest masts and spars in the world. The imports of cotton from those regions are so large, that the revenue to be derived from this article alone would almost justify the proposed expenditures for improvements. And here I may observe that the purport of these remarks is not to recommend any retrenchment of the plans recommended in a former report that was viewed by some as taking too bold a view of the case; but rather to suggest an enlargement of them to meet a commerce that has been increasing since the first improvements were made by the intelligent and enlightened Baron de Carondelet in 1795, and which, while our city stands, must grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength.

Pursuant to your resolution, I have again made the requisite examinations, and find nothing to occasion any material alteration in my former views. I will however suggest some modification of the Lake Harbor and landings, which will, in some degree, reduce the former estimates.

But the work proposed will admit of little or no retrenchment. If not executed on a large scale, so as to afford every requisite facility to vessels and trade, the undertaking will most certainly fail, our money and labor be wasted, and the whole remain a monument and warning of the absurd inutility of half measures and of grand undertakings on a small scale. Look at our rival, the Orleans Canal! No ill-advised retrenchment would have drawn thither its present array of shipping. Its landings have been extended neaply half a mile, and what little more than a year ago was a bare shell road has become a depot for building materials. The buildings themselves will soon arise: the streets be paved, and, as a necessary result, the value of adjacent property will increase. Its commerce is seven-fold that of the Bayou St. John; yet, unquestionably, the latter possesses the greatest natural advantages, and, under judicious management, with a liberal, but not wasteful expenditure of funds on necessary improvements, attention to the wants of commerce and the means of facilitating it, would yet rival if not surpass its competitor. I wish to force upon your consideration the absolute necessity of making the contemplated improvements, if to be made at all, upon such a plan and scale as will insure success. Trade will ever flow where it finds the widest and most convenient channel, where its wants are best provided for, and its operations facilitated. No half conveniences, no false economy will do. A bad article will always find a bad market whenever it has to compete with any thing better.

I have given this part of the subject much attention; as an engineer I know its importance, and as a matter of professional duty I wish to place it before you in a stronger light than a mere dry calculation by cents and inches can afford. Former works have resulted in the failure their littleness deserved; drew little trade, and are at last of little use. Vessels must have room for themselves and their cargoes, and if not afforded in one place, they will abandon it for another and a better.

There are many other things in an undertaking of this nature that cannot be well estimated in a mere general report; for instance, warehouses, train-ways, and other accommodations to commerce. These things develop themselves as the works progress, or after their completion, and must be provided in proportion to the demand manifested. My former report did not touch upon this, nor does it now require more than a passing notice.

With these observations, I proceed to submit the results of my recent investigations; condensing such matters of my former report as it may be necessary to refer to, the more completely to lay the subject open before you.

In relation to the Harbor, at the Lakes, my views are much the same as formerly. Perhaps some modification of my former plan may better meet the views of a part of your Board. Referring to this it will be seen, that there is but one angle between the old Fort and the bath-house or a point near the latter; thus making two straight reaches, the outer one being nearly in the direction of the former bed of the Bayou. I find the west pier considerably damaged by recent gales; but the east one is in good condition. I would retain the latter in its present position, extending and widening it to a suitable degree. The width between this pier and the wall of the old Fort is 93½ feet, a space sufficient for the entrance of the Harbor. If more be requisite, perhaps it *might* be obtained by excavating the wall, &c., of the Fort; an operation which would cause the point immediately above the Fort to be also cut off, thus giving a straight reach to the head of the harbor, an object that should be obtained, if possible, unless to the prejudice of more important objects. But as the Fort may some day become useful in a military point of view, nothing should be done to impair its utility in that particular, but rather to increase it. If the entrance of 93½ feet be sufficient, it would be preferable to excavate below the Fort in a line with its water face as far as the lake shore; and indeed, if gardens, &c., are contemplated, it might be carried as far as the angle above mentioned, say 1000 feet. At this point I would start the west pier 450 or 500 feet distant from the eastern one and parallel to the same; thus giving a Harbor, say 500 feet in width by 1500 in length, and a surface of 750,000 square feet —being nearly the same area I formerly proposed. I have been led to thus modify it by the contemplated formation of a Harbor at the

head of the Bayou, which would of course draw many vessels from the other.

As regards construction, I would renew the recommendations of my former report: the piers to be 50 feet wide, the pier heads of the same dimentions. This work could be executed for say less by $5000 than the sum originally proposed. The widening of the Harbor will occasion but a trifling additional expense, the principal cost being that of dredging. Were it widened, a row of warehouses with suitable landings might be erected on the piers themselves, which could receive an extra width for the purpose.

An approximative estimate gives 3600 old piles, all of which should be removed, a perfectly feasible operation, and not requiring discussion —they never should have been placed where they are. I have not the requisite time, nor do I deem it necessary, to detail at present the peculiar manner of construction or the cost of items. This can only be done after such close examinations have been made as the engineer can base his contracts upon.

The subject next claiming our attention, is the proposed widening of the Canals or cut-offs to 80, instead of 60 feet, of which I highly approve. I would only modify their form, say 80 feet at top, 50 at bottom, and depth 10 feet, thus giving a cross-section of 650 square feet; the length being 3500 feet, the cost would be $33,720. I have no doubt that for a small additional sum per cubic yard, the same contractor would distribute the excavated earth so as to form the necessary guard levees, and widening of the Shell Road. This is estimated under the head of Roads and Bridges.

In reference to roads and guard banks, a vexatious question arises which I will touch upon in the sequel.

As to the old Basin and Canal Carondelet, I would make no alteration other than suggested in my former report; except in constructing the Landing without sheathing, which would reduce the expense by about $800.

It is possible that the formation of a harbor at the head of the Bayou may render it expedient to dispense with the intended widening of the Canal, and eventually to filling up the latter. I am not an advocate for any such measure; the City is at present to far distant, and the roads leading to it being yet unpaved, would subject the delivery of

merchandize to too great inconvenience and expense. I would, on the contrary, strongly recommend the widenining and deepening of the Canal, as set forth in my former report.

The present site of the Bayou Bridge is objectionable; a much better one would be the point where the Metaire Road debouches on the Bayou, say Allard's old house, where the stream begins to narrow; though the difference of width is very slight. The proposed removal would enable travellers to cross directly to or from the Metarie Road, without making, as at present they are compelled to do, a circuit of nearly half a mile. And above all, its present awkward construction should be changed.

The natural location of the Harbor—intended to be excavated at the head of the Bayou—in reference to the city, presents many advantages, to which I need hardly call your attention. The Bayou road gives a good and ready means of communication for the lower part of the harbor; but about 3,500 feet are still unpaved. The Shell Road, along the Canal Carondelet, affords another. Bienville street, from its fine width, will, when paved or shelled, offer a ready avenue to the very centre of the city; and is already paved as far as Clairborne street, leaving to be paved about 6160 feet. Its width from Clairborne street is near 100 feet, so that we have thus a wide avenue conducting travel latterally to all the leading paved streets.

The harbor could ultimately be connected with Common street, by Hagan Avenue, a distance of about 3,400 feet. But as these matters are extraneous to this report, I will not present estimates of their expense, &c. Yet as they may eventually form not an unimportant part of the entire improvement meditated, I would respectfully draw your attention to it; for the success and utility of the harbor itself will in no small measure depend upon good and cheap communications with the city; and among the best and cheapest of all would be a railway, which might be immediately laid down, and which, independently of the amount of freight it would enable us to transport with facility and speed, would ensure a handsome income from passengers alone, who would prefer it to the Pontchertrain railway, as it would be more central.

The limited time allowed me to make this report compelled me to devote the whole of it to the execution of such surveys and examina-

tions as were indispensable to base general estimates upon. I am therefore unable to lay before you a detailed plan of my views concerning the harbor in question—the accompanying figurative sketch will, however, show its general features. I would not recommend adhering too closely to the present form of the Bayou as embraced by the existing levees—it would be ill-shaped and neither so commodious or convenient as the form proposed. The harbor as planned and estimated for is 350 feet wide between parallel lines, and 1,000 feet long, commencing on the left side of the Canal and extending to the draining machine at Orleans street. The smaller portion between the Canal and the new draining machine could conveniently be made 150 by 200 feet; it is included in the estimate, as I am of opinion that it can be rendered useful. This plan would require a suitable draining canal to be cut around the works on the left side to enable the machine to continue its draining operations, as I recommend using both the machines to lay dry the canal and that part of the Bayou intended as a Harbor—all of which together with a pivot bridge over the mouth of the canal is comprised in the estimate for the harbor hereinafter submitted.

Before concluding, I would even at the risk of being considered tedious, call your attention to another advantage incidental to your proposed improvement. I mean the proper draining and leveeing necessary to secure your works.

The subject is of grave importance, for among the plans submitted to the City and Legislature for protecting New Orleans against future inundations, there are some which will, if carried out, materially affect the success of your enterprise, and could only be met in their consequences by heavy additional expenditures beyond what my estimates call for. It is an undeniable fact that the existing crevasse at Bonnet Carre has materially affected the level of the Lake. Notwithstanding the prevalence of westerly winds, the Lake has been higher by upwards of seventeen inches than it has ever been known to be under similar circumstances. The recent easterly winds, though slight, have covered the grounds at the mouth of the Bayou to a depth of over twelve inches, covering also a portion of the shell road, and subjecting the inhabitants to no little inconvenience. The only remedy for such an evil is proper drainage, which of course implies embanking or leveeing. That this must be resorted to if the Mississippi be tapped above

New Orleans, so as to throw its swollen waters into Lake Pontchartrain, is evident to all who have taken the trouble to investigate the matter. As to protecting the city from crevasses by such a plan, I must, with all due deference for the opinions of others, wholly dissent from any such measure. As an engineer, I regard it as not merely ridiculous, but fraught with mischief to the surrounding country, and to the success of your own projects in particular. On the 12th of February, instant, the Lake water stood only 35 ins. below the level of the Sauve crevasse, backing up into the gutters of Liberty street, and flooding the 4th and 2d Wards; and during the heavy rains was only twenty-two inches below the crevasse waters of last year. The area covered by crevasse waters is upwards of 1400 square miles.

Now to remedy this so far as your works are concerned, one of three things must be done: 1st. The tow-path and shell road must be raised at least three and a half feet above the ordinary level of the lake, or about eighteen inches higher than the present roadway. Even then it would be only on a level with the high water of that huge reservoir, and eighteen inches below the hurricane tide of 1831. The measure would also be an expensive one; and it would be long ere the road could become fairly consolidated and fit for travel.

2d. Four guard levees might be raised to dam off the water from the roads, and a similar system of levees at the lake would protect the village there. This however would be a poor expedient, as we should have leakage and rain water to contend with within, which would necessarily demand proper engines to throw it out.

3d. The most efficient measure would be to ensure a thorough drainage of the entire district embraced between the New Canal (which is already leveed) and the Pontchartrain Railway. The present location of the draining machine occasions absolute injury to the navigation of the Bayou by gradually filling up its bed with a deposite daily thrown into it by the machines. They should be removed to the Lake, where they could conveniently drain the whole District in question. The views recently set forth by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the "most effectual means of protecting the city from inundation," would, if carried out, go far towards facilitating this measure, and materially aid the execution and diminish the expense of our plans.

Under this system a lock would be requisite, to be placed near the mouth of the Bayou. which if properly constructed would very little

inconvenience its navigation, and would enable the waters in the Bayou to be kept at any level, with the aid of the draining machines; affording at the same time a most thorough drainage of the city and district, and checking, in continuation with the proposed system of levees, any overflow from back water of Lake Pontchartrain.

In conclusion: allow me to observe that the objections raised by some of your members to my former report, have received full and attentive consideration, especially those advanced against the construction of a pier head to the Lake Harbor. This I consider absolutely indispensable, and the plan suggested in my former report the best that could be used; nor is this the opinion of myself alone, but that of all practical men and engineers, among whom I may be permitted to mention Messrs Dunbar and Ranney, who fully concur in my view as to its utility and necessity.

I submit a recapitulated statement of the entire cost:

Canal and Basin, - - - - - - -	$23,675
Projected Harbor at Bayou Head, - - - - -	50,000
Bayou between Harbor and Devil's Elbow, - -	13,000
Proposed Canal, serving as cut-offs, - - - - -	33,720
Widening and Dredging Bayou at Sec. No. 3 of former report, - - - - - - - -	27,000
Lake Harbor, - - - - - - - -	90,800
Roads and Bridges, - - - - - - -	8,000
Dredging Machine, say - - - - - - -	12,000
Contingent Expenses, Superintendence, &c. - -	10,000
Total, - - - - -	$268,195

All which is respectfully submitted,

M. HARRISON,
Civil Engineer.

New Orleans, 20th February, 1850.

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TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Gentlemen,

The undersigned your committee appointed in pursuance of a late resolution of your board, to prepare and report a statement of the affairs of the Company, embracing an exhibit of its property, the progress and condition of its operations at New Orleans, the amount of money already expended, the probable amount required to complete the undertaking, and the resources of the Company which may be safely relied upon derived from the revenues of the Canal Carondelet and Bayou St. John, and the Shell Road along the right bank of said Canal and Bayou and from other sources; beg leave respectfully to report: That upon entering upon the duty assigned to them, they were furnished with the report of the Committee of Managing Directors, which as it embodies all the information desired by your resolution your Committee ask leave to adopt the same as their report, and recommend its acceptance by the Board, and that it be published for distribution.

Respectfully,

(Signed) P. C. WRIGHT,
ARCH'D ROBERTSON,
OLIVER HOUGH.

MANAGING DIRECTORS REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the New Orleans Canal and Navigation Company.

The undersigned your Committee of Managing Directors respectfully report:

That since their report which was submitted to the Board in March last, the works of the Company at New Orleans have progressed rapidly towards completion.

The early appearance of the epidemic and the extreme heat of the weather compelled us to suspend the work of excavation at the upper and lower basins early in the month of July last, so that their operations since that period until now have been confined to laying down of the piers for the pass at the Lake and completing of the Dredge Boat, and even these operations have been seriously retarded by the prevailing sickness which rendered it impossible to procure mechanics or laborers. On the first day of September the Dredge Boat was finally set at work removing obstructions in the new pass. These obstructions were heavy piles driven to a great depth, which were the foundation of a light-house long since removed; also a portion of the old pier which formed the easterly side or bank of the former pass, which was constructed in a very substantial manner, of heavy piles about ten feet apart, the intermediate space being filled with strong plank piling bolted to longitudinal timbers extending from pile to pile. This work was ten feet in width filled in with broken bricks, it extended one hundred feet and upwards diagonally across the pass. These obstructions are now so far removed, that vessels of the largest class may pass with facility. The dredging machine performs its work to our entire satisfaction, exceeding even, our expectations. In dimensions, strength, capacity and adaptation to the purpose of extracting piles, stumps and

sunken timber, as well as excavation, it far surpasses any other machine of the kind in the country. It is built upon the "Baltimore Model," having an endless chain of excavators or buckets, with modern improvements, amongst which are new and ingenious inventions designed for easy handling of the machine, and saving in the number of men requisite for properly working it, five men only beside the engineer being required. We have fairly tested its capacity in our heaviest excavation, and may safely promise that it will excavate twelve hundred yards per day, in the most difficult portion of our works, except when there are stumps to be extracted. The entire expense of working with ordinary repairs, will not exceed fifteen dollars per day.

We feel constrained in this place by a sense of justice, to speak in terms of unqualified praise of Capt. O. A. Pitfield, who has displayed in the construction of this machine, great ingenuity, skill and judgment, for which he is entitled to our thanks and highest commendations. For the more full and complete information of your Board respecting all matters pertaining to our enterprise with its antecedents, and to save ourselves long explanatory details, which otherwise would be unavoidable, we have thought proper to lay before your Board with this our report, a letter of Samuel J. Peters, Esq, President of the Louisiana State Bank, and one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of New Orleans, which was published and extensively circulated in that city, and awakened the attention of the community to the value and importance of the enterprise which you have undertaken, and lead to the action of the Legislature through which our Company has acquired the property, rights and franchises of the late Orleans Navigation Company. Also in connection, we transmit to you the report of Mr. Harrison, Civil Engineer, to Messrs W. T. Hepp and J. Reed, of a "Committee of Investigation for the Louisiana State Bank," which exhibits the plan which the Legislature has thought proper to prescribe for the improvement of the Canal Carondelet and Bayou St. John, designated in the act "Harrison's Plan." Also, the general corporation law of Louisiana, entitled, "An act for the organization of Corporations for works of public improvement and utility," Approved, March 12th 1852. Also, an act entitled, "An act relativeto the Orleans Navigation Company, the Bayou St. John and Canal Carondelet," Approved, March 18th 1852. Also, the Charter of the late "Orleans Navigation Company," entitled, "An act for improving the

improving the inland navigation of the territory of Orleans," with supplementary acts. Also, sundry acts of Congress relating to the "Orleans Navigat on Company." Your Committee have also caused to be executed a lithograph map exhibiting the entire work, as it will appear when fully completed, with a portion of the city of New Orleans from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain, a copy of which is appended to this report. This map exhibits the work completed according to "Harrison's Plan," with the following variations, which it must be admitted are decided improvements upon that plan.

First. The great Basin at the junction of the Canal with the Bayou, has an area of 480 feet width at its widest point, with an average width of 400 feet, by a length of 2500 feet to a point between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, from that point to the crossing of Telemachus street, where the new bridge is being constructed by the city, the Bayou has an average width, with slight excavation of 220 feet, thus giving a basin affording greater facilities to commerce than that proposed by Mr. Harrison. It will be perceived that all the important business streets lead to this extended basin, at the termini of which vessels may lie and discharge their cargoes with equal facility, as most of these streets are now opened, and paved or shelled. The Basin will also be extended in Hagan Avenue to Bienville street, 250 feet wide by about 400 feet in length, which Mr. Harrison did not contemplate.

Second. The next departure from "Harrison's Plan," will be perceived at the point, where the excavation commences on the left bank of the Bayou, at the McDonough estate. From this point to the lake, the excavation is confined to the left bank, upon as nearly a right line as is practicable. Our reasons for adopting this plan are, that the excavation will really be less than Mr. Harrison proposed, while the general course of the Bayou is much ameliorated. The earth taken out can be more readily deposited for the road which we propose to construct along the left bank, than by transporting it often at considerable distances, which would be indispensable, were we to follow the plan of simply cutting off projecting points on either side of the Bayou alternately as was proposed. Then we are saved the loss of the present shell road, and the expense of constructing a new one opposite the points proposed to be cut off. But a more important consideration is, that we receive through our Bayou all the hewn timber which comes

to New Orleans by Lake Pontchartrain, the tolls of which at this time amount to upwards of ten thousand dollars for the current year, commencing with December last. This item in our revenues must necessarily increase, from the rapidly increasing demand for that article in the city of New Orleans, for its buildings and its immense wharves extending along the crescent, even now a distance of little less than twelve miles. The timber used for the purposes mentioned, is the yellow pine, and is supplied exclusively from the vast forests around the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, and our Bayou and Canal afford its only avenue to a market. The toll upon this timber is one dollar per thousand feet, board measure. The custom of the dealers is, that the seller delivers the timber in the Bayou, reporting the same to our superintendent who assigns it a place, measures, and reports the quantity, number and mark, with the name of the owner, to the Toll Collector, and to the office of the Company. The purchaser pays the toll to the collector, whose receipt is the warrant of the superintendent to deliver the timber, which is permitted to remain in the Bayou for eight days without charge—after that period it is charged ten cents per thousand feet for every day it remains there. This custom has been found to suit all parties, and the penalty for delay relieves us of the inconvenience to commerce, which must result from a failure to enforce it. It will now be clearly perceived, that the numerous broad basins formed where our line of excavation, is most distant from the natural right bank of the Bayou, as its sharp bends afford a facility to the timber trade which is of the first importance, for without such facility, the navigation must be seriously impeded, or we must exclude all timber in rafts from the Bayou.

Third. The next variance from "Harrison's Plan," is at the Devil's Elbow, where it is proposed to construct our great "Centre Basin." Here it will be seen that it was proposd to construct a canal of 100 feet in width, across the base of the angle formed by the bend of the Bayou. We also propose to make such a canal, but the design is, further, ultimately to excavate the entire space between the proposed canal and the right bank of the Bayou; but as this entire basin is not contemplated by Mr. Harrison, and is consequently not required by the act of the legislature, it needs only to be done as the exigencies of business may require. Your Committee beg leave to express their views respecting the value and importance of this point in our works.

Here a ship-yard is already established by the Company, and a good and substantial building for workmen has been erected. We are now building our mud boats at this point, and have a large quantity of the materials collected for two propellers, to be used for the towing of vessels and timber; but of these we shall make mention hereafter.—A large deep Bayou enters here from the right, which affords ample space if it were necessary, for the launching of vessels or the deposit of timber. Here also it is proposed to construct a Dry Dock, which is now greatly needed, there being none at this time upon the lake, vessels requiring repairs are either taken by the river to Algiers opposite New Orleans, or to Mobile for a dry dock.

Fourth. The next point of variance is, at the last abrupt bend of the Bayou, a short distance above the "Old Fort;" at this place it is proposed to construct a third great Basin, which may serve as a port of refuge for vessels overtaken by a storm, where ours will be the only port which can be made with ease and safety.

Mr. Harrison, proposed that such a basin should be constructed by extending piers into the lake: (see his plan.) We propose to admit vessels by a broad, regular and feasible channel, a distance of about one mile from the extremity of the piers, to a commodious and safe harbor, beyond the force of wind and waves.

We beg leave to call your attention in this connection, to the fact, that by a resolution of the legislature of Louisiana some two years since, Congress was asked for an appropriation of money, to "construct a harbor of refuge for the commerce of Lake Pontchartrain." An appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was granted.—The Board of Engineers adopted the plan of a Breakwater, extending about 4½ miles at a distance of 2½ miles from shore, covering the termini of the Pontchertrain Rail Road, the Bayou St. John, the Canal and Banking Company's Canal, the Lafayette Rail Road, and the Carolton and Jefferson Rail Road. There were proposed to be three large openings in this Breakwater, to admit vessels to either of the points mentioned. This work was commenced about three months since, but is now suspended, and your Committee are informed and beleive that the work will not be resumed, and that the plan will be abandoned as impracticable for the purpose designed. Your Committee indulge the hope that Congress may be induced to order the appropriation already made

to be expended in the completion of the harbor of refuge, which we have recommended and propose shall be made.

Fifth. The last portion of the work we have to notice in which we have departed from "Harrison's Plan," is the construction of the Pass at the lake. Here we have rejected his plan altogether. He proposed two piers, laid one hundred feet apart at the terminus of the excavated channel, and receding from each other, leaving a space three hundred feet wide between their extremities. This broad opening was proposed to be covered by a triangular pier head, on which the light house was to be erected. This project it will be seen by one inspection of his plan, involved the necessity of removing both the old piers entirely, with the exception of about one hundred feet of the left or western pier. The cost of such removal, by our estimates, would have greatly exceeded his, and we have found by our experience in removing but a small portion of those old piers, that even our estimates were too small for the actual cost. Besides, by our plan we preserve the entire right or easterly old pier as far as the angle therein, as shown on our map, which is a most substantial and permanent work, having withstood the test of time. From this point our new pier is projected 400 feet in length, by 21 feet in width, giving us nine feet of water at low tide at the extremity, where we have a pier head 60 feet square, on which the new light house is to be placed. The direction of this pier is N., 15° E. its terminus being about 300 feet to the right or eastwardly of the east pier, of the old channel.

It is now proposed to leave this broad opening, beleiving that there will never be found a necessity for constructing the west pier as projected on our map, beyond its intersection with, or the point where, if constructed, it would cross the old channel, thus saving to the Company a heavy expense and affording even a better harbor than the one proposed by Mr. Harrison. The western pier is now completed from the lake shore to its point of contact with the old channel; filled with broken bricks to high water mark, and the remaining space will be filled by our dredge boat from the channel.

The east pier is completed except 100 feet in length to reach the pier head, it is extended into 7 feet water, and is filled to high water mark with broken bricks, piled with three inch plank on the inner side driven five feet into the earth and strongly bolted to the pier timbers.

Piles are driven on the outer side every 30 feet, also strongly bolted. We have a sufficient quantity of timber on hand for completing the pier. The triangular pier head proposed by Mr. Harrison, covering the opening of the pass would prove very injurious. Our views upon this matter, are sustained by the opinions of engineers of great experience, and by men who have been accustomed to observe the peculiar structure of the lake shore, and the effects of the violent storms which prevail. Still water must necessarily be created on the inner side of the pier, and the stufting sand borne onward by the waves through either opening would be precipitated there, forming a bar to be removed by the dredge, as often as a storm might occur. From the angle in the east pier to Millaudon's Canal, the channel is one hundred feet wide, and the excavation is complete except that which can only be done by the dredge, From Millaudon's Canal upwards to the first or lower basin, we have a width of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, the variation in the width for this distance having been rendered necessary by a due regard to the interests and convenience of property owners, whom we aimed to disturb as little as possible. The excavation of this section is complete as far as it can be done, otherwise than by the dredge. From this basin upwards to the commencement of the line of excavation at the McDonough estate, the Bayou has a width of not less than one hundred and fifty feet at the narrowest point. In addition to what we have said, in passing, respecting the progress of our work, since our last report, we will now state, that there remains very little to be done upon the Canal to its junction with the Bayou at Hagan Avenue. Upon the great basin at Hagan Avenue the work is so far completed, that in a very short time our dredge will remove all obstacles to the use and perfect convenience of the basin, for the purpose of commerce, for the present and for one year to come. The entire work is two-thirds completed at the basin.

The city has already contracted for the building of a new bridge across the Bayou at Telemachus street, and it will be completed in about three months. The removal of the old bridge is a work of small magnitude.

The shell road along the right bank of the Bayou has been thoroughly repaired and supplied with shells. Near three thousand feet of new road has been made from the earth excavated from the lower basin, and extending along almost the entire eastern side

thereof. The bridges along the road extending over several small Bayous, have been repaired; ultimately these small Bayous will be filled up, and then only two bridges will be necessary, one across Marigny Canal, and one across the Bayou Bienville at the Devil's Elbow, which last should have a draw, to admit vessels to the ship-yard; or, the street might be thrown back one square, where a small bridge would serve, and such an arrangement would save expense.

The large house belonging to the company at the lake and immediately opposite the old fort, has been thoroughly repaired and adapted to the purposes of a hotel. We have erected a dining-room, 40 by 30 feet; a kitchen, with range; a building for lodging-rooms, 60 by 20 feet; a bar-room, 35 by 20 feet; a stable, 120 feet long; a blacksmith shop, and an office—all upon the company's lot.

We have also erected one large double house, 40 feet square and two stories high, with two kitchens and servants' rooms in the rear, making two tenements, which we rent for boarding-houses for our mechanics and laborers; also, two large buildings, each 60 by 20 feet, one of which is used for a lodging-house for our laborers, and one for a carpenters' shop and tool-house. The first mentioned of these two buildings will be used hereafter for a warehouse, as its use for that purpose is now required. All these structures enumerated were indispensable. The hotel was demanded for the accommodation of persons visiting the lake for recreation. By affording this retreat, we have added greatly to our road tolls. The other structures were demanded, because we found it impossible to procure other accommodations for our mechanics and laborers at the lake. Our enterprise has produced decided improvement in property at that point, several new buildings are now going up, and mechanics and laborers are making permanent homes for themselves in that healthful and delightful locality, while gentlemen are turning their attention to the lake shore, to establish their country seats. We have, in the appendix to this report, shown the amount of money received from the treasurer, and the purposes to which it has been appropriated. We have also estimated the probable cost of the completion of our works, in compliance with the requirements of the act of the legislature, and the resources of the company, which may be safely relied upon, for that purpose.

In closing this report, we take the occasion to express our views respecting the character and importance of our undertaking. The views and opinions of Mr. Peters and of Mr. Harrison, so far as they extend, are ours. Were those gentlemen to write now upon the same subject, they would acknowledge that the half had not been written which might justly have been said.

Since the date of Mr. Peters' letter, the commerce of Lake Pontchartrain has more than doubled in amount, as we have the statistics to prove—since then, the revenues of the Canal and Banking Company's Canal have more than trebled, whilst the revenues of ours have not decreased—and the Pontchartrain Railroad this year, for the first time since that company was created, has divided 5 per cent. on its capital stock, after paying a debt nearly amounting to its entire capital. Within the present year two additional railroads have been extended to the lake from the centre of the city of New Orleans, and both are now doing a profitable business, realizing handsome profits upon their large investments.

The Canal and Banking Company's Canal pays this year nett, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as we are positively informed, notwithstanding the decrease of tolls from the corresponding period of last year, $1,000 per week for two months during the late epidemic. Let us draw a comparison between that channel and ours, and see which has the advantage in the contest for supremacy in facilities for commerce, if such were necessary, where there is more than ample for both. That channel is 7¼ miles in length, 50 feet wide, and 5 feet deep, with a contracted basin at its city terminus, wholly inadequate, and which cannot be enlarged except at an enormous cost, being surrounded on all sides by established streets, upon which are substantial and expensive brick buildings. Its original cost to the Canal Bank was *one million of dollars;* additional for repairs and enlargement, *two hundred thousand dollars.* It now pays, as we have shown, an interest of ten per cent. per annum on $1,200,000.

Our channel, when completed according to our plan, is 4¾ miles in length; the canal 1½ miles in length; for ½ mile from the city terminus basin and between the walls, 60 feet wide; the remaining 1 mile to Hagar Avenue, 70 feet wide, and in its entire length 7

feet deep. The Bayou throughout its entire length not less than 150 feet wide at the narrowest points, and 10 feet deep. Our basin at the city terminus is equally capacious and better adapted to convenience than the other.

The dimensions of the remaining basins upon the Bayou have already been given. The entire cost of our channel completed, will not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, including the purchase money, sixty-nine thousand dollars. Our revenues for the current year ending on the first day of January next, will not be less than fifteen thousand dollars, which, though an amount quite insignificant, should be regarded with great satisfaction by you, as significant, when you consider that when we entered into possession of our purchase on the 17th day of December last, the pass at the lake was filled up with sand and rubbish, affording at low tide less than two feet of water, and that during the year unusually low tides have prevailed—that these obstacles could not be removed but by machinery, which we were unable to obtain until we could construct it. That the early appearance of the epidemic at New Orleans rendered it impossible to construct our machine sooner than we have done, because mechanics could not be obtained; that our shell road was in a sad condition, the bridges broken down, and we could offer no attractions at the lake for pleasure seekers, like our neighbors at the canal and railroads.

When we consider all these things, and that we are now in a condition to challenge all competitors, we think we may safely cherish high expectations.

Were we to call your attention to the various subjects worthy of your consideration, touching the value and importance of the enterprise to yourselves, and to the city of New Orleans, where you have already large interests and investments, this report, already too long, would necessarily be greatly extended; but we recommend to you to examine—and they are accessible to you—the statistics of the commerce of the gulf coast through Lake Pontchartain and the Mississippi river with New Orleans, through the last ten years, and you will with us be astonished at its enormous amount, extent and value, especially when we consider that the resources of the vast territory whence that commerce is derived, are not yet begun to be developed—and that one of the main causes of slow

development of those resources, if not the only cause, is the want of due facilities to a market.

The gulf states—Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, have not a harbor save that of Pensacola, which is accessible by the largest class of sea-going vessels. The same may be said, with but two or three exceptions, of the West Indies, and the entire Mexican states. Those of our states which we have named, abound with small rivers, which water the richest portion of our country, if not of the whole earth. They are navigable by a class of small steamers, which never venture at sea, but will bear their valuable cargoes to the nearest coast market. That market is New Orleans, and the channel to it is through Lake Pontchartrain; through that channel the trade east of the Mississippi river comes exclusively; that from the west is drawn there, by expense of towage up the river, if brought by sailing vessels, or by the enormous port-charges and wharfage dues of the city, if brought by steamers.

One other cause of the slow development of the wealth and resources of the country of which we have been speaking, is, that the general government has been palpably neglectful of the demands and interests of southern commerce. This has arisen, not so much from partiality or niggardliness, as from the fact that southern representatives in congress have, from some unassignable cause, never asserted those demands, nor duly represented those interests. We may justly hope for a better state of things in this regard in future.

A small expenditure on the part of the general government would open Lake Pontchartrain to vessels drawing ten feet water. The only obstruction is at the point known as the "Middle Ground," at the entrance of the pass "Rigolets," where, at low tide, vessels drawing six feet cannot pass.

We have been politely furnished by Majors Chase and Beauregard, of the U. S. Engineers, with a plan and estimates for the improvement of the Middle Ground, which proposes to afford a passage to a large class of vessels drawing ten to twelve feet. The plan is feasible, and the cost will not exceed fifty thousand dollars. It cannot be that congress will withhold so trifling a sum, for so desirable an object. We have caused the plan and estimates to be laid before the proper department at Washington. It has been

approved, and an appropriation is now asked to complete the work, and when completed, we cannot undertake to estimate the amount to which our revenues may attain.

There are now six large first class steamers employed by the mail transportation company between New Orleans and Mobile, two of these leaving those cities each day, and the remaining four are employed in the coasting trade intermediate. There are also two sea steamers, forming a weekly mail between New Orleans, Pensacola, Tampa Bay, and Key West. A regular daily steamer to Madisonville, Mandeville, and other places immediately opposite New Orleans, along the North shore of the lake. A number of steamers which ply on Lake Mauripas and the rivers Comite, Amite, Tehefuncta, Tangipaho, Pearl, and Pascagoula. Several regular lines, besides occasional steamers, make the "long trip" from New Orleans to Montgomery on the Alabama river. These are only a part of the sources of trade within our own borders. The trade with Texas and Vera Cruz, is carried on by a class of steamers and sailing vessels, for which the capacity of our channel is quite adequate, and which it will receive when the "middle ground" shall have been ameliorated. The same with the West Indies, the trade with which, except that by the New York steamers, is carried on exclusively in small sailing vessels. It can scarcely be necessary to enumerate farther the almost illimitable sources of commerce to which we may look for our revenues. We will now call your attention to works which should at once be put in construction, which are most important, and particularly required. They are, a dry dock at the Devil's Elbow, which is believed to be the most available point for that purpose—a large and capacious warehouse to be constructed upon the property of the company at the great basin, at Hagan Avenue—two steam propellers, of about sixty tons custom-house measurement, for the purpose of towing vessels and timber in the Bayou. These vessels would pay their entire cost in a few months. Horses are now used for towing.

We have in our appendix estimated the cost of completing our works, and of the structures proposed. It is our opinion that the work may be accomplished within eighteen months from this time, with the revenues alone, after the sum of ten thousand dollars shall

have been raised, which is wanted at an early day. We may safely estimate for the receipts of our canal, for the year commencing on the first day of January next, one hundred thousand dollars. From the shell road, on the right bank of the Bayou, at ten thousand dollars. We confidently believe that these estimates are not exaggerated. If, however, the increasing business should demand a more speedy prosecution of the work than the revenues alove will admit, we doubt not that you will make prompt provision of means for that purpose, so that the work may be completed during the ensuing winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(SIGNED) P. C. WRIGHT,
E. H. DURELL.
Acting Managing Directors.

We the undersigned Managing Directors, residing in the City of Philadelphia, having read the foregoing report of our associates, do approve the same and recommend its reception by the Board.

Dated Philadelphia, Oct. 31st, 1853.

(Signed.)

OLIVER HOUGH,
ARCH'D ROBERTSON.

(COPY.)

CHARTER

AND

BYE LAWS

OF THE

New Orleans

CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

AND LAWS RELATING THERETO.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTED BY CHARLES H. BUTT, 62 WALNUT STREET.

1852.

OFFICERS FOR 1852, '53.

President,

STEWART NEWELL.

Treasurer,

ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.

Secretary,

SAMUEL NEWELL, at Philada.

Assistant Secretary,

LOUIS GAGNET, at New Orleans.

Directors,

STEWART NEWELL,
OLIVER HOUGH,
BERNARD DOUREDOURE,
ISAAC D. KNIGHT,
of Philad.
ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON
JAMES A. CUMMINGS,
ALEXANDER OSBOURNE,

PHINEAS C. WRIGHT. | EDWARD H. DURELL,
of New Orleans,

EDWARD H. DURELL, *Attorney.* | PHINEAS C. WRIGHT, *Counsellor.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

AN ACT

For the organization of corporations for works of public improvement and utility.

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That from and after the promulgation of this act, it shall be lawful for any person or persons, not less than six, on compliance with the provisions of this act, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the following purposes, to wit: for the construction, working and maintenance of any railroads, canals, plank-roads, bridges, ferries and other works of public improvement, whether within or without the limits of this state; for manufactories of all kinds, opening and working of mines, construction and maintenance of docks, foundries, steamships or other vehicles for the transportation of freight or passengers, and generally all works of public utility and advantage; provided, that no corporation shall engage in mercantile or agricultural business in general, nor in commission, brokerage, stock-jobbing, exchange or banking business of any kinds.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That every corporation which may be established under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall have power and authority, 1st, to have and enjoy succession by its corporate name, for the period expressed in its act of corporation, not exceeding twenty-five years; 2d, to contract, sue and be sued, in the corporate name; 3d, to make and use a corporate seal; 4th, to hold, receive, purchase and convey under its corporate name, property both real and personal; 5th, to name and appoint such managers, directors and officers as their interests and convenience may require; 6th, to make and establish such by-laws for the proper management

and regulation of the affairs of the corporation as may be necessary and proper, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That every charter of incorporation made under the authority of this act, shall contain, 1st, the name and title of the corporation, and place chosen for its domicil; 2d, a description of the purposes for which it is established, the nature of the business to be carried on, and the designation of the officer on whom citation may be served in suits against the company; 3d, the amount of the capital stock, the number of shares, amount of each share, and the time when and the manner in which payments on stock subscribed shall be called or made; 4th, the mode in which the election of directors or managers shall be conducted; 5th, mode of liquidation at the termination of the charter.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the charter of all corporations organized under the terms of this act, and the original subscriptions made for the purpose of organizing it, shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of mortgages, or other officer exercising the functions of recorder of mortgages, at the place selected for the domicil of the corporation; and said charter shall be published in a newspaper of said place of domicil, once a week at least, for thirty days; but it shall not be necessary to publish the names of the subscribers, and any subscriber may present the said charter and subscriptions for record with a recorder of mortgages as aforesaid.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be lawful for the stockholders of any corporation, at a general meeting convened for that purpose, to make any modification, addition or changes in its act of incorporation, or to dissolve the corporation, provided such modification, addition, change or dissolution shall receive the assent of three fourths of the stock represented at such meeting. Provided further, that such modification, addition, change or dissolution shall be recorded as is required by the fourth section of this act.

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That any corporation established under this act shall forfeit its charter for insolvency, evidenced by a return of no property found on execution against such corporation; and that in such case it shall be the duty of the district court of the district of such corporation at the instance of any creditor, to decree such forfeiture, and to appoint a commissioner for effecting the liquidation, whose duty it shall be to convert all the assets of the company,

including any unpaid balances due by stockholders on their shares, into cash, and to distribute the same under the direction of the court, amongst the parties entitled thereto, in the same manner, as near as may be, as is done in cases of insolvency of individuals.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That no rail-road, plank-road nor canal shall be constructed through the streets of any incorporated city or town, without the consent of the municipal council thereof; and such consent once obtained, shall not be withdrawn during the term of the charter.

SECT. 8. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That no stockholder in any corporation organized under this act, shall ever be held liable or responsible, in any manner, for the contracts or debts of such corporation, in any further sum than the amount of any unpaid balance due to the company on the shares owned by such stockholder, nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering a charter null, or of exposing a stockholder to any liability beyond the amount of his stock, provided the provisions of this act have been substantially complied with.

SECT. 9. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That in all cases where rail-roads, plank-roads or canals shall cross any highway, the corporation shall so construct said work as not to hinder, impede or obstruct the safe and convenient use of such highway. That in all cases where rail-roads, plank-roads or canals shall be constructed or dug across any plantation or lands in cultivation, or that may be cultivated, the corporation shall so construct said work as not to hinder, impede or obstruct the drainage of said land; nor shall any privilege herein granted be so construed as to authorize or empower any corporation to hinder or impede, or offer any obstruction to the drainage of any lands through which any rail-road, plank-road or canal may be constructed, after the construction of said work; and if any rail-road or plank-road shall, in its course, cross any tide waters, or navigable rivers or streams, the company may erect, for the sole and exclusive use of such rail-road or plank-road, the bridges required for crossing; but such bridges shall be so constructed as not to obstruct or necessarily impede the navigation of said waters or streams.

SECT. 10. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the provisions of the act entitled "an act to provide for the organization of corporations in this state," approved 16th March, 1848, shall not be so construed as to apply to any corporations established under this act.

AN ACT

Relative to the Orleans Navigation Company, the Bayou St. John and Canal Carondelet.

1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in the event of a final judgment of a forfeiture being rendered in favor of the State of Louisiana against the Orleans Navigation Company, in the suit now or recently pending on appeal in the Supreme Court, it shall be the duty of the court in which said suit was instituted to proceed to the liquidation of the affairs of said Navigation Company in the manner hereinafter provided, to wit: the said court shall appoint a liquidating commissioner, who shall forthwith proceed to take possession of the entire property of said company, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, and to advertise and sell the same in block at public auction, after sixty days' advertisement, to the highest bidder, payable one tenth in cash, and the remainder in equal annual instalments from one to twenty years; the credit portion of the price to be paid in bonds bearing legal interest, divided into sums according to the directions of said commissioner, secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege on the property sold as aforesaid.

2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That immediately after making said sale, it shall be the duty of said commissioner to file in said court a tableau of distribution of the proceeds of said sale, both cash and bonds, as well as of all moneys collected by him for tolls, during the interval between the taking possession and the sale, and the said proceeds and tolls shall be appropriated as follows, viz: *First*, to the expenses of liquidation, including a reasonable compensation to the toll collector; *secondly*, to the payment of the debts of the company in the order of their rank; and *thirdly*, the surplus, if any, to the stockholders of said company. And all the proceedings in said liquidation and on said tableau of distribution shall be the same, as near as may be, as in cases of insolvency of individuals.

3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said commissioner shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give a bond with security to the satisfaction of the court, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars,

conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and shall receive for his services, including that of making the auction sale aforesaid, a commission of two and a half per cent., on the total amount of cash and bonds distributed under the tableau.

4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be a condition of said sale, that if the purchasers shall organize themselves into a corporation under the laws of this state for a term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of carrying out and and effecting all the improvements detailed and described in the reports and plans, known as Harrison's reports and plans, including the construction of a new basin at the junction of Canal Carondelet and Bayou St. John, of the depth and dimensions set forth in said reports, and shall actually complete and effect all said improvements within the term of three years from the date of their charter, then the said corporation shall be entitled to receive and exact all such tolls and revenues for the use of said Canal Bayou and roads as the Orleans Navigation Company was entitled to receive under its charter; provided, that at the end of said term of twenty-five years, the State of Louisiana shall have the option either of granting to said corporation a renewal of the right of receiving said tolls for a second term of twenty-five years, or of purchasing for itself the property and improvements of the company, at the appraised value thereof. And provided further, that if said second term of twenty-five years be granted, the whole property shall revert to the State of Louisiana at the end of said second term, without any payment or compensation made to said company.

5. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That any corporation formed under the provisions of the preceeding section, shall be entitled to demand and receive said tolls from the time of its organization, on furnishing bond to the satisfaction of the State Treasurer, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to secure the completion of all the improvements aforesaid within said term of three years.

6. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That if the works and improvements to be made by the purchase be not began within six months, and completed within five years, all the right, title and interest acquired by the said purchaser under the provisions of this act, together with all improvements that may be made, shall vest in and belong to the state.

AN ACT

For improving the Inland Navigation of the Territory of Orleans.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor of the Territory of Orleans, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof,* That there shall be established a company for the purpose of improving the inland navigation of this territory, to be called and known by the name of "THE ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY;" that the capital stock of the said company shall consist of two thousand shares, not exceeding one hundred dollars each, and that Joseph Faurie, Francis Duplessis, Julien Poydras, William Kenner, William Wykoff, of the Opelousas, Louis Blanc and George Pollock, shall be and are hereby appointed Commissioners for receiving subscriptions for the capital stock in the said company, and shall provide books for the said company, and shall enter in the said books as follows: "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do for ourselves and our legal representatives, promise to pay to the Orleans Navigation Company, such sum or sums of money for each share by us subscribed respectively, as the President and Directors of the said company shall require;" and the said Commissioners shall open the books for the several subscriptions at the city of New-Orleans, and at such places as they may deem proper, on the second Monday in July next, and shall take the subscription of every person who shall offer to become a subscriber, until the whole of said stock shall be subscribed; and shall give notice in two of the public papers printed in the said city, both in the English and French languages, of the time and place of opening the said subscription; and directing the sum which the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to determine which such subscriber shall pay for the first payment on every share which the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to receive in money.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as five hundred shares shall be subscribed in the said company, the persons who shall have subscribed for the said stock, while they continue to be Stockholders therein, and all others who may become Stockholders of the said capital stock, shall be and they are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic in fact and name, to be known by the name and style of the "Orleans Navigation Company;" and by that name they and their successors for ever may have perpetual succession; and by that name the said company shall be and hereby is made able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to them a d to their respective successors for ever, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind, nature or quality soever, requisite for carrying into effect the purposes of this act, and the same to sell, demise, grant or dispose of; and to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in the courts of record, or any other place whatsoever; and also to make, use and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter or renew at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as may seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the laws of this territory, or those of the United States; and generally to do and execute all and singular acts, matters and things which to them it shall or may appertain to do, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the well ordering the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be twelve Directors, to be chosen annually, after the present year, on the first Monday in February, in every ensuing year, by the Stockholders of the capital stock of said corporation, or their proxies: and those who shall be duly chosen at any election, shall be capable of serving as Directors, by virtue of such choice, until the second Monday in February, in the year next following such choice, and until others are duly elected in their places; and the said Directors, at their first meeting after such election, shall choose one of their number for President; and that as soon as five hundred shares shall be subscribed in the said company, the said Commissions shall give public notice in two of the newspapers, of the time and place of holding an election for Directors of said corporation, for the present year, and it shall be lawful for such elections then and there

to be held; and the persons then chosen Directors for the said company, shall immediately choose one of their number to be their President; and the said Directors shall continue in office until the second Monday in February, in the next year, and until others are duly elected in their places: *Provided always*, That in case it should at any time happen that an election of Directors should not be made upon any day when, pursuant to this act, it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day to hold and make an election of Directors, in such manner as shall be directed by the said Commissioners, or by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation; *And provided, also*, That in case of the death, resignation or absence from the territory of a Director, his place may be filled up for the remainder of the year by the said Directors.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said President and Directors to convene special meetings of the Stockholders whenever such meetings shall appear necessary, giving at least fifteen days notice thereof in two of the newspapers printed in the city of New-Orleans, in the English and French languages.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Directors for the time being of the said corporation, shall have power to appoint such officers, agents, clerks, superintendents, engineers, workmen and others under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them a proper compensation for their services.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the following shall be fundamental rules and articles of the said corporation:

I. Every individual Stockholder, or company, or body corporate holding shares in the said corporation, shall be entitled to one vote for every share, not exceeding ten shares, which he or they may hold in the same.

II. No Director shall be entitled to any emolument which shall not have been allowed at a meeting of Stockholders; but the Directors may make such compensation to the President as to them may seem reasonable.

III. Not less than seven Directors shall constitute a Board, of whom the President shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case his place may be supplied by any

other Director, whom he by writing under his hand shall nominate for the purpose.

IV. Every Treasurer, befors he enters upon the duties of his office, shall give bond with two or more securities, to the satisfaction of the Directors, and in such sum as they shall direct.

V. No bank or office of discount shall be established by the said corporation.

VI. The stock of the said corporation shall be assignable and transferable, according to such rules as shall be made in that behalf by the laws and the ordinances of the same.

VII. All bill or notes which may be given by said corporation, or their Directors, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Treasurer or principal clerk, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in like manner, and with the like force and effect as the same would by law, upon any private person or persons, if the same were issued by him or them, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner.

VIII. Half yearly dividends shall be made by the said corporation, of such part of the net profits of the same, among the Stockholders, in proportion to their respective shares.

IX. The President and Directors of the said corporation shall have power to direct the mode in which, and the periods when the amount of the shares shall be paid.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation, by their President, Directors or agents, may enter into, and upon all and singular the land and lands covered with water, where they shall deem it proper to carry the canals and navigation herein before particularly assigned, with or without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, and to lay out such routes and tracks as shall be most practicable for effecting navigable canals as aforesaid, by means of locks and other devices, doing, nevertheless, as little damage as possible to the grounds and enclosures in and over which they shall pass; and thereupon it shall and may be lawful for the said President and Directors to contract and agree with the owners of any lands and tenements, for the purchase of so much thereof as they may deem necessary for the said canal or roads, or any mills, works or buildings adjoining thereto,

if they can agree with such owner or owners; but in case of disagreement, or in case the owner thereof shall be a married woman, under age, *non compos mentis*, or out of the territory, then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said President and Directors to cause a survey and map to be made of the ground, in their estimation requisite, in the field book, of which survey and map shall be distinguished the land of each of the several owners and occupants, appropriated or intended to be appropriated as aforesaid, and the quality thereof; and shall exhibit the same to a judge of the Superior Court of this territory, who shall thereupon, by writing, under his hand and seal, appoint not less than three, nor more than five discreet persons, none of whom shall be interested in the said corporation, or the land so surveyed as aforesaid, to appraise the premises specified in such field book.

And it shall be the duty of the appraisors, or a majority of such as shall be appointed, to examine the land of such owner or occupant so appropriated; and to ascertain the value thereof, and the damages each may sustain by such appropriation, and to make a regular entry of such valuation and assessment of damages, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose, and to certify the same under oath, to be a true, fair and impartial valuation and assessment, to the best of their belief; and shall thereupon cause such survey and book, the execution of the certificate being first duly proved or acknowledged before a judge of the Superior Court, to be filed in the office of one of the public notaries, there to remain on record. And the said corporation and their successors, upon paying to the several owners the sums of money so assessed as aforesaid, together with the costs of appraisement, shall immediately be vested with a good and indefeasible title to the said lands, and tenements, mentioned and specified in such field book filed as aforesaid: *Provided always*, That no lands shall be surveyed and appraised unless with the consent of the owners, under this section, which shall extend more than one hundred and eighty feet from the edge of such projected canal or navigation.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors of the said company, and their superintendents, engineers, artists, workmen and laborers, with carts, wagons and other carriages, with their beasts of draught and burthen, and all necessary tools and implements, to enter upon the lands contiguous, or near to the tracks of the intended navigation, first giving notice of

their intention to the owners thereof, and doing as little damage thereto as possible, and repairing any breaches they may make in the enclosures thereof, and making amends for any damage that may be sustained by the owners of such grounds, by appraisement in manner hereinafter directed, and upon a reasonable agreement with the owners, if they can agree, or if they cannot agree, then upon an appraisement to be made by three indifferent persons, or a majority of them, to be appointed by any justice of the peace for the district in which such lands shall be situated; and on tender of the appraised value, to carry away any timber, wood, stone, gravel, sand or earth, their situated, most convenient for making or repairing the said canals, navigation and roads.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the said company shall have improved the navigation of the Bayou St. John, so as to admit at low tides, vessels drawing three feet water, from the Lake Pontchartrain to the bridge at the settlement of the Bayou, then the said President and Directors shall be entitled to ask, have and receive, from every vessel passing in or out of the said Bayou, a sum not exceeding one dollar for every ton of the admeasured burthen of the said vessel, and so in proportion for every boat of a burthen less than one ton: and when further improvement shall permit vessels drawing three feet water, to pass from the said Bayou by the Canal Carondelet to the basin terminating the same at the city ditch, the said President and Directors shall be entitled to ask, have and receive an additional toll not exceeding one dollar per ton, as aforesaid: and when the said navigation shall be improved by the said company, so as to admit vessels drawing three feet water from the Lake Pontchartrain to any place within one hundred yards of the river Mississippi, it shall be lawful for the said company to have and receive an additional toll not exceeding one dollar per ton as aforesaid; and when the communication between the said navigation and the river Mississippi shall be made complete, every vessel passing from the said navigation shall pay a toll not exceeding five dollars for every foot of the draught of said vessel.

And on every other canal which shall be made, or other natural means of navigation which shall be improved by the said company, so as to admit vessels drawing three feet water from the sea or lakes to the river Mississippi, it shall be lawful for the said company to demand, have and receive toll, provided that the said toll shall not exceed in

the whole the sum of five dollars for every ton of the burthen of such boat or vessel, and so in proportion for every boat of a burthen less than one ton, unless by and with the consent of the Governor of the territory for the time being; and it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors of the said company, to appoint such and so many collectors of toll, for the passage of boats and vessels in, through and along the said canal, and in such places as they shall think proper, and that it shall and may be lawful to and for such toll collectors, and their deputies, to demand and receive the tolls aforesaid of and from the persons having the charge of such boats and vessels.

Sec. 10. And in order to ascertain the tonnage of boats using the the said canals and navigation, *Be it further enacted*, That on the request of the owner or supercargo of such boat or vessel, or of the collector of the said tolls, it shall and may be lawful for each of them to choose one person to measure and ascertain the number of tons which the said boat or vessel is capable of carrying, and to mark the same in figures on the head and stern of said boat: and the said vessel, so measured and marked, shall always be permitted to pass through the said canal navigation for the price per ton to which the number of tons so marked shall amount; and if the owner or supercargo of such vessel shall decline choosing a person resident within one league and a half of the place where such toll is payable, to ascertain the tonnage thereof, then the amount of such tonnage shall be fixed by a person to be appointed for that purpose by the said collector of tolls; and the said toll shall be paid according to such measurement.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of toll, duly appointed and authorized by the President and Directors of the said corporation, may stop and detain all boats and vessels, using the canals and navigation to which they respectively belong, until the owner or commander, or supercargo of the same shall pay the toll so affixed as aforesaid, or may distrain part of the cargo therein contained, sufficient, by the appraisement of two credible witnesses, to satisfy the same, which distress shall be kept by the collector of the tolls taking the same, for the space of eight days, and shall afterwards be sold by public vendue, at the most public place in the neighborhood, to the highest bidder, in the same manner and form as goods seized for rent are by law sold, rendering the surplus on demand, if any there be after payment of the said toll, and the costs of distress and sale, to the owner or owners thereof.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall break or throw down any embankment, or other work, lawfully erected by virtue of this act, or shall forcibly pass through any of the said canals or improved navigation, such persons, besides making good all the damage occasioned thereby, shall forfeit and pay, in addition to the toll legally due, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by the said treasurer of the said corporation to their use.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President and Directors may lay out and construct, from the bridge at the Bayou settlement, a highway or road on each side of the said Bayou; and that if such road or roads shall be constructed of shells, sands, or other hard materials, and shall be at least of the breadth of twenty feet, and fit at all seasons for the passage of every kind of wheel carriages, and shall be so certified under oath by three respectable persons, or a majority of them, not interested in the said company, to be nominated by the Governor of the territory, then the said President and Directors may erect a toll-gate on each of such roads, so soon as one league thereof shall be so certified to be completed as aforesaid, and that it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons appointed by the said President and Directors to take and receive the following sums for passage through each of the said gates, that is to say:

For every man and horse, six and a quarter cents.

Cart, chair or cabriolet, with one or more horses, twelve and a half cents.

Coach, phaeton or other four wheeled carriage, twenty-five cents.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That one hundred shares in the said corporation shall be reserved for the bank of Louisiana, and one hundred other shares for the city of New Orleans; provided the said bank and the said city shall signify their wish to subscribe for the same, within six months from the passing of this act.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the clear profits upon the money actually paid to the said company upon each share of the capital stock thereof, shall exceed the amount of fifty per cent. per annum, for three successive years, the excess of any profit arising thereafter, over and above the said fifty per cent., shall belong to the public exclusively, and shall be disposed of in such a manner as the legislature of the territory may direct.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of President and Directors of the said corporation to transmit every year

to the Governor and legislative council of this territory accounts, signed by the said President, of the sums paid and the dividends made during each year on each share of the said capital stock of the said corporation.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the operations of the said company shall be confined in the first instance to the improvement of the inland navigation of the county of Orleans and of the Bayou Plaquemine; and that the said company are not nor shall be authorized to make, open or clear any other canal or navigation without the consent and approbation of the Governor of this territory, for the time being, previously obtained for that purpose, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An Act for Improving the Inland Navigation of the Territory of Orleans."
(Approved March. 18th, 1809.)

Be it enacted, by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Orleans, in General Assembly convened, That the improvements of the Orleans Navigation Company shall not extend to the Bayou Plaquemine, notwithstanding the authority given to said company by the seventeenth section of the act to which this is a supplement.

AN ACT

To restrict the powers of the Orleans Navigation Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the operations of said company, (Orleans Navigation Company,) shall be confined and restricted to the improvement of the inland navigation of the island of Orleans, any thing in the act, entitled "An act for improving the inland navigation of the territory of Orleans," to the contrary notwithstanding.

ACTS OF CONGRESS

RELATING TO THE ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CHAPTER 36.

AN ACT

Repecting claims to land in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, of America, in Congress assembled:

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SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the claim of the corporation of the city of New Orleans, to the commons adjacent to the said city, and within six hundred yards from the fortifications of the same be, and the same are hereby recognised and confirmed; Provided, that the said corporation shall, within six months after passing this act relinquish and release any claim they may have to such commons beyond the distance of six hundred yards aforesaid: Provided, also, that the corporation shall reserve for the purpose, and convey, gratuitously, for the public benefit of the company authorised by the legislature of the territory of Orleans, as much of the said commons as shall be necessary to continue the canal of Carondelet from the present basin to the Mississippi, and shall not dispose of, for the purpose of building thereon, any lot within sixty feet of the space reserved for a canal, which shall for ever remain open as a public highway: And provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect or impair the rights of any individual or individuals to the said commons, which are derived from any grant from the French or Spanish government.

Approved, March 3d, 1807

Chapter 15.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the seaport towns and harbors of the United States, and to defray the expense of deepening and extending to the river Mississippi the Canal of Carondelet.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Section. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the Canal of Carondelet, leaving from Lake Pontchartrain, by way of the Bayou St. John, to the city of New-Orleans, to be extended to the river Mississippi, and made sufficiently deep throughout to admit an easy and safe passage to gun boats, if, upon the survey thereof, he shall be convinced that the same is practicable, and will conduce to the more effectual defence of said city; and that for the purpose of defraying the expense thereof, there be, and hereby is appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 10th, 1809.

Chapter 94.

Granting to the President and Directors of the New-Orleans Navigation Company, and their successors a lot of ground.

Be it enacted, &c., That all the right and claim of the United States to a lot of ground in the county of Orleans, and state of Louisiana, bounded above by the lands of Don Miguel, and fronting on the Bayou St. John, containing one hundred and eighty feet front, and five hundred and forty feet back, including the improvements thereon, now occupied by the said company, be, and the same is hereby vested in, and conveyed to the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, for the time being, and their successors, for the use and benefit of said company for ever.

Approved, April 18th, 1844.

CHARTER

OF THE

New-Orleans Canal and Navigation Company.

We the undersigned agree to form ourselves into a corporation under the laws of the state of Louisiana, as particularly set forth in "an Act for the organization of corporations, for works of public improvement and utility," approved March 12th 1852, and an act of said state entitled, "an Act relative to the Orleans Navigation Company, the Bayou St. John, and Canal Carondelet," approved March 18th 1852 for the purpose of improving the Canal Carondelet, and the navigation of the Bayou St. John, and in accordance with the charter of the "Orleans Navigation Company;" and for that purpose have formed the annexed charter and signed the same.

CHARTER OF THE COMPANY.

1st. The said corporation shall be called the "New-Orleans Canal and Navigation Company:" and its domicil is fixed in the city of New-Orleans. The President of the company is the officer designated as the one on whom legal service of all process or citation against the company may be made, and the company agree to be bound by service of process or citation, whether made on the President in person, or left to his address at the office of the company in the hands of any of its officers.

2nd. The said corporation is established for the purpose of making improvements upon the Canal Carondelet, Bayou St. John, and other purposes, within the parish of Orleans in the state of Louisiana, in ac-

cordance with an act of said state, entitled "An act relative to the Orleans Navigation Company, the Bayou St. John, and the Canal Carondelet," approved March 18th 1852 and in accordance with the charter of the Orleans Navigation Company.

3d. The capital stock of the said company is fixed at five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each. A payment of fifteen per cent. on the amount of each share shall be made at the time of subscribing, the subsequent payments shall be made in such sums, and at such periods as shall be fixed by the Directors.

4th. The business of the corporation shall be conducted by a Board composed of nine Directors, who shall be Stockholders. The Directors shall elect one of their body as President of the company at their first meeting after their election. A quorum to transact business shall consist of at least five Directors.

5th. At all elections by the Stockholders, and at all their meetings each share shall be entitled to one vote. Votes may be given in person or by proxy.

6th. The first election of Directors shall be held on the Eighteenth day of October 1852 in the city of Philadelphia. The Directors then elected, shall hold office until the first Monday in January 1854: on which day, and annually thereafter, the election of Directors shall take place. The elections shall be by ballot. On each ballot shall be written the name of the person voted for, and the number of shares which it represents.

7th. A failure to elect Directors shall not dissolve the corporation, but the Board in office shall continue the exercise of its functions, until a new Board shall be elected.

8th. All notices of elections, and meetings of Stockholders, shall be given by publication thirty days, in a newspaper in New-Orleans and in Philadelphia.

9th. In case of failure on the part of any subscriber to pay the instalments on his stock as may be required, the Board of Directors shall have the option, after thirty days notice to the defaulter, of declaring his stock forfeited, and selling it for the benefit of the company, or compelling by suit, the payment of such instalments: and no Stockholder shall be permitted to vote, on any question, whilst in default.

10th. All meetings of the Stockholders called for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the capital stock of the company, or for any of the purposes enumerated in the fifth section of the act of the legislature of Louisiana, entitled, "An act for the organization of corporations, for works of public improvement and utility," shall be composed of persons holding in their own right, or as agents for others, at least two thirds of the stock of the company, in order to take valid and binding action in the premises. At all other meetings of Stockholders, and at all elections, a majority of the capital stock of the company shall be represented, and in the latter case, if such majority be not present nor represented, the meeting shall be adjourned for ten days, and the vote of the majority of the stock present, and represented at such adjourned meeting, shall bind the company, in the same manner as if a majority of all the stock were present and represented.

11th. Any vacancy in the Board of Directors occurring during the year, may be filled by a vote of the Board of Directors.

12th. The President and Directors of the said corporation, shall have power to make and use a common seal, and to do every thing necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of the improvements of the navigation of the canal, and Bayou herein before described, as well as for the construction of docks, wharves, and other improvements, deemed necessary: and for the purpose of speedily and properly making said improvements, to purchase all machines, and other equipments, deemed by them necessary or useful to the purposes of the company; to appoint a Secretary, Treasurer, Superintendant and other Officers and Servants necessary or proper, for the faithful performance of any duty necessary to the proper maintenance of the said improvements; to fix the rates of tolls thereon, to make rules and regulations, and other by-laws deemed necessary for the proper, safe and regular transaction of the business of the company. But such rules and regulations shall be subject to repeal or amendment, by a majority of the Stockholders, at their meetings, or by the President and Directors in the interval. They shall declare semi-annually the dividends arising from said improvements, after the payment of all necessary expenses, and they shall keep, or cause to be kept, a regular set of books, in which shall be entered all the business transactions of the company.

13th. Stock books shall be kept at the office of the company. Certificates of stock shall be issued to the Shareholders, and no transfer of stocks shall be binding on the company, until made on its stock

book. No transfer of stock, shall exempt the party transferring it, from the obligation of paying instalments previously called for; and no Stockholder shall be entitled to vote, at any meeting of the Stockholders, unless he became a Stockholder, on the books of the company, at least thirty days previous to such meeting.

14th. The Directors may establish offices for the transfer of stock, in the cities of Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

15th. No money shall be borrowed by the said company, unless authorized, by a vote of two thirds of the stock represented at a regularly called meeting of the Stockholders. But the Board of Directors may contract for the purchase of land, machinery, materials and other necessary supplies, or labor, on such terms as they may deem proper.

16th. At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, on the first Monday in January, statements of the financial and other affairs of the company shall be laid before the meeting by the President and Directors then in office. The President and Directors may call other meetings when they may think proper, and it shall be their duty at any time, on the requisition in writing, of Stockholders representing one fifth of the stock of the company, to call a meeting of the Stockholders, to take into consideration any matters affecting the interest of the company.

17th. At the expiration of the charter, or whenever the dissolution of the corporation shall render necessary its liquidation, three Commissioners shall be elected by the Stockholders, at a meeting convened for that purpose, whose duty it shall be, to take possession of the property of the company, and conduct its business to a final liquidation, on such terms, and in such manner as shall then be determined, and in accordance with the act of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, entitled, "An act relative to the Orleans Navigation Company, the Bayou St. John and Canal Carondelet," Approved the 18th March 1852.

Philadelphia, October 18th, 1852.

ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON,
OLIVER HOUGH,
ALEXANDER OSBOURN,
STEWART NEWELL,
BERNARD DOUREDOURE,
ISAAC D. KNIGHT,
SAMUEL NEWELL,
JAMES A. CUMMINGS,
PHINEAS C. WRIGHT,
EDWARD H. DURELL.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
City and County of Philadelphia. } S. S.

Be it remembered, That on the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, before me, John Broadhead, a Commissioner resident in said state of Pennsylvania, appointed by the Governor of the state of Louisiana, to take the acknowledgments and proof of deeds and other instruments of writing, personally appeared Archibald Robertson, Oliver Hough, Alexander Osbourn, Stewart Newell, B. Douredoure, Isaac D. Knight, Samuel Newell, J. A. Cummings, and P. C. Wright, who are severally known to me, to be the individuals, whose names are subscribed to the foregoing writing, and they did severally, and each one for himself acknowledge, that they executed the foregoing writing, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, as such Commissioner, the day and year last aforesaid.

JOHN BROADHEAD,
A Commissioner for the state of Louisiana, resident in Pennsylvania.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

New-Orleans Canal and Navigation Company.

Article 1. A meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, shall be held annually, on the first Monday in January, (except in the year 1853,) at the office of the Secretary of the company, in the city of Philadelphia, or at such other place as the Directors may designate, and notice thereof shall be given, at least thirty days previously thereto, by advertisement in a newspaper, in the cities of Philadelphia and New-Orleans respectively, which notice shall be published at least once in each week until such meeting.

Art. 2. At the annual meeting, there shall be chosen by ballot from among the Stockholders, nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be duly elected to succeed them. The Directors thus chosen shall elect one of their members President, and shall also appoint a Secretary, and Treasurer, a Finance Committee and a Managing Committee, each committee to consist of not less than three Directors to serve for one year, and until others are appointed to succeed them, the President shall be ex-officio, a member of each of such committees.

Art. 3. The stated meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held monthly, on the second Monday of every month, at the office of the company in the city of Philadelphia. Special meetings of the Board may be called at any time, on the written request of four members addressed to the President, who shall direct the Secretary to give notice of such Special meeting.

Art. 4. At all meetings, the President, or in his absence a President pro tempore shall preside, and five members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 5. The order of business shall be as follows:

1st. The minutes of the preceeding stated meeting, and of all subsequent special meetings, shall be read by the Secretary, and submitted for approval or correction.

2d. The Secretary's report shall be read.

3d. The Treasurer's report shall be read.

4th. The reports of Committees shall be read and acted upon, in the order named in Article 2.

5th. Deferred business and new business.

Art. 6. The President shall preserve order. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall before debate, be stated by the President, and every motion shall be entered on the minutes, together with the names of the mover and supporter, unless dispensed with by the Board. No Director shall speak more than twice on any question without permission of the Board, and shall rise to address the President. The yeas and nays may be called by any two members, and the names shall be called alphabetically, the President last.

Art. 7. All Committees except those named in Article 2., shall be appointed by the President.

Art. 8. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors, but shall not be entitled to vote upon any question pending before the Board, unless they are *elected* members thereof.

Art. 9. The Secretary shall keep his office in the city of Philadelphia, which shall be the office of the company, in that city. He shall keep a faithful record of all the acts and doings of the Board of Directors. He shall make reports of the business of the company to the Board of Directors monthly, or oftener if required, and generally do and perform all other acts pertaining to the office of Secretary, or that the Board shall from time to time require. In case of his absence or inability, a Secretary may be appointed by the Board pro tempore. The Secretary shall also, by the approbation of the Board of Directors, appoint an Assistant Secretary at New-Orleans, who may be required to give security for the faithful performance of his duties.

Art. 10. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary at New-Orleans, to keep the books and accounts of the company, to receive moneys collected from tolls and other sources, and deposit the same as he shall be directed by the Treasurer, and to make full and accurate returns thereof, and report to the Secretary at the end of each and every month.

Art. 11. The Treasurer shall receive from the Secretary all moneys of the company, and deposit the amount thereof in Bank, and invest and disburse the same, as the Board of Directors may order and direct. He shall keep a regular cash account; and shall make monthly reports to the Board of Directors of the receipts and disbursements. He may be required to give security for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Art. 12. The Finance Committee shall provide means to pay all approved claims, from the resources of the company, they shall have authority to direct the funds of the corporation to the purposes contemplated by its charter, and shall make report of all their acts monthly to the Board of Directors.

Art. 13. The Managing Committee shall also be the committee on claims. They shall manage the business of the company at New-Orleans, appoint a Superintendent, and such subordinates as may be required, shall be charged with the purchase of materials and with all things necessary to be done in the execution of the works and improvements contemplated in the Charter. They shall investigate and approve of, or reject all claims against the company, and report monthly to the Board of Directors, of all their acts. The President shall be ex-officio a member of such committee. One of said committee shall be required to be at all times at New-Orleans.

Sec. 14. The salaries of the officers, superintendents and agents shall be fixed by the Board of Directors, as also all compensation allowed to committees or members for services, and no change shall be made in such appointments, salaries or compensations, unless by a vote of a majority of the whole Board of Directors.

Art. 15. All certificates of stock issued by this company, shall have the corporate seal of the company affixed thereto; be signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary, and countersigned by the Treasurer, and no transfer shall be allowed on the books of the company, until all arrearages shall be paid.

Art. 16. Books for the recording and transfering of stock, shall be opened at the office of the company in Philadelphia and New-Orleans respectively. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary shall, without any delay, notify each other of any transfer of stock on their books respectively.

Art. 17. Directors shall be voted for by ballot: on each ballot shall be written the name of the person voted for, and the number of shares such ballot represents.

Art. 18. In all elections for Directors, each share shall be entitled to one vote: and such vote may be cast in person, or by proxy in writing, attested by a witness.

Art. 19. The corporation shall have a common seal, with such device as the Directors shall determine, which seal shall be kept by the Secretary.

Art. 20. In case of non-payment, in whole or in part, by any Stockholder of any instalment or instalments, or assessments, on any share or shares of stock, as the same may be called for or levied by the Directors, the Board of Directors may proceed, (after thirty days notice in writing, to any Stockholder in default,) to declare said stock forfeited to the company, together with all or any instalments, or assessments previously paid thereon, or may institute suit against such Stockholder, for any instalment or assessment in arrears, or may sell the stock, as the Board of Directors may deem most beneficial to the interests of the company.

Art. 21. The assesments or instalments upon stock, ordered by the Board of Directors, as provided in the Charter, shall be due and payable, by the Stockholders, after thirty days notice given by advertisement thereof, in a newspaper published in the cities of Philadelphia and New-Orleans respectively, once in each week, for four consecutive weeks, prior to the time named for the payment of such instalment or assessment.

Art. 22. The Board of Directors shall fix the rate of tolls to be collected upon the Canal and Bayou St. John, and upon other works which may be hereafter completed by the company, under the conditions of, and in accordance with, the objects and purposes of the charter, and they may alter such rates from time to time, as the interests of the company may, in the judgment of the Board require.

Art. 23. Any of these By-Laws may be altered, amended, or repealed, by a vote of the holders of two thirds of the shares, at a regularly called meeting of the Stockholders, or by the Board of Directors at the intervals, subject however to repeal or modification by the Stockholders, at their meetings aforesaid.

J.W. Kerr Architect

Drawn from Nature & Engraved in stone by Vincent & Hamlin Printers

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Western Pennsylvania Hospital,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

FOR THE YEARS

1850 AND 1851.

PITTSBURGH:
PRINTED FOR
R. C. STOCKTON, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, MARKET ST.
BY KENNEDY & BROTHER, THIRD ST.
1851.

1 Plati. frontis

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1851.

THOMAS BAKEWELL, *President.*

JOHN GRAHAM, GEORGE BREED, } *Vice Presidents.*

JOHN HARPER, *Secretary.*

JOHN HARPER, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

ONE YEAR.	TWO YEARS.	THREE YEARS.
T. BAKEWELL,	JOHN IRWIN,	J. K. MOORHEAD,
JOHN BISSELL,	GEO. W. JACKSON,	J. PAINTER,
GEORGE BREED,	FRED'K. LORENZ,	JAMES ROSS,
J. CAROTHERS,	S. LOTHROP,	C. F. SPANG,
JOHN GRAHAM.	WM. LARIMER, JR.	JOS. PENNOCK,
ALEX. LAUGHLIN,	THOMAS HANNA,	WM. WILKINS,
THOMAS SCOTT.	RICHARD EDWARDS.	W. W. WALLACE.

Life Managers.

J. H. SHOENBERGER.	DAVID SHIELDS,	JAMES ANDERSON,
HARMAR DENNY,	E. W. H. SCHENLEY,	CHARLES KNAP, JR.

Building Committee.

JOHN GRAHAM,
JOHN BISSELL,
S. LOTHROP,
W. W. WALLACE,
T. BAKEWELL.

Finance Committee.

J. CAROTHERS,
JOHN IRWIN,
GEO. W. JACKSON.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Rooms of Board of Trade,
April 16, 1850.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was held.

On motion, Mr. L. R. Livingston was called to the Chair, and George A. Berry, appointed Secretary.

Reports were made by Thos. Bakewell, Esq. President of the Board of Managers,—Mr. J. W. Kerr, Architect,—and the Finance Committee, all of which, on motion, were accepted.

Judge Wilkins offered the following resolution, which was, on motion, adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital be requested to take the necessary steps to have such change made in their charter, that seven members shall constitute a quorum for business.

The meeting then went into the election of Managers, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Joseph Pennock,	1 year.	Sylvanus Lothrop,	3 years.
Alex. Laughlin,	2 "	Geo. W. Jackson,	3 "
Orlando Metcalf,	3 "	Wm. Larimer, Jr.	3 "
John Irwin,	3 "	Thomas Hanna,	3 "
Frederick Lorenz,	3 "		

On motion of Mr. Harper it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting together with the report of the President of the Board, and Architect, be published.

L. R. LIVINGSTON, *Pres't.*

Geo. A. Berry, *Sec'y.*

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1850.

At the last annual meeting of the contributors to the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, the Board of Managers did not consider the transactions of the previous year of sufficient importance to warrant the presentation of any formal report; but as some advance has now been made towards the execution of the important duties confided to them, they beg leave to submit the following brief statement of the condition and prospects of the Institution.

In pursuance of the intimation given in the last annual report, all requisite legal documents have been executed by Mr. and Mrs. Harmar Denny, and by Mr. and Mrs. Schenley, conveying the munificent donation to the Hospital of more than 24 acres of ground, situated within and adjoining to the city, and forming the square bounded by Ferguson, Smith, Fisk, and Morton Sts.

A road has been laid out and opened at small expense, affording an easy access to the site of the Hospital, and further observations have shown that the supply of good water will be unfailing.

After mature deliberation, it was considered by the Board most expedient to construct an edifice of more limited capacity than had been originally intended, and at a cost that should not materially exceed their available resources; and after consultation with some of the physicians of this city—believed to be most fully conversant with the recent improvements in the construction and arrangement of hospitals—a plan was obtained, by the kindness of Dr. Morgan, from an architect in Philadelphia, which has been adopted as the basis of the Institution, with such modification as the position of the ground and other circumstances rendered advisable. Working plans and specifications were prepared by the Architect, J. W. KERR, Esq., and after advertising for proposals in the usual manner, the contract was allotted to Messrs. I. & A. Patterson, of Allegheny, for the sum of $32,653, including the fencing of the lot.

The building is to be completed by the 1st of January, next, and will provide ample accommodations for one hundred patients

of both sexes, requiring medical or surgical treatment; together with the officers and attendants of the establishment, besides secure and convenient apartments for the temporary reception of twenty lunatic patients, who will there meet with kindness and attention, and be prevented from injuring themselves or others, although the general arrangements of the Institution will not admit of the adoption of the recent improvements in the curative treatment of that unfortunate class of persons, but which the Board rejoice to learn will soon be introduced into the State Asylum, now constructing near Harrisburg.

The Board respectfully refers to the accompanying drawings and report of the Architect, for a description of the building, and details of the work already done upon it.

The Finance Committee have audited the accounts of the Treasurer, and from their report it will appear that the contributors have generally met the instalments called for with punctuality; that the entire receipts from contributions, donations, and other sources, amount to the sum of - - $15,346 94

And that payments have been made for account of the building and other incidental expenses, amounting to - - - - - - 14,346 02

Leaving a balance in the treasury of - - $ 1,588 92

The balance of subscriptions uncollected, is about $19,400, of which it is feared that $1,400 will be lost or unavailable, leaving about $18,000, which will barely suffice for completing the buildings. An additional sum will be required for improving the grounds, providing the furniture, and completing the arrangements of the Hospital; and the Board would suggest the propriety of making an earnest appeal to those humane and charitable members of the community who have not yet contributed their assistance to this important Institution.

The committe for the relief of sufferers by famine in Scotland, made a donation to the Board of the unexpended balance in their hands, amounting to $428 96, which has not yet been collected, but is expected soon to be paid, and will, so far as possible, be devoted to the relief of such of the Sons of Caledonia, as may require the assistance of the Institution.

The removal of Mr. B. A. Fahnestock from this city, and the lamented decease of our esteemed fellow-citizens, Messrs. Geo. Hogg and W. J. Totten, have occasioned vacancies in the Board of Managers, which it will devolve upon the contributors to supply at the approaching election.

The terms of the Charter require the presence of a majority of the members of the Board to form a quorum; but as considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing the attendance of so many, it is suggested that steps should be taken to obtain such an amendment to the Act of Incorporation, as would constitute seven members a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Board.

Institutions similar to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, have been in all ages, peculiarly selected as the objects of testamentary benevolence, to which, as well as to every other manifestation of sympathy, the Board would urgently and respectfully appeal, confidently relying upon the generosity of their fellow-citizens to unite with the contributors in sustaining an establishment founded upon the most liberal principles—governed by Managers of their own selection—uninfluenced by sectarian or national prejudices—and possessed of resources which must, ultimately, render it one of the most prosperous and beneficial Institutions of the western portion of our State.

They would, in conclusion, cordially invite all their fellow-citizens to visit the Hospital Buildings, that even during their present unfinished condition, they may be fully assured of the advantages presented by the stability of the structure—the facility of their access—the salubrity of their position—and the variety and extent of the prospect they afford.

By order of the Board,

THOS. BAKEWELL, *Pres't.*

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1850.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT.

To the Building Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—The buildings of the Hospital may now be said to be about half completed, one wing being under roof, and having received one coat of plastering; the balance of the buildings will all be under roof by the first of July, next; the work, so far, has been done in a satisfactory manner, and the contractors have shown a willingness to carry out the full meaning of the plans.

The buildings present a front of 270 feet in length, formed of a central building four stories in height, with wings of three stories in height; the first story is ten feet high, forming a basement to the buildings; the first two stories are each fourteen feet high, and the fourth story of the central building, ten feet high.

The basement story is subdivided to form kitchens, dining-rooms, an office, chambers, and other domestic apartments, for the general use of the whole buildings; the first story of the central building, contains a parlor for meetings of the Managers, a parlor for visiters, and rooms for the physician and matron, and the second and third stories are divided into chambers for the use of the officers, and reception of pay patients.

The second and third stories of the wing on the right, contain each a ward thirty-three feet wide by seventy feet long, for male patients, and the second and third stories of the wing on the left, each a ward 32 feet by 35 feet, for females.

Attached, at the eastern end of the building, and running back at right angles, is a building 44 feet long by 35 feet wide, and two stories in height, of fourteen feet each, intended for an insane ward; each story of this ward has a hall ten feet wide, through the middle, and is divided off, on each side, into rooms of eight feet by ten feet, making twenty rooms in the ward.

Each of the wards has rooms adjoining, for the purposes of kitchens, clothes, and store rooms, dining and sitting rooms, for convalescent patients, bath-rooms and water-closets.

All the walls above ground are of brick, with brick partitions

between all apartments; the whole to be covered with a slate roof.

Flues are carried up in the walls, and other provisions made for the warming of the whole building by heated air; also, for the ventillation of the wards.

The general finish of the building will be plain and substantial; the only ornament being a Grecian Doric Portico in front of the central building, the floor of which will be supported on an arcade of stone work, and the approach to be by a double flight of broad stone steps, leading to the main story.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. KERR.

April 15, 1850.

FINANCE REPORT.

The undersigned, Finance Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, having carefully examined the books and accounts of Mr. John Harper, Treasurer of the Institution, comparing each item with the proper vouchers in his possession, report the same to be correct and satisfactory. The following condensed statement will show the state of our finances at the present time.

RECEIPTS.

From donations, - - -	$14,775 00	
" interest and premiums, -	159 94	
" sale of bank stock, -	900 00	
		$15,834 94

EXPENDITURES.

On account of Hospital Buildings,	$12,741 77	
For Bank of Pittsburgh stock bo't,	900 00	
" expense account, - - -	583 45	
" exchange on currency, -	20 80	
	$14,246 02	
Balance in the treasury, -	1,588 92	
		$15,834 94

The first meeting to organize the Hospital was on the 9th of March, 1847; thus, three years have passed, and three annual installments have fallen due of those contributors whose subscriptions were to be paid annually. These installments have been called by the Treasurer, and we regret to say, that, in many instances, they have not been met with that promptitude which might have been anticipated from the character of the benefaction. Still, sufficient has been paid to meet, thus far, all the demands upon the treasury; and we trust when our necessities are known to the contributors, that the same humane sentiment which influenced the munificent subscription, will prompt its early payment. The total amount of the contributions are $34,230. We have looked over the same and consider $1,425 doubtful; which would leave a reliable amount of $32,805. As stated above, $14,775 have been paid; and the balance uncollected, of $18,030, may be depended upon as safe; though some of it cannot be collected within the period of our most urgent necessities, from a change in the circumstances of the donors. We recommend that, as soon after the election as possible, committees be appointed to solicit from our citizens further contributions to aid in the philanthropic enterprise which we have undertaken.

J. CAROTHERS,
GEO. W. JACKSON, } *Finance Com.*
JOHN IRWIN,

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1850.

MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

APRIL 15, 1851.

The annual meeting of the Contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, on Tuesday, the 15th of April, 1851, and was organized by the appointment of Capt. ROBERT BEER as Chairman, and Mr. JOHN HARPER as Secretary.

Reports from the President, the Architect, and the Finance Committee, showing the situation and prospects of the Institution, were submitted to the meeting.

After the Reports were read, the Hon. THOS. M. HOWE offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Managers be accepted, and that the same, together with the accompanying documents, be published in pamphlet form, under the direction of the officers of the Board.

Resolved, That this meeting is highly gratified at learning of the completion of the buildings in a satisfactory manner, under the contract with Messrs. PATTERSON; and equally so that the balance due them has been liquidated with so little delay.

Resolved, That for these gratifying results, attained at so early a period, the public are largely indebted to the untiring zeal and perseverance of the officers and Managers of the Board. Although surrounded at times by disheartening and discouraging circumstances, involving a devotion of much valuable time, and very considerable drafts upon their private pecuniary resources, they have pressed forward with the enterprise, determined that the word '*fail*' should never be written in the vocabulary of this Institution.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially recommend the Western Pennsylvania Hospital to the patronage and benevolence of their fellow-citizens, sincerely hoping that the measures now contemplated for its entire completion and furniture, may be effectual, and the Institution be speedily placed in a fit position for the reception of patients.

Resolved, That the continual increase of contributions to the funds of this Institution is highly gratifying, as it affords the best evidence that when the Hospital shall be ready for the reception of patients, the public benevolence can be relied upon for the relief and support of such of its unhappy inmates as may stand in need of pecuniary aid.

The following preamble and resolution were submitted and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Western Pennsylvania Hospital is now erected and nearly ready for the reception of patients, and all that is

wanting to put it into successful operation, is a general contribution from those persons in this great communtity, whose hearts sympathize with human suffering; and,

WHEREAS, It is thought by this meeting that by a proper effort donations could be received from the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the western portion of this State, to create an *Endowment Fund*, and which might be so invested that the profits would materially, if not altogether, sustain the Institution: and it is the belief that such benefactions would be given with cheerfulness, from the idea of the perpetuity of the gift, and the expectation that the interest would flow on like perennial springs, doing good offices to humanity when the hands that bestowed the principal would be mouldering in the dust; and

WHEREAS, In order to collect such a fund, an efficient plan and arrangement would have to be matured, which cannot be entered into by this meeting; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Managers be directed, at their earliest convenience, to prepare such a plan, and apprise the public of the same, and to appoint Committees for the several Wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for the different Townships and Boroughs of the County, and for the several Counties in Western Pennsylvania, for the purpose of collecting an "Endowment Fund," the principal of which shall be invested in such stocks as the Managers may consider safest, and to remain forever inviolate, and the interest only to be applied to the uses and support of the Institution.

The Contributors then went into an election, under the charter, for Managers to serve for the ensuing three years; Messrs. Thomas M. Howe, Robert Beer, and John T. Logan acting as Judges. After counting the ballots, the following named gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz: J. K. MOORHEAD, JACOB PAINTER, JAS. ROSS, C. F. SPANG, JOS. PENNOCK, WM. WILKINS and WM. W. WALLACE.

The meeting then adjourned.

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL:

The Board of Managers, in presenting their Annual Report, beg leave to offer their sincere congratulations upon the completion of the Hospital buildings, as embraced in the contract with Messrs. Isaac and Abraham Patterson, who, as well as the mechanics employed by them, have executed the work in a faithful and substantial manner, so as to be a source of credit to themselves, and of satisfaction to the Board.

The accompanying statement of the Architect, J. W. Kerr, Esq. contains a more detailed description of the building.

By the accounts of the Treasurer and the report of the Finance Committee, herewith submitted, it will appear that the receipts of the current year have been $20,210 66, and the total expenditure has been $36,019 76, of which 32,623 have been paid to Messrs. Patterson in full for the amount of their contract, and leaving in the treasury $1,625 84.

The building is insured on favorable terms by the various offices in the city, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

As soon as the building was finished, it became evident to the Board that the balance then owing to the contractors could not be paid without a considerable increase of the subscription list, and it was therefore determined, at a meeting in December last, to endeavor to raise the amount of six thousand dollars, in special contributions of two hundred and fifty dollars each, by the members of the Board and other friends of the Institution. This has been partially accomplished by subscriptions amounting to $4,750, from the following persons; being principally in addition to their previous contributions:

J. H. Shoenberger,	John Bissell,	F. Lorenz,
W. W. Wallace,	Jacob Painter,	John Graham,
J. Carothers,	Jos. Pennock,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.
W. M. Lyon,	J. K. Moorhead,	D. Shields,
Thos. Hanna,	Alex. Laughlin,	L. Hutchinson,
Hon. W. Wilkins,	Thos. Scott,	Jas. Ross,
Thos. Bakewell.		

A donation has also been made during the year, of five hundred dollars by the Economy Society, by the hands of R. L. BAKER, Esq. and also of a bond of the city of Allegheny, value one thousand dollars, by JAS. ANDERSON, Esq. of Manchester, the latter of whom, as well as J. H. SHOENBERGER, Esq. have constituted themselves Life Managers, by their compliance with the third section of the charter.

The new subscriptions and contributions during the last year, including the above, amount to $6,965 66. There is still owing about $6,210 of the original subscriptions, of which it is feared that $2,600 will be lost by removals and other causes, leaving about $3,610, to be applied as collected in such manner as the Board may, in future, direct.

There are now, according to the annexed list, 210 Life Members of the Institution, having paid twenty-five dollars or more to the funds thereof, and five Life Managers, who have become such by contributing at least one thousand dollars each.

The amount of $2,500 of these outstanding subscriptions has been hypothecated as collateral security, for an advance of that sum by the Bank of Pittsburgh, to pay the balance due Messrs. Patterson.

Vacancies have occurred in the Board of Managers during the past year, from the lamented decease of O. Metcalf, Esq. and the resignation of W. Ebbs, Esq. which have been filled by the election of Thos. Scott and Richard Edwards, Esqrs. The Board has also to regret the loss of one of its Life Members, by the death of Wm. Croghan, Esq. one of the most generous benefactors of the Institution.

The Board has made various efforts to awaken the public attention to the importance of raising a sufficient amount to introduce water into the Building,—to construct the requisite heating apparatus,—to provide furniture for the apartments,—and to grade and ornament the spacious lot upon which the Hospital is located.

For this purpose a circular was addressed to ministers and other influential persons in the vicinity, making known the wants of the Institution, and setting forth its claims to their sympathy

and assistance, and soliciting donations and legacies for its endowment and support.

A committee was also appointed to apply to the Legislature, requesting that the amount of $25,000 which was granted in the year 1837 to the old Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and never claimed by it, might be transferred to this Institution An able memorial was prepared by the Chairman of the committee, (Judge Wilkins,) which was favorably received by the Assembly, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, where it was unfortunately defeated.

At a subsequent period a proposition was introduced into the general appropriation bill, by a large majority of the House, granting to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital the sum of ten thousand dollars. This provision was afterwards modified, by dividing this sum so as to give to the Sisters of Mercy five thousand dollars, retaining an equal amount for this Institution; but the whole grant was stricken out in the Senate The importance of this object, and the general approbation it has met with, however, warrant the expectation that a future application to the Legislature will be attended with more successful results.

A Committee of the Board was recently appointed to solicit the assistance of the ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in providing suitable furniture and bedding, for the wards and apartments of the Hospital, and from the well known zeal, activity and benevolence with which their labors have been distinguished, the strongest confidence is felt that this appeal will not have been made in vain.

A prominent civil Engineer from Philadelphia, Mr. Birkinbine, who lately came to this city for the purpose of introducing his improved apparatus for warming and ventillating public buildings, visited the Hospital, and has promised to forward plans and estimates of the cost of applying his improvements to that building, which he considers well adapted to the purpose.

In concluding this brief account of their stewardship, the Board beg leave to return their grateful acknowledgements to those contributors who, by anticipating the payment of their subscriptions, have enabled them punctually to discharge their

obligations, and to remind their fellow-citizens at large that upon their future liberality they must rely for the resources necessary to carry this Institution into complete operation, and render it, in the words of the charter, an Asylum for "the reception and care of the insane and afflicted, as well as the sick, helpless and infirm."

They would further request them to devote some leisure hour to the personal examination of the improvements already effected, under the full conviction that the beauty of the situation,—the convenience of the arrangements,—and the substantial nature of the edifice, will induce them to bestow that generous assistance without which all that has been expended upon the enterprise must prove nugatory and useless.

On behalf of the Board,

THOS. BAKEWELL,

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1851. PRESIDENT.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—The buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital were completed in the month of November last, and now want nothing but the introduction of a proper supply of water, and the necessary furniture, to render them fit for the comfortable accommodation of patients.

The manner in which the work was carried on and has been completed, reflects much to the credit of all the mechanics who were engaged in the construction of the buildings, and it will be only an act of justice to the contractors, Messrs. I. & A. Patterson, to say that they showed the most liberal spirit throughout, in following the plans and specifications of your architect.

For the workmanlike manner in which they have executed their different parts of the work, much praise is also due to Mr. Andrew Elliott, carpenter, Messrs. Henderson, Holmes, and

Brookbanks, the stone masons, Messrs. S. Kingare & Co. the bricklayers, Mr. Robert Wright, the plasterer, Messrs. Woodhouse, the coppersmiths, Mr. Thompson, the painter, and to Mr. M. Arnold, the slater.

For the information of the subscribers and the public generally, I add the following general description of the buildings:—

The whole presents a front of 270 feet in length, formed of a central building four stories in height, with wings three stories in height; the first story, (which forms a basement,) and the fourth, are each 10 feet high; the second and third stories are each 14 feet high. The basement story is arranged for kitchens, dining-rooms, laundry, bakery, &c. and contains a room with a fire-proof vault for the purpose of an office. The second, third and fourth stories of the central building, are arranged for the accommodation of the officers, with a parlor, Managers' room, a physician's room, a dispensary, and several chambers for the accommodation of pay patients.

The wing on the right contains two wards each 70 feet long by 33 feet wide, for male patients; and the wing on the left two wards each 35 feet by 33 feet, for female patients: each ward having its separate kitchen, dining-room, clothes and nurses' room.

Extending back at right angles from the extreme end of the left wing, is another wing, 35 feet wide by 44 feet long, arranged for the purpose of an Insane ward; it is two stories in height, each being 14 feet, and is subdivided into twenty separate rooms for the accommodation of as many insane patients: each story having five on each side, with a corridor 10 feet wide, between them. The end of the front wing in front of the Insane ward, contains parlors and dining-rooms for the insane patients; also, rooms for their attendants. Each ward has its separate water-closets, and the whole building is arranged with flues for the purpose of warming and ventilating the different rooms.

All the walls above ground are of brick, and the whole buildings are covered with slate; the central building is finished in the best manner, and the balance in a neat plain style.

All which is respectfully submitted.

April 10, 1851. J. W. Kerr, *Architect.*

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE WESTERN PENNYLAVNIA HOSPITAL BEG LEAVE TO

REPORT:

That we have examined the books of Mr. JOHN HARPER, Treasurer, and take pleasure in saying that we find them to be kept in a manner entirely explicit and satisfactory, fully exhibiting the different donations which have been made to the Institution, with the names of its benefactors alphabetically arranged, and each of the numerous installments specifically stated, and agreeing with the subscription papers, the receipt Book, and the general cash account.

We have also examined the expenditures made through the Treasurer, and find warrants and orders, duly authenticated by the President or Building Committee, for the various disbursements during the year, and believe the same to be correct.

The subscription to establish the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, as you are aware, was in a great measure made papable in annual installments, running through a period of five years. From the nature of the contract with the Messrs. Patterson, it became imperatively necessary that funds should be provided to meet, with promptitude, the demands upon the Treasury for each estimate of the Architect, and Building Committee, as the work progressed. In order to accomplish this, the Finance Committee resolved to divide the subscriptions into a number of installments, and to call for money only in such sums, and at such periods as the exigencies of the case might require. The Treasurer was accordingly directed to prepare a Circular Notice and request those installments to be paid, upon a given day, to himself, at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in order thus to avoid the expense of employing a collector; and it was believed that this mode would suit the convenience of the Contributors, and, from the economy which dictated it, meet with their approbation.

That it has done so we are warranted in believing, as a large portion of the funds was paid in accordance with these requisitions. Still, perhaps from causes unavoidable, much of the subscription was delayed.

The Treasurer, aided at a time of great exigency by your Committee, undertook the task of calling personally upon the Contributors, and, we are pleased to state, met generally with success equal to the wants of the occasion. Wherever it was inconvenient for the Contributor to pay money, the Treasurer took his note, and obtained the money for the same, through the liberality of the Bank of Pittsburgh; and it is gratifying to say that in every instance these notes have been paid without a renewal. It also affords us pleasure to report that the Contributors, with but few exceptions, waived the terms of their subscriptions, and paid their benefactions years before they became due. This is an evidence, if proofs were wanting, of their deep interest in the success of the undertaking.

During the past year additional subscriptions have been made to the amount of $6,965 66. Of this sum $4000 were contributed by members of the Board of Managers. The occasion which required the additional assistance, and the readiness with which it was bestowed, give strong assurance that, when the proper time comes, other members of the Association, and citizens who have not yet embraced the opportunity of becoming members, will obey the same noble impulses of the heart which prompted this act of benevolence, and afford such aid as will give strength, vitality and usefulness to our infant Institution.

The total amount of subscriptions made to the present time is - - - - - -	$41,195 66
The amount paid up to this time, - -	34,985 66
Balance unpaid, - - - - - -	$ 6,210 00

Of this balance, your Committee think that about $3,610 will be collected, and the remainder $2,600, may be considered doubtful, and in no wise can be depended upon—Change of circumstances having taken place in the affairs of the subscribers, since the period of the subscription.

It may be proper to state here, that $2,500 of the above un-

collected sum, have been hypothecated to secure a loan for a similar amount which was made on the guaranty of two members of the Board, in order to free the Institution from debt to the contractors who erected the buildings.

The following statement condensed from the books, will show the state of the Treasury for the last year:

Balance on hand at last annual settlement, -	$ 1,588 92
Subscriptions and Donations received since that time, - - - - - - - -	20,210 66
Bills payable, as above referred to, - -	2,500 00
	$24,299 58

CONTRA.

Cash paid in Warrants of Building Committee,	$22,237 68
Do. Expenses, (including Insurance,) -	343 77
Do. Interest on notes, and exchange on currency, - - - -	92 29
Balance on hand, - - - - - -	1,625 84
	$24,299 58

The balance above noted in the treasury consists of a bond of the City of Allegheny, of $1000, with coupons attached; notes and due-bills to the amount of $513 45; and the remainder in money.

The following general statement embraces the transactions of the Treasury since the organization of the Institution in 1847:

Donations received, - - - - -	$34,985 66
Interest received, - - - - - -	159 94
Bills payable, - - - - -	2,500 00
	$37,645 60

CONTRA.

Cost of Hospital Buildings, including grading,, fencing, &c. - - - - - -	$34,979 45
Incidental Expenses account, - - -	927 22
Interest paid, and discount of uncurrent money,	113 09
Balance on hand, (as above) - - -	1,625 84
	$37,645 50

There are a few accounts remaining unsettled, which amount however, to but an inconsiderable sum, and are mostly covered with the uncollected subscriptions of the persons to whom they are due.

J. CAROTHERS,
GEO. W. JACKSON, } *Finance Com.*
JOHN IRWIN,

Pittsburgh, 1851.

LIST OF

LIFE MEMBERS.

THE FOLLOWING LIST CONTAINS ALL THE LIFE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION WHICH FOUNDED THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, UP TO THE 15th APRIL, 1851.

Michael Allen,
Atwood, Jones & Co.
John Arthurs,
John Anderson,
James Anderson,
Thomas Arnold,
John Anderson & Son,

Thomas Bakewell,
George A. Bayard,
John Bissell,
Robert Beer,
J. W. Burbridge,
Samuel Bailey,
Francis G. Bailey,
Charles Brown,
William Blackstock,
J. B. Bayard,
Thompson Bell,
W. R. Brown,
G. H. Bell,
B. P. Bakewell,
Charles S. Bradford,
Charles Brewer,
William Bagaley,
Harvey Bollman,
George A. Berry
George Breed,
H. L. Bollman,
Hilary Brunot,
R. L. Baker, *for Economy Soc.*

Church & Carothers,
A. B. Curling,
James Cuddy,
Geo. Cochran,
Wm. Coleman,
H. Childs & Co.
Clarke & Thaw,
Robert S. Cassat,
N. B. Craig,
James M. Cooper,
R. A. Cunningham,
Oldham G. Craig,
Albert Culbertson,
Jesse Carothers,

William M. Darlington,
R. Dunlap, Jr.
William Digby,

F. H. Eaton,
English & Bennett,
Wm. Ebbs,
William Eichbaum,
Richard Edwards,
E. G. Edrington,

Forsyth & Co.
B. A. Fahnestock & Co.
A. Fulton,
W. W. Fearns,
J. & R. Floyd,

Why We Should Not Increase Our Armaments

THERE are various reasons why the United States should not contract the disease of large armaments. It is a contagious disease and one with which the news of the present day infects certain classes of our citizens.

These classes are composed of (1) those who are connected with the army or navy, who give their time and scientific knowledge to the study of the past and future of war; (2) those who directly, or at second-hand, expect to profit commercially by a war or an armed peace, and (3) those honest patriots who really believe the various stories of expected attacks upon our national integrity or prosperity induced by the hate or avarice of other nations.

The first class is happily small, due to our peaceful traditions. Its members are, however, active, and, in proportion to their numbers, influential. They have developed their subject into one of considerable interest and scientific expansion. They are intelligent and mostly sincere and patriotic. The second class need have little consideration. They are, as many Americans, after business profits, and if the preaching of the doctrines of war pays, they will use their great influence upon public opinion, through the press, to fill their private coffers. There are more of them in the aggregate than one generally recognizes.

The third class is made up of men who are open to conviction and will ultimately determine the question. The following considerations may appeal to some of them:

It is not likely that any of the nations now at war in Europe will be ready to attack the United States for several decades. In the meantime any guns or gunboats we choose to make will be antiquated and a dead loss. These nations let the war eventuate as it will, will be burdened with fearful taxes, with crippled industries, with abundant memories of the horrors of the battlefield and suffering of the non-combatant part of the population. Nothing but the most flagrant attack by us, or a combination of conditions which no one can foresee, could induce one or a group of them to enter upon the tremendously expensive and probably uncertain and unprofitable task of an expedition against the United States. For a hundred years, except for the farcical Spanish naval journey to the West Indies, there has been no attack, and during the most of this time our preparations have been far less adequate than now.

Nor is there any more danger from Japan. Everyone who has felt the temper of the Japanese government and people is sure that neither interest nor desire exists for an American war, a war which would be without prospect of final success and would break them down with financial burdens they are in no condition to stand. If we would bring half the thought and influence to bear on our government to make it absolutely just and generous in our treatment of other nations, that some of us spend in fearful anticipation of what will never come, we will be immune from war for a generation ahead. These considerations might induce us at least to postpone our great expenditures till the lessons and the results of the present war are more clearly seen.

Again if we, as we hope, shall some time in the near future be able to act as a mediator and peacemaker among the warring nations, we must approach the issue with clear

hands and free from the suspicion of ulterior motives. We must say to them, in a voice which they will respect, that we have nothing to gain from them in the way of territory or national privileges. We have only a little army for police purposes and a navy not strong enough for aggression. We have made no preparations to grasp anything for ourselves. We should, if they wish, willingly act as arbiter or simply provide the machinery for their own negotiations. We want, for the good of all, peace restored on a satisfactory, permanent basis, and we hope to gain for ourselves nothing but our share of the blessings which will follow this consummation. Only in this way can we do our duty.

If we begin to arm because we are behind in the race for armaments, there is no end to the process except a great war. With every increase abroad, there will be a new cry for new appropriations here. The burden of taxation, now already being severely felt in certain quarters, will grow by leaps. Now two-thirds of our national expenditures go to warlike purposes, including pensions. This vast sum will be increased much more rapidly than our resources, and either added taxes or the withdrawal of aid from internal developments will follow. How much wiser to make our potential resources of use to our people and the world, food and clothing cheaper, wages better and more homes happy, than to go into this unproductive venture, which, as present conditions show, always ends in war!

"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap," and beginning on a course of warlike preparation, with the general awakening of the military spirit and the contagious enthusiasm which will follow, fanned by our increasing army and navy followers, and the commercial interests, will put us in a condition that on the least provocation we will place

our equipment in action. Armaments mean war. Dependence upon justice means peace and we shall reap as we sow.

What, then, are the duties of American citizens in this crisis?

To develop a universal feeling, to allay race and national prejudices and suspicions which often ripen into war.

To cultivate a judicial attitude which will take the viewpoint of an alien nation and appreciate its reasonable demands.

To limit commercial ambitions and methods, both individual and national, to such an extent as to recognize the just rights and proper desires of others.

To discourage the military spirit in our men and boys, the growth of a military class, the development of military and naval equipment in our nation.

To base our moral ideals upon the New Testament and have faith that they will carry us through even when we can not clearly see the future way.

To nourish within ourselves and our neighbors the Christian spirit, so that as far as in us lies there can be no war; to do our full duty by moral methods and then trust to the care and providence of God.

ISAAC SHARPLESS.

Haverford, Pa.

This article, written by Isaac Sharpless, President of Haverford College appeared in a recent issue of "Present Day Papers" and was endorsed by the Representative Meeting of the Society of Friends held at Fourth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, 1st month 18th, 1915.

Please promote the circulation of this address among all interested in the cause of peace. Additional copies will be forwarded free by mail upon request to

WILLIAM C. COWPERTHWAITE,
304 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Bibliography of Scientific Management

BY

C. BERTRAND THOMPSON

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1916

FOREWORD

EVERY business man and woman is at least vaguely aware of the current movement known as "efficiency" or Scientific Management in business. Few, however, can say exactly what these terms mean as exemplified in the practice of the leading experts in the science of management. Fortunately there is a large and growing literature on the subject. A careful perusal of the best which has been published should make clear the meaning of this movement. This Bibliography has been prepared as a guide for those who wish to have their questions answered in this way.

All the writers on Scientific Management have derived their inspiration directly or indirectly from the work of Frederick W. Taylor, whose books are recognized as the fundamental sources. All Mr. Taylor's books are included in this Bibliography and in addition the most important of those written by his associates and others influenced by him. Out of the extensive periodical literature, I have collected the best articles and re-published them in my "Scientific Management," also listed.

All the works here listed, except two, deal directly with business administration. The principles of efficiency, however, may be practiced in every domain of life. The application of Scientific Management to Domestic Economy and Household Management is illustrated in the books by Mrs. Child and Mrs. Pattison.

The books noted in this Bibliography constitute a fairly complete working library on Scientific Management and are practically the minimum that any public library should have. A Bibliography of all books and articles, practically complete up to the date of publication, may be found on pp. 863-877 of my "Scientific Management." If this list seems to be too brief, it may be well to explain that the subject is still comparatively new, and the authoritative discussions of it are as yet rare. This list is selected on the basis of my several years' experience in the practical application of Scientific Management in shops and stores, and in teaching the subject in the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. To extend the list would be to descend to a lower level of worth.

C. BERTRAND THOMPSON.

1255 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON,
November 8, 1915.

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The Taylor and Other Systems of Shop Management. Hearings before Special Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1912. 1-801, 803-1264, 1265-1935. Free.

Testimony of "Taylor System" and other management engineers, labor leaders, workmen and War Department officials, regarding the meaning and actual operation of the Taylor System. One of the best sources.

Brandeis, Louis Dembitz.

Scientific Management and Railroads, New York, Engineering Magazine Co., 1911, vii. 1-92. $1.00.

A severely concise and logical presentation of principles, backed by the testimony of witnesses in the famous Eastern Rate Case hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1910. This testimony and Mr. Brandeis' argument made Scientific Management famous.

Child, Georgie Boynton.

The Efficient Kitchen, New York, McBride, Nast Co., 1914, xiii, 1-242. $1.25.

Based on work of the Housekeeping Experiment Station, Stamford, Conn. Excellent discussion of methods and equipment. Hard reading but practical.

Church, Alexander Hamilton.

Science and Practice of Management, New York, Engineering Magazine Co., 1914, xviii, 1-535. $2.00.

A keen analysis and synthesis of the factors involved in industrial management. Somewhat critical of the Taylor System, but obviously influenced by it. A substantial contribution to the literature of Scientific Management.

Cooke, Morris Llewellyn.

Academic and Industrial Efficiency, New York, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1910. Bulletin Number Five, vii, 2-134. Free.

A highly interesting study of the efficiency of management of a number of well-known universities and colleges, as judged from the point of view of an industrial engineer. Stimulated a wide discussion.

Day, Charles.

Industrial Plants, New York, Engineering Magazine Co., 1911, 1-294. Amplified from articles appearing originally in the Engineering Magazine. $3.00.

An illustration of the application of some of the principles of Scientific Management to the design and construction of industrial plants. Illustrated with diagrams and photographs.

DRURY, HORACE BROOKWALTER.

Scientific Management, a History and Criticism. New York, Columbia University, 1915, 7-222. $1.75.

A doctoral thesis, especially good for its discussion of the origins of the movement and its relation to the problems of labor and wages. Betrays a lack of practical acquaintance with current methods and status.

EMERSON, HARRINGTON.

Efficiency. New York, Engineering Magazine Co., 1st ed. 1909, 4th ed. 1914, xii, 1-254. $2.00.

A strikingly written exhortation to "efficiency," stimulating, and most useful when it leads the reader to a serious study of the authorities on the subject, such as Taylor and Gantt.

EMERSON, HARRINGTON.

The Twelve Principles of Efficiency. New York, Engineering Magazine Co., 1912, xviii, 1-423. $2.00.

An interesting and popular analysis of some of the more obvious principles underlying Scientific Management. Well written and suggestive in a general way. For practical application of principles see Knoeppel, "Installing Efficiency Methods."

EVANS, HOLDEN A.

Cost Keeping and Scientific Management. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1911, ix, 1-252. $3.00.

A practical machine shop treatise, showing the author's methods as applied at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and illustrating what may be done by way of approach to the Taylor System by a competent manager without the aid of experts. Fairly well illustrated.

GANNT, HENRY LAWRENCE.

Work, Wages and Profits. New York, Engineering Magazine Co., 1910, 2nd ed. 1913. 1-312. $2.00.

The meat of the author's numerous papers and discussions on the more "human" side of Scientific Management. Illustrated with charts and forms. A classic, and indispensable.

GILBRETH, FRANK BUNKER.

Motion Study. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., 1911, xxiii, 1-116. $2.00.

A meaty study of the variables involved in the performance of manual labor. Illustrated with photographs and tables showing the author's methods and results in the bricklaying trade.

GILBRETH, FRANK BUNKER.

Primer of Scientific Management. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., 1912, 2nd ed. 1914, viii, 1-108. $1.00.

An elementary, popularly written catechetical presentation of the fundamentals of Scientific Management. Explains some of the characteristic details of the Taylor System and discusses certain current criticisms.

KENT, WILLIAM.

Investigating an Industry. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1914, xi, 1-126. $1.00.

A highly suggestive diagnosis of a hypothetical plant, with special attention to the departments of sales and financing usually neglected in works on Scientific Management. Foreword by H. L. Gantt.

KNOEPPEL, CHARLES EDWARD.

Installing Efficiency Methods. New York, Engineering Magazine Co., 1915, viii, 1-258. $3.00.

The best presentation of the Emerson system in its best form. Interesting and stimulating. Fully illustrated with forms, charts, photographs and detailed instructions.

PARKHURST, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS.

Applied Methods of Scientific Management. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1912, xii, 1-325. $2.00.

A detailed description of the methods of the Ferracute Machine Company, including the "standing orders" for the performance of various functions, and many forms and photographs. Is a close approximation to the Taylor System as now practiced by its leading exponents.

PATTISON, MARY.

Principles of Domestic Engineering. New York, 1915, 1-310. Published by the Author, Colonia, N. J. $2.00.

Experiments at Colonia, for N. J. Women's Clubs. Deals not so much with details of methods and equipment as with fundamental principles of home building and management.

TAYLOR, FREDERICK WINSLOW.

On the Art of Cutting Metals. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1907, 3-248, and folders 1-24. $3.50.

One of the most notable contributions to practical science. Illustrates by example the fundamental methods and aims of Scientific Management. Preface reproduced in C. B. Thompson's "Scientific Management."

TAYLOR, FREDERICK WINSLOW.

The Principles of Scientific Management. New York, Harper & Bros., 1911, 5-144. Also published by American Society of Mechanical Engineers. $1.50.

A popular restatement of the principles as matured by the author after retirement from active practice. More readable than "Shop Management" and equally authoritative, though in a more general way.

TAYLOR, FREDERICK WINSLOW.

Shop Management. New York, Harper & Bros., 1911, 5-203. Foreword by Henry R. Towne. Also in Transactions American Society of Mechanical Engineers, No. 1003, New York, 1903. $1.50.

The fundamental classic of Scientific Management. Incorporates the best of the author's former writings and experience, and is the basis of the later developments. Indispensable.

TAYLOR, FREDERICK WINSLOW, and THOMPSON, SANFORD ELEAZAR.

Concrete Costs. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1912, xii, 1-709. $5.00.

Illustrates in detail the application of the time-study and standardization methods of Scientific Management to concrete structural work. Illustrated fully with charts, sketches, tables of elementary times, etc.

THOMPSON, CLARENCE BERTRAND.

Scientific Management, a Collection of the more significant articles describing the Taylor System of Management. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1914, xii, 3-878. $4.00.

Includes the cream of the literature on the subject (outside of the standard works of Taylor and Gantt) selected and edited from periodicals and books, many of which are now out of print or otherwise difficult of access.

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STIMPSON, H. F. The Application of Scientific Management to a Railway Shop.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1912.

The Present State of the Art of Industrial Management.

The Railways and Scientific Management.

ANON. ——. The Mistakes of the Efficiency Men.

TAYLOR, FREDERICK W. On the Art of Cutting Metals (Preface and Selections from the ensuing discussion).

A Piece-Rate System: Being a Step Toward a Partial Solution of the Labor Problem.

THOMPSON, C. B. Bibliography of Scientific Management.

Classification and Symbolization.

The Literature of Scientific Management.

The Relation of Scientific Management to the Wage Problem.

Scientific Management in Retailing.

TUCK SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

Addresses and Discussions at the Conference on Scientific Management. Hanover, N. H. Amos Tuck School, 1912, xi, 1-388. $2.50. Papers by F. W. Taylor, H. L. Gantt, C. H. Jones, H. P. Kendall, J. M. Dodge, H. Emerson and others, and discussions led by H. K. Hathaway, E. Szepesi, C. H. Jones, M. L. Cooke, E. F. Gay, F. A. Cleveland, and others. The best of these are reprinted in C. B. Thompson's "Scientific Management."

THE WORLD AT THE HAGUE

THE TWO HAGUE CONFERENCES

By

WILLIAM I. HULL, Ph.D.

THE TEXTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCES AT THE HAGUE

By

JAMES BROWN SCOTT

PUBLISHED FOR
THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF PEACE
GINN AND COMPANY, BOSTON

Embassy of the United States of America
Berlin, Germany

I have received a copy of The Texts of the Peace Conferences by my friend Dr. James Brown Scott, and also The Two Hague Conferences by Professor William I. Hull, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at The Hague. The two books are admirably adapted to supplement each other,—Dr. Scott's book giving the results arrived at by the Conferences, and Professor Hull's throwing much light upon the process by which the results were reached. Both works seem to me very intelligently done and certain to be useful in conveying precise knowledge of one of the most important movements of our time.

DAVID J. HILL

Action of the Department of State at
Washington, D.C.

The Department of State has purchased copies of Scott's "Texts of the Peace Conferences at The Hague" for the embassies, legations, and consulates of the United States.

THE
TWO HAGUE CONFERENCES

By WILLIAM I. HULL, Ph.D.
Professor of History in Swarthmore College

12mo. Cloth. xiv + 516 pages. Mailing price, $1.65

THE indebtedness of the general reader to the true historian — who with thorough study and well-balanced judgment records events dispassionately — is nowhere greater or more manifest than in the case of the Hague Conferences. Momentous as were those two international assemblies for the future of the entire world, the facts concerning them were not easy to disentangle from the meshes of complex procedure and popular prejudice. Moreover, the conventions adopted need restatement in other than the formal language of diplomacy and resetting in their proper place in the narrative of debates and events.

The historical survey, however, of so fruitful a field as these Conferences furnish is not enough. Only the trained thinker would be able to detect what inevitable future was latent there. Close comparison, topic by topic, of the action of one Conference with that of the other can alone give the true perspective.

All this service Dr. Hull has done in a thorough, systematic, and clear-cut manner. No effort is spared to clarify for the lay mind, unacquainted with the methods of diplomacy and international jurisprudence, the results actually achieved. The realm of international law is expanding; such and such new territory has been taken possession of, such is being explored, and such other lies yet ahead. This book furnishes the map by the study of which one sees clearly the status of the world's progress in organization.

The movement, of which the Hague Conferences are the outcome and present culmination, is a living thing. It cannot be justly judged

in any other light than that shed upon it by the intellectual attitude whence sprang its acts and conventions. Therefore the record of circumstances and conditions, the arguments and exhortations of the speeches in advocacy or rebuttal, are vital parts of the history. Upon these almost as much as upon the measures passed does the future depend. For the Conferences, though intergovernmental, were brought into being by great pressure of public opinion, and this increasing power of opinion is slowly transforming the public will. The author fully realized the force of these considerations and has included in his narrative quotations from speeches and important and representative facts.

The book was called forth by a real need. Dr. Hull, whose position both as an educator and as a publicist gave him the opportunity and the desire to supply this demand, responded to the request of the National Educational Association, at its session in 1907, for greater consideration of the work of the Hague Conferences on the part of teachers. He well knew there was no up-to-date, concise history available. He placed in the hands of teachers and students a book clear and authoritative, admirably adapted for use in the college class room or for reference in any school. The arrangement is so simple that any subject of the many deliberated upon in either of the Conferences may readily be found in full. To all students of world events this book is indispensable. It has at present no equal in the English language.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

I have read with great interest Professor Hull's book on the Two Hague Conferences, and recommend it earnestly to all who desire information on the subject which it discusses. It seems to me from every point of view admirably done.

ANDREW D. WHITE, Chairman of the United States Delegation at the First Hague Conference

I have examined Professor Hull's book on the Two Hague Conferences with a good deal of care. It gives a very correct history, especially of the Second Conference, with whose proceedings I was more intimately acquainted. It sets forth the work of the Conferences in very compact form; and I think its publication of

great utility to the public, especially to all who are interested in the cause of arbitration and peace.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman of the
United States Delegation at the Second Hague Conference

Professor Hull's book on the Two Hague Conferences is, I am safe in saying, the very best work that has been written upon that topic. It is a marvel of careful research, of keen and logical analysis, of great condensation, and of broad scholarship; and it is, in addition, a very readable account of the two great Conferences. For this admirable history American scholarship owes to the author a debt which it can never repay.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER, Member of
the United States Delegation to the Second Hague Conference

I have made the acquaintance of this truly important book with much satisfaction. Great labor and care have been devoted to it, but the author's style has not suffered because of that fact. The thoroughness of preparation for writing the book has not been detrimental, as so often happens, to the lucidity and liveliness of its style. It is a work admirably adapted to afford the reader a clear picture of the results which these World Parliaments achieved in the development and perfection of the *jus belli ac pacis;* and whoever reads this book will be strengthened in the conviction that whatever has not yet been achieved will certainly be achieved in the future. It must have been a great satisfaction to the author when he laid down his pen in the agreeable consciousness that he had given to his fellow-countrymen of the Great Republic a convenient and lucid account of what has been done here in The Hague to promote the cause of right and humanity.

DR. JOHANNES DE HULLU, Archivaris in
de Rijksarchief te's Gravenhage

While its clear and graceful style, as well as its subject, compels the reader's interest, the arrangement adds greatly to an intelligent comprehension of progress in the relation of the two Conferences under the same topics.

JOHN H. STINESS, Ex-Chief Justice of Rhode Island

I have had both pleasure and instruction in its perusal.

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY, United States Circuit Court of Appeals

The book is greatly appreciated and a most valuable addition to the Lake Mohawk Conference Library.

ALBERT K. SMILEY

I prize this book greatly.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

A valuable contribution to the literature of the peace movement. I hope it may have a very wide circulation and reading. DAVID JAYNE HILL

AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass.

Professor Hull has performed a real service in getting together in so clear and comprehensive form so much important and interesting information regarding those conferences; also by his manner of treatment he has rendered that information easily accessible to the student. EDWIN A. GROSVENOR,
Department of Modern Government and International Law

DE PAUW UNIVERSITY, Greencastle, Ind.

I find that Dr. Hull's book, The Two Hague Conferences, will be of great assistance in my section in International Law.

JAMES R. WEAVER, Professor of Political Science

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York City, N.Y.

Hull's The Two Hague Conferences is a very valuable help to the student in connection with class work in my general course in international law.

MARSHALL STEWART BROWN, Department of History and Political Science

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, La Fayette, Ind.

Hull's book impresses me as a valuable piece of work.

T. F. MORAN, Professor of History and Economics

Accurate and full information about the work and results of the Hague Conference has not heretofore been easily accessible to ordinary inquirers. But Professor Hull in this work has put the whole subject into a form that leaves practically nothing to be desired in this direction. He has made an admirable book, and the arrangement of it is such as greatly to facilitate the study of the Conferences as a whole, or in separate sections and topics. The students in our universities and colleges who wish to study the labors and results of the two Conferences — and there are thousands of them — will find the work especially adapted to their needs. But it is equally well adapted to the needs of the general public. — *The Advocate of Peace.*

The volume will become a standard work, and will prove especially valuable to editors, librarians, and students. It is adequate, able, and interesting, and will give knowledge and inspiration to all workers for peace. — *The Independent.*

For the student of foreign affairs, whether journalist or public man, and for those interested in keeping track of humanity's ethical evolution, the book will be an excellent tool, as it brings together so accurately and compactly facts and utterances which are essential to know, and it shows just where important matters have been left. — *The Boston Herald.*

The book itself is uncommonly well written, and the arrangement and classification of the contents are everything that could be desired, while the subject-matter has an importance which it would be difficult to exaggerate. — *Louisville Evening Post.*

A carefully sifted and complete account of the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907. . . . In a manner most clear and complete the author lays before us all the doings of these epochal Conferences. — *Journal of Education*, Boston.

Dr. Hull's treatment of the subject is admirably complete, and his book will be an indispensable handbook for all students of contemporary history. — *Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Here is the account of possibly the two most important political gatherings in human history. — *The Publishers' Weekly.*

A history of the growth of a habit or state of mind — that, perhaps, best characterizes Professor William I. Hull's extremely useful volume. — To most people the two international congresses which met at The Hague in 1899 and 1907 have been either farce or tragedy, according as individual temper has prepared them to look upon futility. But the thoughtful minority, which knows how slow is the progress of political evolution, will recognize that these two "parliaments of man" have left a tangible gain. — The arrangement of Professor Hull's book renders it particularly convenient for ready reference. He has analyzed and compared the work of the two Conferences by topics and subtopics, so that we are enabled at a glance to see what advance on any special point the Conference of 1907 marked over its predecessor. — *The Nation.*

THE TEXTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCES AT THE HAGUE

1899 AND 1907

By JAMES BROWN SCOTT

Technical Delegate of the United States to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, Solicitor for the Department of State, Professor of International Law in George Washington University

With a Prefatory Note by Elihu Root, Secretary of State

16mo. Cloth. xxxiv + 447 pages. Mailing price, $2.20

ONE of the most eminent authorities on international law in the United States—for as such Professor Scott is universally recognized—has here collected in one volume a set of documents, one of which—the Convention of 1899 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes—is destined, many publicists believe, to take the place in world history that the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence hold in the history of England and of the United States of America. A movement momentous from every standpoint has been authoritatively inaugurated by the Hague Conferences, and these documents are its charters. No smallest item of their contents is insignificant in its bearing upon the future of the nations.

It is therefore of great public service that a complete, compact, and accurate transcription of these documents, both the French originals and English translations, be published for general circulation. The official report of the First Hague Conference, published by the Netherlands government, being a bulky folio edition, is inaccessible save for library consultation; that of the Second Conference promises to exceed the first in size. Hence the urgent demand for a copy of the conventions adopted at each of these Conferences, together with the correspondence which led to their convening, and a record of the nations attending and subscribing through their delegates.

In his prefatory note the Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State, takes the same stand of farsighted judgment which characterizes Dr. Scott's introduction. The former says: "The question about each

international conference is not merely what it has accomplished but also what it has begun and what it has moved forward." The latter traces the growth of international law, recognizes the seat of its authority as public consent growing out of public need, and considers the influence upon it of the two Conferences at The Hague, never failing to see a future of world federation outlined in the achievements of the present. The documents speak for themselves.

Besides the Acts, Resolutions, Recommendations, and Conventions of the Peace Conference of 1899 and of that of 1907, and the diplomatic correspondence preceding each, there are given also, in the Appendix, documents referring to and explanatory of the Hague Conventions. These include: The Declaration of Paris, 1856; General Orders No. 100 of Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field, April 24, 1863; The Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of Armies in the Field; the Declaration of St. Petersburg, 1868; Project of an International Declaration concerning the Laws and Customs of War, adopted by the Conference of Brussels, August 27, 1874; Laws of War on Land (*Oxford Manual*), 1880; Convention regarding Hospital Ships, signed at The Hague, December 21, 1904; Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of Armies in the Field, signed at Geneva, July 6, 1906. The Index-Digest is very thoroughly compiled and makes it possible to find every reference on all the important subjects. The welcome which the book has received proves its timeliness and value.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

Providence, R.I.

To all students of the subject the full text of the acts and conventions and correspondence of the two Peace Conferences at The Hague will be both interesting and essential. Indeed, I cannot see how the subject can be studied at all without them. In issuing such a book you have made a most valuable contribution in aid of interest in international peace, for the most important step towards interest is information. The more men see what has been done the greater will be their confidence for the future.

JOHN H. STINESS, Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa

I very much value the copy of The Texts of the Peace Conferences at The Hague, edited by Dr. Scott, and shall find it useful in the teaching of international law.

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY, Dean of the College of Law

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N.Y.

It seems to me thoroughly well done in every respect, and I desire to congratulate Dr. Scott upon the excellence of the work. It is admirable.

ANDREW D. WHITE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York City, N.Y.

This book by my old colleague, Professor Scott, is indispensable for reference.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President

Dr. Scott has done an invaluable service to the students of the work and the results of the two Hague Conferences by the preparation of this volume. The aim of the work is to present to the English-speaking peoples the official French texts of the conventions and declarations of the two Conferences, accompanied by an official English translation and such explanations as will enable one easily to understand the true significance of what was done. . . . An elaborate analytical index shows the relation of each article to its predecessor, and enables the student to trace the origin, development, and modification of the doctrine as well as to distinguish additions made in revision of the various conventions. — *The Advocate of Peace.*

These two volumes (of Dr. Scott and Professor Hull) will be indispensable to all students of international law and the peace movement. Dr. Scott, who, as United States technical delegate, rendered such indefatigable service on our delegation in the summer of 1907, has collected in full the texts of the First and Second Conferences. To this he has added a brief and serviceable introduction, which has already appeared in *The American Journal of International Law*, and which is the best short summary of the Second Hague Conference published in English. . . . The volume is the code and constitution of the law of nations, and hence the Bible of international law. — *The Independent.*

Dr. James Brown Scott has rendered a useful service to American students by the preparation and publication of The Texts of the Peace Conferences at The Hague, 1899 and 1907. All the acts, recommendations, conventions, and declarations of both Conferences are printed in parallel columns in French and English, the French text having been compared word for word, we are told, with the official copies in the Department of State. Historical notes by the editor are appended to many of the provisions. . . . There is a prefatory note by Secretary Root, an introductory chapter by the editor, and an excellent index-digest of nearly forty pages which will greatly add to the convenience of the work. — *The American Political Science Review.*

A few from whom appreciative letters concerning one or the other of these two books on the Hague Conferences have been received.

PROFESSOR ALLYN A. YOUNG
Department of Economics and Social Science, Leland Stanford Junior University

PROFESSOR WALTER E. CLARK
Associate Professor of Political Science, College of the City of New York

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Department of History, Western Reserve University

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Department of Social and Political Science, Brown University

THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY

EDITED BY

EDWIN D. MEAD

PUBLISHED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF PEACE
BY GINN AND COMPANY, 29 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

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HULL — The Two Hague Conferences. Mailing price, $1.65

SCOTT — The Texts of the Peace Conferences at The Hague. Mailing price, $2.20

Messrs. GINN AND COMPANY have also published for the International School of Peace the following works in pamphlet form

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7

The Starr Centre Association

1914

PURPOSES

"To promote by practical methods the educational, physical and social improvement, and to open the way for a higher and better standard of living of those residing in poor neighborhoods, especially in the vicinity of the Starr Garden at Seventh and Lombard Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

—*Extract from Charter*

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Free Public Library Free Kindergarten

Dispensary with Staff Physicians and Two Graduate Nurses

Baby Saving Station and Milk Station

Penny Lunches in two Public Schools and our Kindergarten

Stamp Savings System in three Public Schools and in our Library and Milk Station

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SCHEDULE OF WORK AT STARR CENTRE

1913-1914

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)FFICES—725 Lombard Street: Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. to transact all business of the Association.

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LIBRARY AND READING ROOM—Open 3 to 9.30 P. M. for circulation of books and to provide opportunity for school children to prepare lessons. Quiet games for younger children.

MILK STATION—Pure milk sold on our Physicians' prescriptions, 12 M. to 3 P. M. and at 9 A. M. on Sundays.

PENNY LUNCHES—On sale each school day during morning recess at James Forten School and Starr Centre Kindergarten, and at both morning and noon recesses at McCall Annex School.

CHOOL SAVINGS—For the promotion of thrift among children. Savings stamps sold each school day in all public schools of the Seventh Ward and in the James Forten School of the Fifth Ward.

EWING CLASS—For girls 8 to 16 years of age weekly.

TAMP SAVINGS—Savings Stamps for the encouragement of small savings are always on sale in the Offices, the Library, and at Milk Station.

UMMER DIRECTED PLAY SESSION—9 A. M. to 12 Noon during July and August.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The past year at Starr Centre has been one of active achievement and progres some interesting details of which will be found on the following pages. A few point may, however, be mentioned here by way of emphasis. The Penny Lunch at th McCall Annex School was strengthened during the past year by maintaining it at th noon hour in addition to the morning recess period. This was done primarily t aid the crippled children. The dispensary work was strengthened by the continuanc of Dr. Atkins as assistant to Dr. Bradley through the year, and by the addition of nurse for pre-natal care, who started work the middle of September. It is hoped tha sufficient funds may be contributed to make this a permanent branch of our work.

In the spring, the Board of Directors, after carefully considering the matte decided to discontinue the Kindergarten as a branch of the Starr Centre activitie This decision was reached because it was found that the public school kindergarten nearby were able to accommodate the children of kindergarten age in the neighborhood In order, however, to care for certain of the little children under kindergarte age, it was decided to conduct a Directed Play Session during the summer in an experi mental fashion. This proved sufficiently successful to justify a further continuance c this Directed Play during the coming winter and spring.

The Directors gratefully acknowledge the generous support of the many friend who have made possible the continuance of the work through another year, an especially desire to thank the anonymous giver of $1,000.00 for his liberality at a tim when funds were greatly needed. They also wish to express their appreciation of th continued help of Dr. George Woodward in giving the free use of the fine quarters fc the Casa Ravello Baby Saving Station. We would assure all of our numerous friend that every effort is being made to spend the money entrusted to us carefully and wisel

HENRY H. COLLINS, JR.,
Presiden

A Group of Children Enjoying the Directed Play Session—Photograph taken August, 1914

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

During the year 1913-14 at Starr Centre, we have exerted ourselves energetically to do more for each individual and to reach more individuals than ever before. How well we have succeeded is noted in outline on the following pages, but we are looking forward in the coming year to even greater usefulness to our needy neighbors.

THE LIBRARY—Organized 1884

Total Circulation for Year (one book at a time)	35,298
Daily Average Circulation	116
Average Circulation per Reader	20
Different Readers using Library during Year	1,763
Children's Savings Deposited with Librarian	$627.20
Volumes Added during Year	691

The popularity of the Library never wanes. With many of our readers it ha become a family institution, the older boys and girls initiating their younger brother and sisters into Library privileges as soon as they are old enough.

Even the very little children find here a haven of rest, where warm and safe the may look at pictures and play quiet games. School boys and girls get the attention t their personal needs and difficulties, which means so much to them and which they d not often get elsewhere.

It is interesting to note that 86.4 per cent. of our readers are attending schoo high school, business college or university, while only 10.2 per cent. are at work an 3.3 per cent. are at home. Some 67.8 per cent. of our readers are 7 to 13 year of age; 26.9 per cent. are 14 to 17 years of age; while only 5.1 per cent. are 1 years old or over.

Forty-eight different educational institutions are represented among our readers, including four Philadelphia High Schools, two business colleges, Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania.

The Library has been open every day in the year except Sundays and a few legal holidays. Additional magazines were placed in the reading room, 691 books were added to our shelves and hundreds more were rebound. The children deposited with the Librarian their savings to the amount of $627.20. The Philadelphia Flower, Fruit and Ice Mission continued to co-operate by a most welcome weekly donation of flowers which we distributed to good advantage.

PENNY LUNCHES—Started 1894

Lunches Served During School year	101,184
Lunches Served Increased Over Last Year.	22.9%
Children Served per day (approximate)	350

Schools Served : James Forten, McCall Annex, and Starr Centre Kindergarten.

This branch of our work was pushed vigorously during the year, with the result that each school showed a substantial increase in the number of lunches served. The largest increase was furnished by the McCall Annex School, where we established a noon lunch in addition to the regular morning recess lunch.

The staple articles of the lunches have remained as before, cocoa, milk, bean soup, pea soup, rice pudding, fruit, crackers and cookies. The fine kitchen and lunch room, newly provided by the Board of Education for the McCall Annex School, at the beginning of the school year, placed the work on a much more satisfactory basis, and gave each child a seat during lunch hour.

The Library Children are Always Eager for the Weekly Flower Distribution

The noon lunch in this school was made imperative by the organizing of a class for about 25 crippled children, the first of its kind in Philadelphia. These children could not return home during the noon recess. Each one brought about five cents daily for food, and spent about two cents at morning recess and three cents at noon.

They made a pathetic picture with their twisted or weak limbs and backs and their bright faces; and it was a privilege to have a share in building them up in health and strength. In September 1914 two more classes of crippled children were organized in this school, making our lunches more needed than ever.

KINDERGARTEN—Organized 1901

Children Enrolled September 1913 to June 1914 100
Average Daily Attendance during School Year 49

Never was the Kindergarten more popular than during the past school year. The number of children enrolled increased about 10 per cent. over the previous year and the daily average attendance of 49 was sufficient to exhaust the class room capacity. Perhaps the brightest spot in the year for the little ones was the Christmas party, with a beautiful tree and gifts for each child.

DIRECTED PLAY

Total Children Enrolled 94
Average Daily Attendance 44

This new branch of our work was organized and maintained in charge of an experienced Kindergartner during July and August, 1914. Its primary object was to provide for the very small children, under four years of age. Of course a number of the older ones came too; and all enjoyed the games, songs, stories, toys, music, etc.

The Play Session lasted from 9 o'clock to noon of each week day except Saturday, and was a great success. The recent decision of the Board of Directors to continue this work for a period of six months during the coming year will give an opportunity to determine whether it should be made permanent.

It is planned to enroll about thirty children three years of age, which should give an average attendance of about twenty. Children four years of age will be referred to the public kindergartens. An experienced Kindergartner in charge will insure the work being maintained at a high standard. The sessions will be from 9.30 to 11.30 A. M. each week day except Saturday; and the lives of these needy little ones will be made brighter and enriched by what we can teach them.

THRIFT WORK IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Started 1908

Number of Accounts Opened During School Year . . .	1,638
Number of Different Depositors	989
Number of Deposits Made	17,333
Total Savings During School Year	$1,291.19

This work was conducted on the same plan as in previous years. Our worker visited the Anna Hallowell, Thomas Durham and James Forten Schools, each day, calling at the different class rooms for the children's savings. The total number of depositors was less than the previous year, but the average amount saved per depositor increased from $1.04 to $1.30.

The colored pupils in the Thomas Durham School averaged $1.43 per depositor, while the Jewish pupils in the James Forten School averaged only $1.24 per depositor. The total amount remaining on deposit at the end of the school year was $629.99.

OTHER THRIFT WORK

Conducted in Office, Library and Milk Station

Total Savings During the Year	$1,374.25
Number of Different Depositors (approximate)	900

Believing in teaching the children to save their money, Starr Centre has continued to offer the opportunity to do so in the Library and at the Milk Station. The savings of the children at these two places during the year, amounted to $1,110.71. The estimated number of different children opening accounts was 852. The depositors at the office were adults.

BABY SAVING WORK—Organized 1905

Babies Under Two Years of Age Treated at Dispensary	805
Other Patients Treated at Dispensary	515
Calls by Patients at Dispensary	8,313
Average Number of Patients at Each Clinic	27
Average Number of Patients Under Care Each Month	293
Home Visits Made by Nurses	4,905
Quarts of Whole Pasteurized Milk Sold on Physicians' Prescriptions	24,805
Average Number of Babies Served with Milk Each Day	76

During the past year the Medical Department has been materially strengthened and the effect has been marked progress in the results obtained. On the material side, we have greatly improved the ventilation of our Baby Saving Station, have added a second examining room, have separated by a glass partition the milk dispensing from the medical work, and have installed a modern refrigerator, the welcome gift of a friend.

We have been most fortunate in retaining the services of Dr. William N. Bradley, in charge of the work, and of Dr. G. H. Atkins, as his assistant. Two physicians always on duty at dispensary clinics have made it possible to handle the large increase

A Few of Our Mothers and Their Babies

cases noted elsewhere, and to deal with each case in a more careful and satisfactory anner. We have maintained also through the year two graduate nurses on full time.

Dr. Bradley's policy concerning the work, developed through the years he has een with us, is bearing marked effect in several ways. We now see a better and ore intelligent class of our foreign-born mothers coming to us for help and advice. hey are also more ready to follow such advice when given and its results are seen in e more rational dress and feeding of their babies, and in the pride which many of ese mothers take in telling their friends what they have learned.

In numbers also the progress has been notable. The total number of different atients treated increased 25.8 per cent., and the average number of different patients eated each month increased 48.8 per cent. This last point emphasizes the fact that ur mothers are bringing their babies to us more regularly and are keeping them under ur supervision for a longer time. We wish to see each baby weekly until it is two ears old.

An average of 27 patients at each of the daily clinics marked an increase of 20 er cent. On some days there were as many as 50 or 60 patients at the clinic. his large increase in total patients and in the frequency of their visits to the Dispenry resulted in a very considerable increase in the number of visits paid to the homes our nurses. This number was 87.2 per cent. more than the previous year. Each urse, therefore, paid approximately eight visits each day, summer and winter, in adtion to the several hours work in connection with the daily clinic, keeping the abies' charts and arranging with numerous other social organizations for co-operation id help for families found to be in need of such assistance.

The Milk Station was kept open each day during the year including Sundays ith the result that our babies had fresh milk served to them. The average number all persons taking milk per day was 85, an increase of 22 per cent. over the evious year. Of this number 76 were babies and the rest were mothers and other atients needing extra nourishment. No milk was sold except at cost and on our

physicians' prescriptions. The total amount of milk sold increased 11.8 per cent. This increase, however, was not due to a larger part of our babies being bottle-fed. Far from this being true the bottle-fed babies actually decreased from 24.4 per cent. to 20.2 per cent. of all babies under one year of age; while the entirely breast-fed babies increased from 48.5 per cent. to 65.7 per cent. of all babies less than one year old, as compared with the previous year.

A few words should be said also concerning the number of deaths among our babies during the year. There were 34 deaths out of a total of 805 babies less than two years of age. This is 4.2 per cent. Of this number 18 or about one-half died from digestive disorders. Of the remainder, nine died from pneumonia, one from measles and pneumonia, one from scarlet fever, one from typhoid fever, one from tuberculous spinal meningitis, one from convulsions and one from a cause not stated. Two of these babies came to our Dispensary only once and we immediately referred them to a hospital where they afterwards died. A third baby died after leaving our care entirely. Of the remainder, six died in hospitals and fourteen under the care of private physicians. Only eleven or about one-third were actually under the complete care of Starr Centre at the time of death.

Late in the year, and in order to round out our work, a Third Nurse was engaged to give Pre-natal Care to the mothers coming to the Dispensary, and to such others as it may be possible to include. This work is most important and is the real beginning of comprehensive Baby Saving Work. This is clearly seen when the fact is recalled that more than one-fourth of all babies who die during the first year of life die before they are one month old. These deaths can only be reduced according to the best medical opinion, by influences operating previous to the baby's birth. We feel that having already the confidence of many hundreds of mothers in this section of Philadelphia, we are well situated to do Pre-natal Work of the highest quality, and we believe that the coming year will prove this advanced step to have been more than justified.

ALBERT L. JONES,
General Secretary.

Doing Our Best for the Baby

STATEMENT OF CURRENT INCOME AND EXPENSES AND INVESTED PRINCIPAL

From October 1, 1913, through September 30, 1914.

Dr.

Balance October 1, 1913	$ 245.38	
Donations	13,594.30	
Interest	710.23	
Loan from Pennsylvania Company	1,000.00	
Dispensary Sales	217.14	
Library Fines	71.72	
Lunch Sales	1,052.41	
Medical Fees	60.95	
Milk Sales	1,990.44	
Miscellaneous	29.15	
Deficit September 30, 1914	50.94	$19,022.66

Cr.

Annual Report	$ 340.11	
Dispensary	3,308.71	
Fire Escape	435.00	
Heat and Light	435.09	
House	534.63	
Interest	83.91	
Janitor	624.00	
Kindergarten	612.93	
Library	1,441.43	
Administration	1,999.92	
Milk Station	2,725.73	
Office	2,482.55	
Penny Lunches	1,584.88	
Postage	969.13	
Printing and Stationery	854.68	
Stamp Savings in Schools	428.25	
Summer Directed Play Session	140.92	
Miscellaneous	20.79	$19,022.66

Investments

3,000 Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Co. 5% First Mortgage Coupon Bonds.
4,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. 4% General Consolidated Mortgage Coupon Bonds.
1,200 Bond and Mortgage, 1414 N. Ithan Street, at 5-4/10%.
1,200 Bond and Mortgage, 1416 N. Ithan Street, at 5-4/10%.
1,200 Bond and Mortgage, 1418 N. Ithan Street, at 5-4/10%.
2,000 Bond and Mortgage, 1459 N. 56th Street, at 5-4/10%.
20 shares United Gas Improvement Company.

THOMAS S. GATES
Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities certifies to the correctness of the above account, as shown by the books of the Starr Centre Association, and that the securities as listed above are in its hands.

H. L. KIRK
Assistant Trust Officer.

1913—DONATIONS—1914

A

Abbott, Mrs. Alexander C	$ 2.00
Abbott, Mrs. William H	6.00
Acker, Durbin S	6.00
Acker, Miss Emily Lincoln	2.00
Acker, Mrs. Finley	10.00
Adair, Miss Mary	6.00
Adams, Mrs. Mary Leeds	4.50
Addis, Leonard M	3.00
Adler, Mrs. Lewis H., Jr	2.00
A Friend	5.00
A Friend	3.00
A Friend	.70
Albert, Miss Grace	3.00
Alderson, Miss Lilian C	1.00
Alison, Miss Catherine D	5.00
Allen, Edmund	50.00
Allen, Miss Ella	120.00
Allen, H. Percival	1.00
Allen, Miss Laura	10.00
Allen, Messrs. S. L. & Co	10.00
Allen, William N	10.00
Allien, Mrs. Laurent	10.00
Allinson, Miss Rachel E	2.00
Allman, Herbert D	5.00
Alsop, Esther K	2.00
Altmann, Tobias	3.00
Alvord, Miss Sarah I	2.00
American Baptist Publication Society (through Rev. A. J. Rowland, Sec.)	1.00
"A. M. S."	6.00
Anck, Mrs. J. A	2.00
Ancker, Mrs. L. W	1.00
Antz, Miss Louise	2.00
Arnett, John Hancock	2.00
Arnold, Mrs. Miriam K	2.00
Ashbridge, The Misses	5.00
Ashbrook, Joseph	10.00
Ashby, Mrs. Bernard	6.00
Ashcraft, Mrs. Leon T	2.00
Ashhurst, Mrs. William Wayne	1.00
Ashman, Hon. William N	3.00
Ashton, Dr. Thomas G	1.00
Atkinson, Edwin Corlies	1.00
Atkinson, James H	5.00
Atkinson, T. O	1.00
Atmore, Mrs. Robert E	5.00
Audenried, Miss Helen	10.00
Augustin & Baptiste	2.00
Aull, James A., Jr	1.00
Avery, Miss	2.00
Avery, Mrs. C. L	1.00
Ayres, Mrs. G. Ralston	1.00

B

Bache, Miss Caroline D	$ 4.00
Bachtell, Samuel R	2.00
Bacon, Mr. & Mrs. Francis L	6.00
Baeder, Mrs. Julia	1.00
Baile, Robert	1.00
Baily, Mrs. Albert L	5.00
Baily, Joshua L	12.00
Baily, William L	5.00
Baily, Mrs. William Lloyd	1.00
Bains, Edward	3.00
Baird, John E	10.00
Baird, Mrs. Thomas E., Jr	1.00
Baird, Mrs. Walter T	1.00
Baker, Mrs. Sarah R	5.00
Baker, Miss Susan Greble	2.00
Baldwin, E. Arthur	1.00
Baldwin, G. A	1.00
Ball, Miss Katherine	1.00
Baltz, Miss Bessie H	11.00
Baltz, Harry R	5.00
Baltz, William P	16.00
Bamberger, L. Richard	5.00
Banes, Charles H., 2d	2.00
Banzhaf, Mr. & Mrs. John	4.00
Barclay, Mrs. William Lyttleton	2.00
Baright, Mrs. Frances E	1.00
Barker, Mrs. George F	5.00
Barker, Mrs. Robert	1.00
Barmach, A.	1.00
Barnes, Miss Caroline S	6.00
Barnes, Miss Cecily	6.00
Barnes, Mrs. John Hampton	10.00
Barnes, Miss Mary E	1.00
Barnes, Messrs. Samuel W. & Son	6.00
Barney, Charles D	6.00
Barr, Mrs. James W	4.00
Barrett, Franklin	5.00
Barrow, Miss Mary E. O	3.00
Barrows, Mrs. Richard Lee	2.00
Bartholomew, Rev. Allen R	2.00
Bartow, Josiah Blackwell	1.00
Bascom, Miss F	1.00
Bassett, George G	3.00
Battles, Mrs. Frank	10.00
Bayard, Mrs. Charles McKean	1.00
Bayard, James Wilson	20.00
Beadel, Miss Emma J	6.00
Beale, Mrs. Edward F	2.00
Beale, Miss Hope T	1.00
Beatty, Walter L	1.00
Beaver, William H	2.00
Beck, Charles	1.00
Beck, Charles W	1.00
Beck, Mrs. Elizabeth Scates	5.00
Becker, William A	3.00
Bedell, Mrs. Bradbury	5.00
Bedford, Frank A	2.00
Beeber, Dimner	6.00
Behrend, Dr. Moses	1.00
Belber Trunk & Bag Co., The	2.00
Belfield, T. Broom	5.00
Bell, Fred P	3.00
Bell, Mrs. Samuel	5.00
Bement, Miss Eleanore	1.00

Bement, Mrs. William P	2.00
Bender, Charles J	5.00
Benson, Mrs. Louis F	6.00
Bent, Miss Anna M	2.00
Bergen, George J	6.00
Berger Brothers Co	5.00
Berger, Mr. & Mrs. William H	30.00
Berlinger, Frederick C	4.00
Berrien, Fred C	1.00
Berry, Mrs. Thomas J	21.00
Betton, Samuel	5.00
Betts, Mrs. Charles M	2.00
Beyer, Charles H	2.00
"B. F. C., In Memory of" (through Mary E. Wayne)	5.00
Biberman, Miss Bernice L	1.00
Biberman, Miss Geraldine B	1.00
Biberman, Miss Gladys	2.00
Biddle, Miss Christine W	3.00
Biddle, Mrs. George	100.00
Biddle, Mrs. Sarah	1.00
Biddle, Mrs. Spencer F. B	22.00
Biddle, Mr. & Mrs. William	7.00
Biggin, Charles P	1.00
Biklé, Mrs. Henry Wolf	1.00
Bilbrongh, Estate of Sarah (through Charles H. Edmunds)	12.00
Biles, Miss Martha C. (In Memory of Miss Helen L. Biles)	3.00
Binney, Miss Julia H	11.00
Bioren, Mrs. John S	10.00
Birch, Mrs. John	1.00
Birchall, Miss Mary E	1.00
Birkmann, Mrs. Caroline	2.00
Birnbaum, Theodore C	3.00
Bishop, Mrs. G. Livingston	1.00
Bisler, G. A., Inc	3.00
Bispham, Miss Clara	2.00
Bispham, Miss Maria S	2.00
Blabon, Edwin L	10.00
Blabon, Mrs. George C	1.00
Black, Miss Edith D	6.00
Blackburn, Arthur H	2.00
Blair, Mrs. Andrew A	11.00
Blakiston, Mrs. Presley	5.00
Blanchard, Miss Harriet	25.00
Blatchley, Mrs. Charles A	3.00
Blight, William S., Jr	5.00
Bliss, Mrs. Arthur Ames	7.00
Bloch, Simon L	11.00
Bodine, Franklin I	7.00
Bodine, Miss Margaret L	5.00
Bodine, Samuel T	5.00
Bodine Sons & Co	5.00
Boericke, Gideon	5.00
Bok, Edward W	5.00
Bok, Mrs. Edward W	50.00
Boland, Miss Mary C	2.00
Boltz, Mrs. John H	2.00
Boneby, Alfred	2.00
Bonsall, Mrs. Edward H	3.00
Bonschur, Herman E	5.00
Booz, Mr. & Mrs. Albert D	2.00
Borden, Edward P	5.00
Borden, Miss Sarah	3.00
Boring, Miss Lydia T	1.00
Bornot, A. F. Brother Co	5.00
Borton, C. Walter	4.00
Borton, George W	1.00
Bouton, George D	3.00
Bower, Charles F., Catharine St	1.00
Bower, Charles F., N. 43rd St	5.00
Boyd, Mrs. A. M	5.00
Boyd, David K	1.00
Boyle, Mrs. Oswald	2.00
Bradford, Miss Annie	6.00
Brandle, Henry	1.00
Brandt, J. H	2.00
Braun, Charles A	2.00
Brazier, Miss E. Josephine	3.00
Brazier, Mrs. H. Bartol	4.00
Brazier, Mrs. Joseph H	5.00
Breed, Mrs. J. Howard	10.00
Breeding's, B. P. Son	6.00
Brégy, Hon. F. Amedee	1.00
Breitinger, Frederick L	2.00
Bremer, George W	5.00
Brewer, Franklin N	5.00
Brewster, Mrs. W. B	25.00
Brice, Mrs. S. J	1.00
Brice's, Mrs. S. J., Sunday School Class (through Mrs. S. J. Brice)	5.00
Bridgland, Dr. Frederick T	1.00
Briggs, Mrs. Robert	1.00
Brigham, Frederick M	2.00
Brinton, Mrs. Joseph Hill	1.00
Brinton, Miss Mary	1.00
Bristol, Mr. & Mrs. Cameron H	5.00
Britton & Witham, Messrs	1.00
Broadfield, Mrs. John A	2.00
Brock, Miss Alice G	5.00
Brock, Horace	25.00
Brock, Richard S	10.00
Brodie, Miss Janet G	1.00
Bromley, Miss Ellen	1.00
Brooke, Mrs. Hunter	5.00
Brooks, Charles H	1.00
Brooks, Miss Mary B	4.00
Brown, Miss Agnes Lisle	15.00
Brown, Mrs. Carleton	5.00
Brown, Miss Charlotte H	1.00
Brown, Miss Eliza J	10.00
Brown, Miss Elizabeth S	3.00
Brown, Miss Fanny	21.00
Brown, Mrs. Henry Hoopes	2.00
Brown, James Crosby	6.00
Brown, Mrs. John A., Jr	10.00
Brown, Mr. John Cook	2.00
Brown, John T	3.00
Brown, Miss Martha M	4.00
Brown, Dr. Mary	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Samuel B	2.00
Brown, Mrs. Sarah J	2.00
Brown, Mrs. Theodore E	1.00
Brown, T. Wistar	21.00
Brnen, Mrs. Albert E	5.00
Bruen, Miss Catharine A	2.00
Brunker, Albert R	2.00
Brunker, Mrs. Robert J	1.00
Brunswick, Raymond	3.00

Brush, Mrs. Chauncey H..... 10.00
Bryan, William T..... 1.00
Brylawski, Edward 6.00
Buck, Dr. Matilda..... 3.00
Buck, Miss Mildred W..... 3.00
Buckley, Edward S., Jr..... 6.00
Buckley, Mrs. Edward S., Jr..... 5.00
Buckley, Matthew Brooke, 2d..... 2.00
Buehler, Rear-Admiral William G., U. S. N..... 4.00
Bullitt, Mrs. William C..... 6.00
Bullock, William B..... 1.00
Bunting, Miss Hannah C..... 1.00
Bunting, Miss Helen C..... 1.00
Bunting, Mrs. S. E..... 1.00
Burchfield, Thomas T..... 2.00
Burgess, George R..... 2.00
Burk, Miss Helen M..... 5.00
Burke, Mrs. L. L..... 5.00
Burnham, E. Lewis..... 1.00
Burnham, George, Jr..... 27.00
Burnham, Mrs. George, Jr..... 10.00
Burnham, Miss Mary A..... 10.00
Burnham, William 30.00
Burnham, Mrs. William 5.00
Burpee, W. Atlee..... 16.00
Burt, Mrs. Nathaniel..... 5.00
Burton, Maurice C..... 1.00
Busch, Mrs. Henry Paul..... 5.00
Busch, William 1.00
Bushnell, Mrs. Frederick P..... 1.00
Bussenius, Albert J..... 1.00
Butcher, Mrs. Howard..... 6.00
Butcher, Mrs. Howard, Jr..... 2.00
Butcher, Miss Theodora Starr..... 2.00
Butler, Miss Marian F..... 5.00
Butterworth, Miss 1.00
Butterworth, Mr. & Mrs. Charles C. 2.00
Button, Conyers 2.00
Buzby, C. Ernest..... 2.00
Buzby, Mrs. Walter J..... 6.00

C

Cadbury, Joel .....$ 6.00
Cadbury, Mrs. Joel..... 6.00
Cadmus, Mrs. C. Freeman..... 1.00
Cadwalader, Mrs. John..... 15.00
Cadwalader, Miss Mary H..... 5.00
Cadwalader, Richard M..... 6.00
Cadwallader, Mrs. Florence D..... 1.00
Caldwell, Miss Florence F..... 4.00
Caldwell, James Emott..... 2.00
Caldwell, Mrs. James Emott..... 2.00
Calhoun, Mrs. James..... 1.00
Calhoun, Mrs. James R..... 1.00
Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church (through Rev. James DeWolf Perry) 5.00
Calvert, Mrs. Alan..... 5.00
Calvert, Mrs. Graham..... 1.00
Canfield, John M..... 100.00
Canning, William H..... 1.00
Cantner, Eleanor A..... 1.00
Caplan, Myer 2.50
Card, Mrs. Clellan L..... 2.00
Carey, Miss Susan D..... 6.00
Carnell, Miss Mary L..... 1.00
Carnell, W. F..... 2.00
Carpenter, Mrs. Algernon Sydney... 15.00
Carpenter, William H., Pine St.... 1.00
Carpenter, William H., Oak Lane.. 1.00
Carson, Miss Ann C..... 5.00
Carson, Miss Susan..... 2.00
Carter, Charles S..... 4.00
Carter, John D..... 1.00
Carter, John E..... 6.00
Carter, Mrs. John E..... 5.00
Carter, Mrs. William T..... 10.00
Casanave, Mrs. F. D..... 11.00
Cascaden, Mrs. Frank..... 2.00
Case, Dr. Eugene A..... 2.00
Case, Everett 3.00
Cash, Sundry Gifts..... 277.00
Cassatt, Mrs. J. Gardner..... 10.00
Castle, Mr. & Mrs. William H..... 10.00
Cauldwell, Mrs. J. A..... 1.00
Cavanaugh, Mrs. Mary..... 2.00
Cavanna, Messrs. V. L. & Co..... 1.00
Cave, Dr. W. Lewis..... 2.00
Chamberlain, Miss Josephine..... 2.00
Chamberlin, Mrs. Thomas..... 1.00
Chambers, Mrs. Cyrus, Jr..... 2.00
Chambers, Mrs. James Howard.... 6.00
Chambers, Messrs. S. K. & Bro..... 2.00
Chandlee, Evan G..... 1.00
Chapman, Miss Fanny..... 3.00
Chapman, Mrs. Lucia P..... 3.00
Chapman, Messrs. William R. & Sons 5.00
"Charity" 2.00
Chase, Mrs. Ernest H..... 2.00
Chauncey, Charles 12.00
Chauveau, Mrs. Anthony J..... 1.00
Chesterman, Dana L..... 10.00
Chesterman, John H..... 1.00
Chestnut, Charles S..... 2.00
Cheston, Mrs. Radcliffe..... 6.00
Cheyney, Mrs. Edward P..... 3.00
Chichester, Mrs. George Mason..... 3.00
Chubb, Joseph H..... 5.00
"C. J. S."..... 1.00
Clark, Mrs. Charles Davis..... 2.00
Clark, Mrs. Charles Heber..... 5.00
Clark, Mrs. C. Howard, Jr..... 16.00
Clark, Clarence H., 3rd..... 1.00
Clark, Clarence M. 26.00
Clark, Mrs. Clarence M..... 6.00
Clark, Mr. & Mrs. E. Walter..... 50.00
Clark, Miss Eleanor L..... 2.00
Clark, Herbert L. 5.00
Clark, Mrs. Percy H..... 5.00
Clark, William H. 11.00
Clarke, Mrs. John S..... 3.00
Clayton, William 2.00
Clement, Dr. Hayes A..... 1.00
Clift, Mrs. W. M..... 10.00
Clothier, Mrs. Isaac H..... 5.00
Clothier, Mrs. Isaac H., Jr..... 1.00
Clothier, Priscilla H..... 2.00
Clothier, William J..... 10.00
Clyde, Miss Margaret..... 12.00

Coale, Thomas E., Lumber Co.	1.00
Coates, Mrs. William M.	10.00
Cobb, William H.	3.00
Cochran, Mrs. Joseph W.	1.00
Cochran, Travis	20.00
Cochran, Mrs. Travis	20.00
Cochrane, David	6.00
Coffin, Mrs. Albert Lee	1.00
Coleman, Mrs. Horace C.	5.00
Coles, Mrs. Edward	5.00
Coles, Miss Mary	10.00
Colfelt, Mrs. R. McM.	10.00
Colflesh, Mrs. J. William	1.00
Colket, Mrs. Charles Howard	3.00
Colladay, Mrs. T. F.	2.00
Collins, Alfred M.	6.00
Collins, Miss Edith C.	5.00
Collins, Henry Hill	51.00
Collins, Mrs. Henry Hill	30.00
Collins, Henry Hill, Jr.	12.50
Collins, P. S.	5.00
Collins, Mrs. Tillinghast King	1.00
Collins, Mrs. William J.	2.00
Colton, Mrs. J. Milton	5.00
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.	10.00
Colton, Mrs. Sabin W., Jr.	110.00
Combes & Van Roden, Messrs.	2.50
Combs, Mrs. John F.	100.00
Comfort, Mrs. Howard	1.00
Comly, Frank T.	1.00
Conard, Miss Sarah E.	2.00
Conard, Rebecca S.	1.00
Connelly, Charles L.	2.00
Converse, Miss Mary E.	76.00
Conwell, Mrs. Lewis A.	3.00
Cooke, Mrs. Morris Llewellyn	4.00
Cooke, Warner B.	1.00
Coolbaugh, Mrs. Ronald G.	2.00
Cooper, Edward F.	5.00
Cooper, Mrs. Edward P.	5.00
Cooper, Miss Margaret H.	1.00
Cooper, Walter I.	26.00
Cope, Mrs. Alexis T.	11.00
Cope, Miss Beulah E.	1.00
Cope, Mrs. Edgar	4.00
Cope, Mrs. Edward	10.00
Cope, Henry	2.00
Cope, Miss Margaret	6.00
Corbit, Alexander P.	5.00
Cottee, Henry A.	2.00
Cotting, Dr. J. W.	2.00
Coughlin, George C.	4.00
Cox, Mrs. Frank	6.00
Cox, Mrs. James S.	6.00
Cox, John L.	6.00
Coxe, Mrs. Charles B.	10.00
Coxe, Mrs. Eckley B.	150.00
Cozens, Miss Henrietta	1.00
Crabbe, Mrs. Debbie T.	2.00
Craft, Mrs. J. Watson	1.00
Craig, Mrs. Anna C.	5.00
Craig, James	6.00
Craig, Miss Mary H.	5.00
Craig, Hon. William W.	6.00
Crain, Mrs. Edmund C.	1.00
Cramp, Mrs. Samuel H.	6.00
Cramp, Mrs. William M.	5.00
Crane, Stephen M.	1.00
Craven, Mrs. John V.	5.00
Craven, J. V., Jr.	1.00
Crawford, Mrs. Frank M.	4.00
Crawford, Miss Lillian B.	1.00
Crawford, Mrs. J. P. Wickersham	2.00
Cresson, Miss Anne H.	2.00
Cresswell, Mrs. Charles T.	5.00
Cret, Paul P.	1.00
Crosby, Miss Annie J.	1.00
Crosby, Mrs. Everett U.	2.00
Crothers, Stevenson	6.00
Crowell, Mrs. Theodora R.	5.00
Crozer, Mrs. John P.	1.00
Crozer, Mrs. Samuel A.	2.00
Crozier, Mrs. David E.	6.00
Crumpton, Miss Kate	3.00
Culver, Mrs. Theodore B.	11.00
Cundey, Miss Zeta Berenice	2.00
Cunningham, Mrs. Hugh	1.00
Cunningham, Robert G.	6.00
Currie, Dr. & Mrs. C. George	6.00
Cuskaden, Dr. A. D.	1.00
Custer, Charles J.	1.00
Cutler, William	4.00
Cuyler, Miss Frances L., Jr.	3.00
Cuyler, Thomas DeWitt	10.00
"C. V. R."	1.00

D

Dahlström, Mrs. C. A.	$ 5.00
Daix, Augustus F., Jr.	1.00
Dallett, Mrs. Michael	26.00
Dalrymple, Mrs. John W.	2.00
Damon, William P.	3.00
Dana, Mrs. Charles E.	10.00
Dana, Mrs. Stephen W.	2.00
Daniel, Charles A.	25.00
Daniel, Frank W.	1.00
Daniels, Mrs. Benjamin	1.00
Dapp, Charles	2.00
Darley, Francis T. Sully	10.00
Darlington, George E.	2.00
Darrach, Miss Ellen	4.00
Davids, Richard W.	25.00
Davids, Mrs. Richard W.	2.00
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Sargent, Mrs. Gorham P.	16.00
Sautter, Carl C.	1.00
Sautter, Christian	1.00
Sautter, Mrs. Christian	1.00
Savage, Mrs. Charles Chauncey	4.00
Sayen, Mrs. Harvey Thomas	2.00
Sayre, John C.	6.00
Scattergood, Alfred G.	1.00
Scattergood, Mrs. Alfred G.	5.00
Scattergood, J. Henry	6.00
Scattergood, Mrs. J. Henry	7.00
Scattergood, Mrs. Maria C.	6.00
Scattergood, William	5.00
Schaefer, Mrs. Ernestine	1.00
Schaperkotter, Mrs. James F.	5.00
Schaum, Charles W.	1.00
Schefer, Henry	4.00
Scheidt, Adam	1.00
Schell, Harry D.	6.00
Schell, Miss Isabel	4.00
Schell, Longstreth & Co.	6.00
Schenkel, William H.	1.00
Scheufele, William	1.00
Schiedt, Miss Cornelia	1.00

Schively, Samuel L.	1.00
Schloss, Milton J.	3.00
Schmitz, Charles M.	1.00
Schoenhut, Mrs. Emilie	2.00
Schoettle, William C.	5.00
Schreiner, Dr. Emma T.	3.00
Schuehler, Mrs. Henry G.	1.00
Schuessele, Frederick, Jr.	1.00
Schuler, August W.	3.00
Schulte, John A.	1.00
Schumo, Silas L.	1.00
Schwartz, Isidor	1.00
Schwarz, Gustavus A.	2.50
Schwehm, Harry J.	1.00
Schwoerer, Mrs. Carolina A.	2.00
Scott Paper Company	1.00
Scott, Mrs. T. Seymour	1.00
Scott, William H.	5.00
Scott, Mrs. William M.	10.00
Scovel, Henry S.	3.00
Seeds, Mrs. Anna H.	1.00
Seeler, Miss Florence G.	3.00
Seeler, Miss Katharine E.	2.00
Seeley, Mrs. Henry E.	1.00
Seeley, Mrs. Walter B.	5.00
Seibert, George	1.00
Selfridge, William	1.00
Selig, Mrs. Solomon	3.00
Sellers, Mrs. Horace W.	3.00
Sellers, Howard	10.00
Sellers, Miss Sarah P.	1.00
Sellers, William & Co., Inc.	10.00
Selser, William A.	1.00
Selsor, Mrs. Elizabeth	2.00
Semple, Miss Helen	1.00
Semple, Mrs. Matthew	26.00
Service, Mrs. Charles A.	2.00
Sesinger, Mrs. C. F.	1.00
Shallcross, Mrs. Frank R.	2.00
Shallcross, Mary W.	5.00
Shanklin, Richard Maurice	5.00
Shannon, Alfred P.	6.00
Shannon, Rev. Thomas F.	2.00
Shapley, Mrs. E. Cooper	1.00
Sharples, Walter M.	10.00
Sharples, Mrs. Walter M.	1.00
Sharples, Walter M., Jr.	1.00
Shaw, Clinton E.	5.00
Sheble, Mrs. Frank J.	6.00
Sheble, Mrs. Horace	3.00
Shelly, Mrs. William H.	1.00
Shelton, Mrs. Frederick H.	6.00
Sheppard, Miss Margaret	2.00
Shermer, Joseph H.	1.00
Shipley, Miss Katharine M.	1.00
Shipley, Mrs. Samuel R.	6.00
Shipley, Miss Susan G.	3.00
Shisler, George W.	1.00
"S. H. M."	1.00
Shoemaker, Mr. & Mrs. Comly B.	1.00
Shoemaker, Mrs. Franklin	1.00
Shoemaker, Mrs. George Erety	5.00
Shoemaker, Miss Mary W.	5.00
Shoener, Charles F.	1.00
Shortridge, The Misses	7.00
Shortridge, Mrs. N. Parker	7.00
Sill, Mrs. Harold M.	5.00
Simmonds, S. E.	1.00
Simon, Fred M.	1.00
Simon, Mrs. Moses	1.00
Simonin, Mrs. Isaac Moore	2.00
Simpson, Thomas D.	5.00
Simpson, Mrs. William, Jr.	5.00
Sinex, Mrs. J. H.	5.00
Singer, Theodore R.	2.00
Sinkler, Miss Caroline S.	6.00
Sinkler, Mrs. Francis Wharton	1.00
Siter, Mrs. Edward	5.00
Skidelsky, S. S.	1.00
Skilton, Eugene A.	3.00
Sloan, Miss Margaret I.	1.00
Small, Miss Mary F.	1.00
Smaltz, Miss Elizabeth F.	25.00
Smedley Brothers Company	1.00
Smedley, Mrs. P. Y.	3.00
Smith, Mrs. A. Lewis	8.00
Smith, Mrs. Alexis DuPont	1.00
Smith, Miss Alice Weldon	5.00
Smith, Mrs. Benjamin R.	6.00
Smith, Mrs. Charles Morton	11.00
Smith, D. C. Wharton	10.00
Smith, Miss Dorothy Dunn	5.00
Smith, Miss Dorothy M. B.	1.00
Smith, Mrs. Edward B.	15.00
Smith, Miss Esther Morton	2.00
Smith, Miss Ethel	5.00
Smith, Frank P.	1.00
Smith, George Allen	2.00
Smith, Haseltine	5.00
Smith, H. Paul	1.00
Smith, H. Royer	2.00
Smith, Mrs. Joshua C.	1.00
Smith, Mrs. J. Somers	5.00
Smith, Miss Katherine S.	1.00
Smith, Mrs. Louis I.	1.00
Smith, Miss Mary Grubb	2.00
Smith, Dr. Mary Hopkins	1.00
Smith, May Cuyler	1.00
Smith, M. J.	10.00
Smith, Robert S.	1.00
Smith, Mrs. Stanfield	1.00
Smith, W. Hinckle	10.00
Smith, Mrs. W. Horner	1.00
Smith, William Hastie, Jr.	6.00
Smith, Mrs. William K.	10.00
Smyth, Frank	10.00
Smyth, G. Albert	2.00
Smyth, Miss Helen	21.00
Snellenburg, N., & Co.	5.00
Snellenburg, Samuel	11.00
Sneyd, Mrs. S. S.	2.00
Snyder, Miss Jessie L.	1.00
Snyder, W. Frederick	1.00
Sooy, Curtis	2.00
Sowden, William H.	5.00
Spaeth, Mrs. Adolph	1.00
Spaeth, Mrs. Anguste	1.00
Spencer, Mrs. Evaline Y.	1.00
Spooner, Miss S. Josephine	3.00
Staake, Mrs. William H.	5.00

Stacey, Mrs. Edward P.	1.00
Stager, Henry J.	2.00
Stall, Rev. Sylvanus	1.00
Starr, Mrs. Frank C.	1.00
Starr, Isaac	11.00
Starr, Isaac Tatnall	6.00
Starr, Mrs. Isaac Tatnall	10.00
Starr, James	10.00
Starr, Mrs. James	8.00
Starr, Miss Kathryn	2.00
Starr, Lewis	11.00
Starr, Lewis Abbott	2.00
Starr, Mrs. Theodore D.	2.00
Steel, Miss Mariana Justice	3.00
Steel, W. W.	6.00
Steele, John L.	2.00
Steele, Mrs. Joseph M.	5.00
Steele, Mrs. William	5.00
Steele & Sons Co., William	6.00
Steen, Mr. & Mrs. John G.	5.00
Steever, Miss Susan L. F.	3.00
Stein, Walter M.	3.00
Stephenson, Mrs. Walter B.	3.00
Steppacher, Walter M.	2.00
Steppacher, Mrs. Walter M.	2.00
Stern, Arthur K.	1.00
Stern, Bernhard	5.00
Stern, Miss Bertha	1.00
Stern, Edward, & Co., Inc.	5.00
Stern, Mrs. Horace	2.00
Stern, Morris H.	2.00
Sterrett, Achilles H.	1.00
Sterrett, Robert J.	1.00
Stevenson, George	1.00
Stevenson, Mrs. William C., Jr.	1.00
Steward & Stevens Iron Works	5.00
Stewart, Miss Alice	1.00
Stewart, Everett	5.00
Stewart, Miss Leslie B.	2.00
Stewart, Mrs. W. Plunket	250.00
Stillé, Miss Mary C.	1.00
Stinson, Mrs. James	1.00
Stirling, Mrs. Edmund	2.00
Stokes, Miss Hannah H.	2.00
Stokes, Mrs. Henry S.	5.00
Stokes, J. Stogdell	10.00
Stokes, Thomas	5.00
Stokes, Walter P.	5.00
Stommel, Rev. Henry	1.00
Stone, Mrs. Joseph K.	1.00
Stork, Mrs. Emma B.	1.00
Storm, Dr. Katherine L.	1.00
Stotesbury, Clement R.	5.00
Stotesbury, Mrs. Edward T.	10.00
Stout, Mrs. Edward C.	1.00
Stout, Mrs. Morris A.	1.00
Stovell, Charles L.	5.00
Stovell, Miss Elizabeth F.	5.00
Stovell, Mrs. Frederick	15.00
Stovell, Morris Lewis	3.00
Stow, Mrs. Edgar D.	6.00
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Stratton, Miss Rebecca	1.00
Strauss, Mrs. Samuel, Jr.	2.00
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Strawbridge & Clothier	6.00
Strawbridge, Frederic H.	6.00
Strawbridge, Mrs. George	10.00
Strawbridge, Mrs. William J.	11.00
Streeper, Mrs. Frank P.	2.00
Strickler, Mrs. Charles	1.00
String, Mrs. Robert Carter	1.00
Stringer, Mrs. Mary V.	2.00
Strubing, John K.	5.00
Strubing, Philip H.	6.00
Strubing, Mrs. Philip H.	11.00
Struthers, William	3.00
Stubbs, Mrs. George P.	1.00
Stull, Mrs. George R.	1.00
Subers, H. C. P.	1.00
Sulzberger, Joseph E.	10.00
Sulzberger, Hon. Mayer	5.00
Supplee Alderney Dairy, The	1.00
Supplee, Mrs. Harry S.	4.00
Swain, Miss Sarah A.	1.00
Swain, Mrs. William J.	5.00
Swartley, Mrs. Henry Cassel	3.00
Swift, Miss Elizabeth	11.00
Swindells, Matthew H.	2.00

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Tait, Miss Elizabeth S.	$ 1.00
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Tatham, Miss Isabella T.	4.00
Tatnall, Mrs. Abram G.	4.00
Tatum, Charles	2.00
Taylor, Miss Elizabeth P.	2.00
Taylor, Miss Ellen	2.00
Taylor, Miss Emily M.	1.00
Taylor, Mrs. Enoch	1.00
Taylor, The Misses	1.00
Taylor, Mrs. Fred. W.	2.50
Taylor, Mrs. Henry P.	3.00
Taylor, Mrs. Hollinshead W.	6.00
Taylor, Mrs. John B.	6.00
Taylor, Miss Mary Sloan	5.00
Taylor, Mrs. M. A.	5.00
Taylor, Mrs. Nathan A.	1.00
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Teaz, James P.	1.00
Teller, Oscar B.	5.00
Tenbrook, Mrs. William H.	1.00
"Thank Offering"	1.00
Thatcher, E. E.	3.00
Thayer, Mrs. Carroll	4.00
Thomas, Arthur H.	2.00
Thomas, Augustus	5.00
Thomas, Mrs. Augustus	1.00
Thomas, Mrs. Charles M.	2.00
Thomas, Mrs. E. J. B.	5.00
Thomas, Miss Elizabeth R.	2.00
Thomas, Miss Emily Hinds	261.00
Thomas, Mrs. George C.	12.00
Thomas, Mrs. George C., Jr.	5.00
Thomas, James B.	3.00
Thomas, Mrs. J. Preston	5.00
Thomas, Miss Mabel L. H.	10.00
Thomas, Miss M. M. H.	15.00
Thomas, Mrs. R. N.	10.00

Thomas, Samuel Hinds	6.00
Thompson, Emma C	5.00
Thompson, Mrs. George Lee	25.00
Thompson, Mrs. Howard	1.00
Thompson, William E	6.00
Thorn, Mrs. C. W	1.00
Thorn, Miss M	10.00
Thorough Bond Company	5.00
Thorp, Benjamin S	2.00
Thorpe, Miss Mildred	1.00
Thurlow, Mrs. Charles L	1.00
Tilden, William T	2.00
Toland, O. J	1.00
Tomlinson, William T	1.00
Toulmin, Dr. Harry	2.00
Toulmin, Miss Marian P	1.00
Tourison, Ashton S	5.00
Townsend, Charles C	5.00
Townsend, Mrs. Joseph B	5.00
Townsend, Joseph B., 3rd	2.00
Trank, J. G	1.00
Tredick, Edward	1.00
Troth, Mrs. William Penn	3.00
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Trueman, Dr. William H	3.00
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Tunis, Mrs. Joseph Price	3.00
Tunis, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Wallace	1.00
Tunnell, F. Howard	5.00
Turner, Mrs. Charles P	10.00
Twaddell, Miss Caroline M	4.00
Tyler, Miss Helen B	15.00
Tyler, W. Graham	5.00
Tyson, Mrs. George Q	5.00

U

Uhler, Norman A	$ 5.00
Umlauf, Miss E. Louise	1.00
Umlauf, Miss Susan C	1.00
Underdown, Charles Eliot	2.00
Ustick, H. K	1.00

V

Vail, Miss Emily R	$ 1.00
Van Beil, Henry	5.00
Van Buskirk, Dr. James	1.00
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Vanderbeck, Clarence H	1.00
Vanderslice, Mrs. Charles M	1.00
Vandevoorde, Mrs. A. E	7.00
Vandyke, Miss Elmira	10.00
Van Pelt, Samuel S	5.00
Van Winkle, Mrs. Kline	1.00
Vauclain, Samuel M	10.00
Vaughan, Mrs. David F	5.00
Veditz, Mrs. Augusta	1.00
Verlenden, Mrs. W. Lane	3.00
Verner, Mr. & Mrs. William R	3.00
Vieweger, Miss Gertrude	1.00
Von Moschzisker, Hon. Robert	5.00
Von Utassy, Mrs. A. W	6.00
Voorhees, Mrs. Theodore	5.00
Vos, Prof. Geerhardus	2.00
Vrooman, S. B., Co., Ltd	5.00

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Wagner, Charles H	$ 2.00
Walker, Mrs. Juliet C	1.00
Wallace, Miss Elizabeth H	15.00
Wallace, William W	1.00
Walthour, Mrs. Taylor	1.00
Walton, Mrs. Charles S	1.00
Walton, John G	1.00
Walton, Mrs. Margaret H	10.00
Wamsley, Mrs. J. Winter	2.00
Wanamaker & Brown	1.00
Warden, Mrs. Clarence A	5.00
Ware, Mrs. A. M	3.00
Waring, Bernard G	2.00
Warner, Jane S.	2.00
Warner, John S.	1.00
Warner, Paul T.	5.00
Warner, Miss Sophie L	2.00
Warren, Ambrose G.	1.00
Warren, Miss Clara R	1.00
Warren, Mrs. Henry Mather	5.00
Warren, J. B.	3.00
Warren, Gen. Lucius H	4.00
Warren, Wm. C. & Mrs. Caroline C.	10.00
Washington, Miss Rebecca C	1.00
Waterall, Mrs. William	5.00
Watkins, Mrs. H. H., Jr	1.00
Watson, R. H	5.00
Watt, Dr. C. C., Jr	1.00
Watt, Miss E. L	5.00
Watt, Joseph	1.00
Wayland, Mrs. H. L	3.00
Wayne, Miss Frances C	1.00
Wayne, Mary E	5.00
Weaver, A. Bowman	1.00
Weaver, Mrs. John	2.00
Webster, Edmund	6.00
Weeks, Mrs. Horace F	6.00
Weil, Mrs. Jacob	2.00
Weill, Alfred S	1.00
Weir, Mrs. Henry D. McCord	1.00
Weir, Miss Mary	1.00
Weiss, Frederick J	2.00
Welch, Mrs. T. B	2.00
Wells, George B	5.00
Wells, Dr. P. Frailey	5.00
Welsh, Mrs. Edward Lowber	12.00
Welsh, Mrs. Herbert	5.00
Wentz, Mrs. Catharine A	2.00
Wertheimer, Joseph	5.00
Wertheimer, Simon	1.00
Wescott, Mrs. J. W	1.00
West, Mrs. Harry F	26.00
West, Mrs. William	1.00
Westerman, Miss S. A	5.00
Wetherill, Francis D	5.00
Wetherill, George D., & Co	2.00
Wetherill, Mrs. William H	1.00
Wharton, Miss Elizabeth	1.00
Wharton, Joseph S. Lovering	5.00
Wharton, William Redwood	1.00
Whelen, Miss Mary H	1.00
Whelen, Mrs. William Baker	1.00
Whipp, George	1.00
White, Mrs. Edward A	2.00

White, Mrs. Jacob C.	1.00
White, J. Brinton	25.00
White, J. Clarence	10.00
White, Mrs. J. William	2.00
White, Mr. & Mrs. Robert G.	5.00
White, The S. S., Dental Mfg. Co.	10.00
White, Mrs. Thomas Raeburn	1.00
Whiteman, Mrs. John B.	3.00
Whitney, Mrs. James S.	1.00
Whitney, Miss Margaretta V.	1.00
Widdifield, Mrs. H. A.	4.00
Wiegand, August	2.00
Wigton, Mrs. Frank H.	3.00
Wilbur, W. N.	6.00
Wilcox, Ida A.	1.00
Wilcox, Mrs. Mary A.	1.00
Wilford, Mrs. E. B.	20.00
Wilhelm, Mrs. Charles W.	5.00
Wilkie, The Misses	5.00
Wilkinson, Mrs. Charles	1.00
Wilkinson, Mrs. Edwin, Jr.	1.00
Wilkinson, Mrs. J. H.	1.00
Willcox, Mrs. James M.	1.00
Willcox, Miss Mary P.	6.00
Williams, David E.	10.00
Williams, Mrs. David E.	21.00
Williams, Miss Elizabeth G.	1.00
Williams, Ellis D.	6.00
Williams, Mrs. Ellis D.	5.00
Williams', Miss Helen Wistar, Home Sunday School Class	5.00
Williams, Ira Jewell	5.00
Williams, Jesse	1.00
Williams, Miss Margaret D.	1.00
Williams, Parker S.	6.00
Williams, Miss Rae	1.00
Williams, Miss Sarah D.	4.00
Williams, Mrs. Thomas	5.00
Williamson, Miss Anna J.	2.00
Willson, Mrs. R. N.	3.00
Wilson, Alexander, In Memory of (through Dr. M. J. Wilson)	5.00
Wilson, Mrs. Edward H.	5.00
Wilson, Mrs. Ella P.	1.00
Wilson, Mrs. Harry C.	1.00
Wilson, Miss Helen N.	2.00
Wilson, Hugh Irvine	1.00
Wilson, James L.	10.00
Wilson, Joseph Lapsley	6.00
Wilson, Joseph R.	1.00
Wilson, Miss Laura	4.00
Wilson, Miss Mary Michelet	1.00
Wilson, Mrs. Ralph G.	2.00
Wilson, Dr. Samuel M.	5.00
Wilson, Mrs. Thomas H.	6.00
Wilson Hosiery Co., Wallace	2.00
Wilson, William J.	5.00
Windrim, James H.	5.00
Winsor, Mrs. James D.	5.00
Winsor, Mrs. William D.	10.00
Winston, Mrs. John C.	2.00
Wirz, A. H.	2.00
Wischman, Herman	2.00
Wise, Mrs. August	1.00
Wishart, Frederick G.	2.00
Wistar, Mr. & Mrs. Edward M.	6.00
Wistar, Mrs. Thomas	5.00
Wistar, Thomas, Jr.	1.00
Wister, Mrs. Alexander W.	1.00
Wister, Miss Hannah Lewis	6.00
Wister, Dr. James W.	5.00
Wister, Mrs. Lewis W.	2.00
Witmer, Mrs. Lightner	2.00
Woebken, Mrs. August W.	4.00
Wolf, Albert	6.00
Wolf, Mrs. Albert	6.00
Wolf, Benjamin	5.00
Wolf, Mrs. Benjamin	2.00
Wolf, Clarence	5.00
Wolf, Mrs. Edward	6.00
Wolf, Louis	5.00
Wolf, Morris	1.00
Wolstenholme, Mrs. E. M.	2.00
Wood, Mrs. Alan, Jr.	15.00
Wood, Mrs. Alexander C.	6.00
Wood, Alexander C., Jr.	5.00
Wood, Bernard H.	2.00
Wood, Rev. Charles, D.D.	6.00
Wood, Clement B.	5.00
Wood, Miss Eliza	1.00
Wood, George	6.00
Wood, Miss Hannah A.	10.00
Wood, Mrs. Henry	6.00
Wood, Howard, Jr.	10.00
Wood, Miss Juliana	10.00
Wood, Miss Marion B.	10.00
Wood, Theodore M.	1.00
Wood, Walter	10.00
Woodhouse, Samuel F.	1.00
Woodward, Mrs. Byron	5.00
Woodward, Mrs. George	22.00
Woodward, Robert	2.00
Woolman, Miss Anna	4.00
Woolman, Edward W.	5.00
Woolston, Mrs. Joseph L.	15.00
Worrell, Mrs. Granville	6.00
Wray, Miss Anna M.	2.00
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. Charles A.	2.00
Wright, Mrs. Florence S.	10.00
Wright, John W.	1.00
Wright, Miss Mary H.	10.00
Wright, Mrs. Minturn T.	1.00
Wright, Sydney L.	5.00
Wright, William Redwood	6.00
Wurts, Mrs. Charles Stewart	2.00
Wyatt, Mrs. Walter S.	6.00
Wylie, Miss Margaret	2.00

X

"X. Y. Z." ..... $ 20.00

Y

Yarnall, Mr. & Mrs. Charlton ..... $ 26.00
Yarnall Paint Company 1.00
Yeatman, Miss Jane Bell 6.00
Yerkes, Milton R. 1.00
Yocom, Mrs. James 5.00
Yonker, Miss Florence 1.00
Young, Horace L. 11.00
Young, Michael 1.00
Young, Mrs. Richard 2.00

Z

Zell, Miss Anna P. ..... $ 6.00
Zell, Mrs. T. Ellwood 1.00
Zimmerman, Mrs. John 2.00
Zimmerman, Dr. M. W. 6.00
Zulich, Mrs. Sarah Swift 1.00
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Hood, Mrs. E. G.
Jones, Mrs. M. T.
Landell, Miss Mary B.
Lewis, Mrs. John T.
Patterson, Mrs. George S.
Prichard, Mrs. Frank P.
Samuel, Bunford
Schmidt, Mr. & Mrs. Frederick W.
Stephenson, Mrs. Walter B.
Weill, Miss Lonise
Weston, Miss Marguerite
White, Mrs. Edward A.
White, Miss Elizabeth B.
Yorgy, H. B.

TOYS

Davids, Miss Eliza
Richards, Mrs. Jane H.
Weill, Miss Louise

MISCELLANEOUS

Burnham, Mrs. William, Refrigerator for Milk Station
Collins, Henry Hill, Jr., Pictures
Eavenson, Messrs. J., & Sons, Soap
Fels & Co., Messrs., Soap
Hoffman, Miss C. C., Pictures
Hood, Mrs. E. G., Pictures and Clothing
Judkins, Miss R. E., Cards
Lindsay, Mrs. John, Pictures
Mattison, Mrs. Richard V., Jr., Eggs
Minker, Mrs. Lillie H., Flowers
Philadelphia Flower, Fruit and Ice Mission Flowers
Scott Paper Co., Paper Dydees
Weill, Miss Louise, Clothing
Woolman, Edward W., Flowers
Woodward, Dr. George, Free Rent of Baby Saving Station
Young, Messrs. Charles W., & Co., Soap

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

I Give and Bequeath to the Starr Centre Association the sum of ..... dollars.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE

I Give and Devise to the Starr Centre Association, their successors and assign forever, all that (here describe the ground rent or other real estate).

Workmen's Compensation Law

of the

STATE OF MARYLAND

Effective November 1, 1914

ISSUED BY
THE STATE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Workmen's Compensation Law

of the

STATE OF MARYLAND

COMMISSIONERS

JOHN B. HANNA, Chairman

CHAS. D. WAGAMAN

JAMES HIGGINS

HOWARD C. HILL, Secretary

Effective November 1, 1914

ISSUED BY

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION

EQUITABLE BLDG., BALTIMORE, MD.

The MULES PRINTING CO.
213 South Sharp Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

TEXT OF THE LAW

CHAPTER 800, ACTS OF 1914.

AN ACT to promote the general welfare of this State by providing compulsory insurance against accident or death of workmen engaged in extra-hazardous employments in this State, and providing for the form, kind and method of such insurance and the incidents thereto; and providing for the amounts of compensation payable thereunder and the person or persons to whom such compensation is payable; and providing for the creation of a State Industrial Accident Commission and defining its powers; and providing for the creation of a State Accident Fund; and providing for an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this Act; and providing for the abolishment in certain cases of the defenses of "Assumption of Risks," "Contributory Negligence" and the "Negligence of a Fellow Servant" in actions for personal injury and death, and to repeal Chapter 837 of the Acts of 1912, and to repeal Chapter 139 of the Acts of 1902; Chapter 153 of the Acts of 1910 as amended by the Acts of 1912, Chapter 445, and to provide for the equitable disposition of the funds created by virtue of the said Acts of 1902, Chapter 139, and the Acts of 1910, Chapter 153.

Whereas, the State of Maryland recognizes that the prosecution of arious industrial enterprises which must be relied upon to create and reserve the wealth and prosperity of the State involves injury to large umbers of workmen, resulting in their partial or total incapacity or eath, and that under the rules of the common law and the provisions f the statutes now in force an unequal burden is cast upon its citizens, nd that in determining the responsibility of the employer on account f injuries sustained by his workmen, great and unnecessary cost is now ncurred in litigation, which cost is borne by the workmen, the employers nd the taxpayers, in part, in the maintenance of courts and juries to etermine the question of responsibility under the law as it now exists; nd

Whereas, in addition thereto, the State and its taxpayers are subected to a heavy burden in providing care and support for such injured orkmen and their dependents, which burden should, in so far as may e consistent with the rights and obligations of the people of the State, e more fairly distributed as in this Act provided; and

Whereas, the common law system governing the remedy of workmen gainst employers for injuries received in extra-hazardous work is inconstent with modern industrial conditions; and injuries in such work, ormerly occasional, have now become frequent and inevitable.

Now, Therefore, The State of Maryland, exercising herein its police and sovereign power, declares that all phases of extra-hazardous employments be, and they are hereby withdrawn from private controversy, and sure and certain relief for workmen injured in extra-hazardous employments and their families and dependents are hereby provided for, regardless of questions of fault and to the exclusion of every other remedy except as provided in this Act.

§1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That a Commission is hereby created which shall be known as the State Industrial Accident Commission, to be composed of three Commissioners. Immediately upon the taking effect of this Act, the Governor shall appoint such Commissioners (not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party). One of them shall hold office for the first two years, another for the first four years, and another for the first six years following the passage and approval of this Act. Thereafter the term shall be six years. Each Commissioner shall devote his entire time to the duties of the office, and shall not hold any position of trust or engage in any occupation or business interfering or inconsistent with his duties as such Commissioner, or serve on or under any committee of a political party. Each Commissioner shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed and shall have qualified. Vacancies shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term. A decision on any question arising under this Act concurred in by two of the Commissioners shall be the decision of the Commission. The Governor may at any time remove any Commissioner from office for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. Before such removal he shall give such Commissioner a copy of the charges against him and shall fix a time when he can be heard in his own defense, either in person or by counsel, which shall not be less than ten days thereafter, and such hearing shall be open to the public. The Governor shall designate a member of said Commission as Chairman thereof. The principal office of the Commission shall be in the City of Baltimore, but branch offices may be established at other places in the State for the purpose of administering this Act.

§2. A majority of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and a vacancy shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the full Commission, so long as a majority remains. Any investigation, inquiry or hearing which the Commission is authorized to hold, or undertake, may be held or undertaken by or before any one member of the Commission and every order made by a member thereof, when approved and confirmed by a majority of the members and so shown on its record of proceedings, shall be deemed to be the order of the Commission.

§3. The salary of each of the Commissioners shall be three thou- and dollars ($3,000.00) per annum, and shall be paid out of the State Treasury, and in addition to the said sum of $3,000 per annum, each of said Commissioners shall also receive the sum of $2,000 per annum which shall be paid out of its funds by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to each of said Commissioners as employes of said municipal corporation. In addition to the salary provided in this Section, each Commissioner shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling and incidental expenses.

§4. The Commission shall be in continuous session and open for the transaction of business during all business hours of each and every day, excepting Sundays and legal holidays. All sessions shall be open to the public, and shall stand and be adjourned without further notice thereof on its record. All proceedings of the Commission shall be shown on its record of proceedings, which shall be a public record, and shall contain a record of each case considered and the award paid or allowed to any employe of the Commission, or to any other person for services. Provided, however, that any person in the employ of the Commission who shall divulge any information secured by him in respect to the transactions, property or business of any person, firm, company or corporation, association or joint partnership to any person other than the members of the Commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 or imprisonment, not exceeding 18 months in the discretion of the Court, and shall thereafter be disqualified from holding any appointment or employment with the Commission.

§5. The Commission may employ a secretary, actuaries, accountants, inspectors, examiners, experts, clerks, stenographers and other assistants, and fix their compensation subject to the written approval of the Governor; such compensation shall be paid out of the appropriation in the State Treasury provided for in this Act. The secretary, actuaries, accountants, inspectors, examiners, experts, clerks, stenographers and other assistants that may be employed shall be entitled to receive their actual necessary expenses while traveling on the business of the Commission. Such expenses shall be itemized and sworn to by the person who incurred the expense, and allowed by the Commission. The Commission shall keep and maintain its main office and such branch offices as it shall deem proper and necessary for the administration of the Act, and shall provide suitable rooms, necessary office furniture, supplies, books, periodicals and maps for the same. All necessary expenses shall be audited and paid out of the appropriation in the State Treasury provided for in this Act. It shall provide itself with a seal for the authentication of its orders, awards and proceedings, upon which shall be inscribed the words "State Industrial Accident Commission, State of Maryland—Official Seal."

Each member of the Commission and each person appointed to office or employment by the Commission shall before entering upon the duties of his office or employment take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office.

§6. The Secretary of the Commission shall keep and maintain a full and true record of all proceedings of the Commission, of all documents or papers ordered filed by the Commission or by its rules, of decisions or orders made by any member of the Commission and of all decisions or orders made by the Commission or approved and confirmed by it and ordered filed, and he shall be responsible to the Commission for the safe custody and preservation of all such documents at its office. He shall have the power to administer oaths in all parts of the State, so far as the exercise of such power is properly incident to the performance of his duty or that of the Commission. He may designate, from time to time with the approval of the Commission, one of the clerks of the office appointed by the Commission to exercise the powers and duties of the secretary during his absence. Under the direction of the Commission, the secretary shall have general charge of its office, superintend its clerical business and perform such other duties as the Commission may prescribe.

§7. Each member of the Commission, the Secretary thereof, and any special examiner or inspector shall for the purpose contemplated by this Act have power to issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, certify to official acts, take depositions within or without the State of Maryland as now provided by law, compel the production of pertinent books, payrolls, accounts, papers, records, documents and testimony.

If a person in attendance before the Commission or a Commissioner refuse, without reasonable cause, to be examined or to answer a legal and pertinent question, or to produce a book or paper when ordered to do so by the Commission, the Commission may apply to any Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, or of the Circuit Court of any County, upon proof by affidavit of the fact, for a rule or order returnable in not less than two or more than five days, directing such person to show cause before the Judge who made the order, or any other Judge aforesaid, why he should not be committed to jail; upon the return of such order, the Judge before whom the matter and such person shall come on for a hearing shall examine under oath such person and such person shall be given an opportunity to be heard; and if the Judge shall determine that such person has refused, without reasonable cause or legal excuse, to be examined or to answer a legal or pertinent question, or to produce a book or paper which he was ordered to bring or produce, he may forthwith commit the offender to jail, there to remain until he submits to do the act which he was so required to do, or is discharged according to law.

No person shall be excused from testifying or from producing any books or papers or documents in any investigation or inquiry by or upon any hearing before the Commission or any Commissioner, when ordered to do so by the Commission or its Secretary, upon the ground that the testimony or evidence, books, papers, or documents required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted, punished or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any act, transaction, matter or thing concerning which he shall, under oath, have, by order of the Commission or a Commissioner or its inspector or examiner, testified to or produced documentary evidence of; provided, however, that no person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for any perjury committed by him in his testimony.

§8. Each officer who serves such subpoena shall receive the same fee as the Sheriff would receive in the county or city where said witness is subpoenaed, and each witness who appears in obedience to a subpoena, before the Commission or an inspector or an examiner, shall receive for his attendance the fees and mileage provided for witnesses in civil cases in the Circuit Courts of the Counties or the Common Law Courts of Baltimore City, as of the place where he gives his testimony, which shall be audited and paid from the State Treasury in the same manner as other vouchers approved by any member of the Commission and the Secretary. No witness subpoenaed at the instance of a party other than the Commission, or an inspector or examiner, shall be entitled to compensation from the State Treasury unless the Commission shall certify that his testimony was material to the matter investigated. In an investigation, the Commission may cause depositions of witnesses residing within or without the State to be taken in the manner prescribed by law for like depositions taken in cases pending before the Circuit Courts of the Counties or the Common Law Courts of Baltimore City, as is now or hereafter may be provided by law.

§9. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the State Industrial Accident Commission shall adopt reasonable and proper rules to govern its procedure, which procedure shall be as summary and simple as reasonably may be. It shall regulate and provide for the kind and character of notices, and the services thereof, and in cases of injury by accident to employes, the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence and the method of taking and furnishing the same for the establishment of the right to compensation. It shall determine the nature and forms of application of those claiming to be entitled to benefits or compensation, and shall regulate the method of making investigations, physical examinations and inspections and prescribe the time within which adjudications and awards shall be made, provided, always, that all such rules and regulations shall conform to the provisions of this Act.

§10. The Commission shall not be bound by the usual common law or statutory rules of evidence or by any techuical or formal rules of procedure, other than as herein provided, but may make the investigation in such manner as in its judgment is best calculated to ascertain the substantial rights of the parties and to carry out justly the spirit of this Act.

§11. A transcribed copy of the evidence and proceedings or any specific part thereof, of any investigation taken by a stenographer appointed by the Commission being certified and sworn to by such stenographer, to be a true and correct transcript of the testimony, or of a particular witness, or any specific part thereof, or to be a correct transcript of the proceedings had on such investigation so purporting to be taken and subscribed, may be received in evidence by the Commission with the same effect as if such stenographer were present and testified to the facts certified. A copy of such transcript shall be furnished on demand to any party in interest upon payment of the fee therefor, as provided for transcripts in the Circuit Courts of the Counties or the Common Law Courts of Baltimore City.

§12. The Commission shall prepare and furnish free of cost blank forms and provide in its rules for their distributiou so that the same may be readily available, of applications for benefits or compensation notices, to employers, proof of injury or death, of medical attendance, of employment and wage earnings and such other blanks as may be deemed proper and advisable, and it shall be the duty of employers to constantly keep on hand a sufficient supply of such blanks.

§13. Annually on or before the first day of January the State Industrial Accident Commission shall make a report to the Governor, which shall include a statement of the number of awards made by it, the causes of the accidents leading to the injuries for which the awards were made, and a detailed statement of the expenses of the Commission and the condition of the State Accident Fund, together with any other matters which the Commission deems proper to report to the Governor, including any recommendations it may desire to make.

§14. Every employer, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall pay or provide as required herein compensatiou according to the schedules of this Act for the disability or death of his employe resulting from an accidental personal injury sustained by the employe arising out of and in the course of his employment, without regard to fault as a cause of such injury, except where the injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employe to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employe while on duty. Where the injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employe to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the

injury results from the intoxication of the injured employe while on duty, neither the injured employe nor any dependent of such employe shall receive compensation under this Act.

The liability prescribed by the last preceding paragraph shall be exclusive that if an employer fail to secure the payment of compensation for his injured employes and their dependents as provided in this Act, an injured employe or his legal represeutative in case death results from the injury, may, at his option, elect to claim compensation under this Act, or to maintain an actiou in the Courts for damages on account of such injury; and in such an action the defendant may not plead as a defense that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant or that the employe assumed the risk of his employment, or that the injury was due to the contributory negligence of the employe. If an employer, besides employing workmen in extra-hazardous employment within the meaning of this Act, shall also employ workmen in employments not extra-hazardous, the provisions of this Act shall apply only to the extra-hazardous employments within the meaning of this Act and the workmen employed therein, except as provided in Section 33 of this Act.

§15. The employer shall secure compensation to his employes in one of the following ways:

(1) By insuring and keeping insured the payments of such compensation in the State Accident Fund, or

(2) By insuring and keeping insured the payments of such compensation with any stock corporation or mutual association authorized to transact the business of Workmen's Compensation Insurance in this State.

(3) Auy such employer who does not with the approval of said Commission voluntarily insure the payment of the Compensation by one of the methods designated in the preceding paragraphs of this section, must furnish satisfactory proof to the Commission of his financial ability to pay such compensation himself, in which case the Commission may, at any time and from time to time in its discretion, require the deposit with the Commission of securities, such as are accepted by the Equity Courts of Baltimore City for the investment of trust funds and iu an amount or amounts to be determined by the Commission, to secure the liability of the employer to pay the compensation specified in this Act; and in order to be informed as to the continued financial responsibility of any such employer the Commission may require reports from him annually or at such other times as the Commission may deem necessary or advisable and may examine such employer under oath or make such other examination of his business as the Commission may determine. If he should fail to furnish

such satisfactory proof, or give bond, or deposit such securities as required by the Commission, or if he should at any time fail to render satisfactory reports to the Commission or otherwise satisfy the Commission of his continued financial ability to pay the compensation himself, he shall be subject to the provisions of the first paragraph of this section of this Act and shall be required by the Commission to insure as provided in the first paragraph of said this Section, unless he, at once, insure voluntarily as provided in the second paragraph of this section.

Any employer, subject to the provisions of this Act, who, after November first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, fails or refuses to submit to said Commission, as provided in the next succeeding paragraphs, the method he desired to adopt for assuring compensation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars. The Court may, in its discretion, remit any such penalty, provided the employer in default assures the compensation as provided in this section.

Any such employer who may wish to adopt any one of the methods mentioned in the preceding paragraphs for assuring the payment of compensation to his employes and their dependents, shall first submit to the State Industrial Accident Commission the method he wishes to adopt. The said Commission may approve or reject the method proposed. If rejected, the employer may submit another method authorized under this Act. The said Commission may from time to time revise or alter its decision in approving the election of any employer to adopt any one of the methods of assuring payment of the compensation as provided for in this Act, if such action is reasonably necessary to secure and safeguard such payments to employes or for the diminishing and prevention of accidents. Any decision of said Commission under this section or Section 14 of this Act may be reviewed by writ of certiorari in the Circuit Court for the county in which the employer may reside or in any of the Common Law Courts of Baltimore City, if the employer resides in Baltimore City.

Any employer subject to the provisions of this Act, who fails or refuses to insure voluntarily the payment of the compensation specified in this Act to his employes and their dependents through one of the methods of assurance of payment, mentioned in the second paragraph of this Section of this Act, or fails to furnish satisfactory proof to the Commission of his financial ability to pay such compensation himself, or give bond or deposit securities as aforesaid, shall at any time after November first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, be compelled by the Commission to insure to his employes and their dependents the payment of the compensation, specified in this Act, by paying to the State Treasurer for the use and benefit of the State Accident Fund, hereinafter authorized to be established, the premiums or taxes levied and published by the Commission for the group of employments, in

dustries or works to which such employer belongs. And any such employer who fails or refuses to so insure within ten days, after being ordered by the Commission to do so, shall be liable to the State in an amount equal to the premiums or taxes required of him for six months' insurance in the State Accident Fund, as a penalty, which, together with his premium or tax due the State Accident Fund for the first six months, may be collected by the Commission in the same manner and with the same effect as provided in Section 22 of this Act for the collection of premiums or taxes in default.

In exercising the discretion conferred upon it by this Section and Section 14 of this Act, the State Industrial Accident Commission shall consider the reputation of any insurance company or association, in which any such employer may desire to insure, for promptness and fairness in the settlement of compensation claims, without unreasonable resistance on the part of any such insurance company or association, and shall also consider the financial strength of the employer, the number of employes employed, the degree of hazard to employes engaged in the employment, the likelihood or danger of several employes being injured or killed by one and the same accident, the relative influence, the different methods, by which compensation may be assured under this Act, are likely to exert upon the employer and his employes for the prevention of accidents, and any other facts or conditions bearing upon the security and promptness of payment of the compensation and the prevention of accidents.

§16. The State Industrial Accident Commission is hereby authorized and directed to create and establish a fund to be known as the "State Accident Fund," for the purpose of insuring employers against liability under this Act and to their employes and their dependents the payment of the compensation specified in this Act. Such fund shall consist of all premiums or taxes received and paid into the fund and of property and securities acquired and interest earned through the use of moneys belonging to the fund. Said fund shall be administered by the Commission without liability on the part of the State or the custodian thereof beyond the amount of such fund, and shall be applicable to the payment of losses sustained on account of insurance and to the payment of expenses in the manner provided in this Act.

§17. For the purpose of creating such State Accident Fund each employer insured in this Fund or required to be insured therein by this Act shall pay into the State Treasury the premiums of liability based upon and being such percentage of the payroll of such employer, as may have been determined and published by the Commission and be then in effect. The premiums shall be paid quarterly, and shall be the prescribed percentage of the total wages paid to all employes subject to the Act for such preceding quarter. The State Treasurer shall issue his receipt for any sums paid him hereunder in duplicate, the original to be delivered to the person, firm or corporation or other em-

ployer paying the same and the duplicate to be filed with the Commission; provided, however, that in order to create a fund available upon the application of this Act as aforesaid on November first, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the payment for the months of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, to February, inclusive, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, shall be made on or before November first, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and be preliminarily based upon the payroll of the operations of the first four months of the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. If any employer be found to have overpaid for such four months he may deduct such overpayment from the second quarterly payment made to the fund; if any employer be found to have underpaid for such four months, he shall pay the deficiency with the first quarterly payment made by him after the end of said four months.

§18. If a single establishment of work insured in the State Accident Fund comprises several occupations listed in Section 32 of this Act, the premium shall be computed according to the payroll of each occupation, if clearly separable; otherwise an average rate of premium shall be charged for the entire establishment, taking into consideration the number of employes and the relative hazards. In computing the payroll the entire compensation received by every workman employed in extra-hazardous work and insured in the State Accident Fund, within the meaning of this Act, shall be included, whether it be in the form of salary, wage, piece work, overtime, or any allowance in the way of profit-sharing, premium or otherwise, and whether payable in money, board or otherwise. Provided the money value of board and similar advantages shall have been fixed by parties at the time of hiring.

§19. It shall be the duty of the Commission to classify any industries subject to this Act mentioned or not mentioned which are insured in the State Accident Fund. And the Commission shall have power on or before the first day of January of each year to reclassify such industries, or oftener, if in the opinion of the Commission the same should be deemed just and advantageous; or to create additional classifications with respect to their respective degrees of hazard and determine the risk of the different classes, and fix the rates of premium for each class, according to the risks of the same sufficiently large to guarantee a workmen's compensation fund from year to year. It shall be the duty of the Commission in determining the rates, in order to create a fund sufficiently large to guarantee a workmen's compensation fund from year to year to also re-classify from time to time the industries or occupations in order that there may be a flexible adjustment of the rates as the hazard fluctuates, and to use all means in their power through the rate adjustment to lessen the opportunities for injuries to the workman. The classification so determined and the rates of pre-

mium established shall be applicable for such year; and based on each one hundred dollars of the gross annual payroll of each employer in any class; provided, also, that for the purpose of this Act the pay of the employe partly within and partly without the State shall be deemed to be such proportion of the total pay of such employe as his service within the State bears to his services outside the State.

§20. The Commission may establish and require all employers insured in the State Accident Fund to install and maintain a uniform form payroll. The Commission shall ascertain and establish the amounts to be paid into and out of the Accident Fund, issue proper receipts for moneys received, and certificates for benefits accrued and accruing from the State Accident Fund.

§21. Every employer subject to the operation and effect of this Act who shall insure in the State Accident Fund, shall every four months submit a report to the Commission herein created, according to the regulations and requirements it may prescribe, of his payroll for the four months then ending. A failure to comply with this Section shall subject the employer to an extra contribution of one hundred dollars to be collected by the Commissiou iu a civil action iu its name. The amount collected under this Section shall be paid into the State Accident Fund.

Any employer who shall with fraudulent iutent misrepresent to the Commission the amount of payroll upou which the premium under this Act is based shall be liable to the Commission in ten times the amount of the difference in the premium paid aud the amount the employer should have paid. The liability to the Commission under this provision shall be enforced in a civil action in the name of the Commission. All sums collected under this Section shall be paid into the State Accident Fund.

§22. If an employer shall default iu any payment required to be made by him to the State Accident Fund, the amount due from him shall be collected by civil action against him in the name of the State of Maryland, and it shall be the duty of the Commission on the first Monday of each month after November first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to certify to the Attorney-General of the State the names and residences, or places of business, of all employers known to the Commission to be in default for such payment or payments for a longer period than five days and the amount due from each employer, and it shall then be the duty of the Attorney-General forthwith to bring or cause to be brought against each employer a civil action in the proper court for the collection of such amouut so due, aud the same when collected, shall be paid into the State Accident Fund, and each employer's compliance with the provisions of this chapter requiring payments to be made to the State Accident Fund shall date from the time

of the payment of said money so collected as aforesaid to the said Commission for credit to the State Accident Fund.

§23. Ten per centum of the premiums collected from employers insured in the State Accident Fund shall be set aside by the Commission for the creation of a surplus until such surplus shall amount to the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and thereafter five per centum of such premiums until such time as in the judgment of said Commission such surplus shall be sufficiently large to cover the catastrophe hazard. The Commission shall also set up and maintain a reserve adequate to meet anticipated losses and carry all claims and policies to maturity.

§24. The Treasurer of the State shall be the custodian of the State Accident Fund and all disbursements therefrom shall be paid by him upon order or voucher, approved and signed by the chairman or acting chairman and secretary of the Commission, and directed to the Comptroller of the State, who shall draw his warrant therefor. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep and maintain the fund herein created separate and distinct from other State funds. On and after January 1st, 1915, the obligation in the bond of the State Treasurer shall contain a provision securing the protection of this fund.

§25. Whenever and as often as there shall be in the hands of the Treasurer any sum belonging to the State Accident Fund not likely, in the opinion of the Commission, to be required for immediate use, it shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works, when called upon by the Commission, to invest the same in interest-bearing securities, such as are accepted by the equity courts of Baltimore City for the investment of trust funds, and when and as it may become necessary or expedient to use the moneys so loaned or invested the Board of Public Works shall, when called upon by the Commission, collect or sell or otherwise realize upon any such loan or investment, and any interest accruing upon any such loan or investment, as well as any interest received upon the deposit of moneys belonging to said fund shall be credited to said fund.

The State Treasurer may deposit any portion of the State fund no needed for immediate use, in the manner and subject to all the provisions of law respecting the deposit of other State funds by him. Interest earned by such portion of the State Accident Fund deposited by the State Treasurer shall be collected by him and placed to the credit of the fund.

§26. Any employer, after entering the State Accident Fund may withdraw from said fund after the period of one year upon giving sixty (60) days' written notice of his intention so to do and upon paying all arrears, if any, of premiums due the said fund and such other equitable assessments as may be determined by the Commission to

cover accidents occurring in the industries in which his occupation may be classified, provided that if at the time of such withdrawal liability shall exist against the accident fund for compensation to employes or dependents of employes who have heretofore been killed or injured as herein provided, such employer shall relieve the State Accident Fund from such liability by depositing with the State Treasurer for the benefit of said fund the then present value of the total unpaid compensation for which such liability exists, assuming interest at the rate of 6%, or by purchasing an annuity with the limitations provided by law with any insurance company approved by the Commission and licensed in this State.

§27. As soon as practicable after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall calculate the total administrative expense incurred during the preceding calendar year in connection with the examination, determination and payment of claims and percentage which this expense bore to the total compensation payments made during that year. The percentage so calculated and determined shall be assessed against the insurance carriers including the State fund as an addition to the payments required from them in the settlement of claims during the year immediately following, and the amounts so secured shall be transferred to the State Treasury to reimburse it for this portion of the expense of administering this Act.

§28. If this Act shall be hereafter repealed, all moneys which are in the State Accident Fund at the time of the repeal shall be subject to such disposition as may be provided by the Legislature, and in default of such legislative provision, distribution thereof shall be in accordance with the justice of the matter, due regard being had to obligations of compensation incurred and existing.

§29. Every policy for the insurance of the compensation herein provided for, or against liability therefor, shall be deemed to be made subject to the provisions of this Act. No company or association shall enter into any such policy of insurance until such company or association shall first obtain from the Insurance Commissioner of Maryland a license of authority for the purpose, which said Commissioner of Insurance shall have full power and authority from time to time to determine the adequacy of its or their premium rates for carrying compensation insurance as provided in this law, and until the form of such policy shall have been approved by the State Industrial Accident Commission; and said Insurance Commissioner shall have full power and authority to require said insurance companies to establish and maintain adequate rates to cover respective risks to which their policies are applicable under the provisions of this Act. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

§30. Every policy of insurance covering the liability of the employer for compensation issued by a stock company or by a mutual association authorized to transact workmen's compensation insurance in this State, shall contain a provision setting forth the right of the Commission to enforce in the name of the State of Maryland for the benefit of the person entitled to the compensation insured by the policy either by filing a separate application or by making the insurance carrier a party to the original application, the liability of the insurance carrier in whole or in part for the payment of such compensation; provided, however, that payment in whole or in part of such compensation by either the employer or the insurance carrier shall to the extent thereof be a bar to the recovery against the other of the amount so paid.

Every such policy shall contain a provision that, as between the employe and the insurance carrier, the notice to or knowledge of the occurrence of the injury on the part of the employer shall be deemed notice or knowledge, as the case may be, on the part of the insurance carrier; the jurisdiction of the employer shall, for the purpose of this Act, be jurisdiction of the insurance carrier and that the insurance carrier shall in all things be bound by and subject to the orders, findings, decisions or awards rendered against the employer for the payment of compensation under the provisions of this Act.

Every such policy shall contain a provision to the effect that the insolvency or bankruptcy of the employer shall not relieve the insurance carrier from the payment of compensation for injuries or death sustained by an employe during the life of such policy.

Every contract or agreement of an employer the purpose of which is to indemnify him from loss or damage on account of the injury of an employe by accidental means, or on account of the negligence of such employer or his officer, agent or servant, if engaged in extra-hazardous employment, shall be absolutely void unless it shall also cover liability for the payment of the compensation provided for by this Act.

No contract or insurance issued by a stock company or mutual association against liability arising under this Act shall be cancelled within the time limited in such contract for its expiration until at least ten days after notice of intention to cancel such contract, on a date specified in such notice, shall be filed in the office of the Commission and also served on the employer. Such notice shall be served on the employer by delivering it to him or by sending it by mail, by registered letter, addressed to the employer at his or its last known place of residence; provided, that if the employer be a partnership, then

such notice may be so given to any one of the partners, and if the employer be a corporation, then the notice may be given to any agent or officer of the corporation upon whom legal process may be served.

§31. Nothing herein shall affect any existing contract of policy of employer's liability insurance or the liability of any mutual insurance association, or any arrangement now existing between employers and employes, providing for the payment to such employes, their families, dependents or representatives of sick, accident or death benefits in addition to the compensation provided for by this Act; but liability for the compensation specified in this Act shall not be reduced or affected by any insurance, contribution or other benefit whatsoever, due to or received by the person entitled to such compensation, and the person so entitled shall, irrespective of any such insurance or other contract, have the right to recover the compensation directly from the employer.

§32. Compensation provided for in this Act shall be payable for injuries sustained or death incurred by employes engaged in the following extra-hazardous employments:

1. The operation, including construction and repair, of railways operated by steam, electric or other motive power, street railways and incline railways, but not in their construction when constructed by any person other than the company which owns or operates the railways, including work of express, sleeping, parlor and dining car employes on railways trains.

2. Construction and operation of railways not included in paragraph one.

3. The operation, including construction and repair, of car shops, machine shops, steam and power plants, and other works for the purposes of any such railway, or used or to be used in connection with it when operated, constructed or repaired by the company which owns or operates the railway.

4. The operation, including construction and repair, of car shops, machine shops, steam and power plants, not included in paragraph 3.

5. The operation, including construction and repair, of telephone lines and wires for the purposes of the business of a telephone company, or used or to be used in connection with its business, when constructed or operated by the company.

6. The operation, including construction and repair, of telegraph lines and wires for the purposes of the business of a telegraph company, or used or to be used in connection with its business, when constructed or operated by the company.

7. Construction of telegraph and telephone lines not included in paragraphs 5 and 6.

8. The operation, within or without the state, including repair, of vessels other than vessels of other states or countries used in interstate or foreign commerce, when operated or repaired by the company.

9. Shipbuilding, including construction and rpair in a ship yard or elsewhere, not included in paragraph 8.

10. Longshore work, including the loading or unloading of cargoes or parts of cargoes of grain, coal, ore, freight, general merchandise, lumber or other products or materials, or moving or handling the same on any dock, platform or place, or in any warehouse or other place of storage.

11. Subaqueous or caisson construction and pile driving.

12. Construction, installation or operation of electric light and electric power lines, dynamos or appliances and power transmission lines.

13. Paving, sewer and subway construction, work under compressed air, excavation, tunneling and shaft sinking, well digging, laying and repair of underground pipes, cables and wires, not included in paragraph 5 of this section.

14. Lumbering, logging, river-driving, rafting, booming, saw mills, shingle mills, lath mills, manufacture of veneer and of excelsior, manufacture of staves, spokes or headings.

15. Pulp and paper mills.

16. Manufacture of furniture, interior woodwork, organs, pianos, piano actions, canoes, small boats, coffins, wicker and rattan ware, upholstering, manufacture of mattresses or bed springs.

17. Planing mills, sash and door factories, manufacture of wooden and corrugated paper boxes, cheese boxes, mouldings, window and door screens, window shades, carpet sweepers, wooden toys, articles and wares or baskets.

18. Mining, reduction of ores and smelting, preparation of metals or minerals.

19. Quarries; sand, shale, clay or gravel pits, lime kilns; manufacture of brick, tile, terra-cotta, fire-proofing, or paving blocks, manufacture of calcium carbide, cement, asphalt or paving material.

20. Manufacture of glass, glass products, glassware, porcelain or pottery.

21. Iron, steel or metal foundries; rolling mills; manufacture of castings, forgings, heavy engines, locomotives, machinery, safes, anchors, cables, rails, shafting, wires, tubing, pipes, sheet metal, boilers, furnaces, stoves, structural steel, iron or metal.

22. Operation and repair of stationary engines and boilers, not included in other paragraphs of this section.

23. Manufacture of small castings or forgings, metal wares, instruments, utensils and articles, hardware, nails, wire goods, screens, bolts, metal beds, sanitary, water, gas or electric fixtures, light machines, typewriters, cash registers, adding machines, carriage mountings, bicycles,

metal toys, tools, cutlery, instruments, photographic cameras and supplies, sheet metal products, buttons.

24. Manufacture of agricultural implements, threshing machines, traction engines, wagons, carriages, sleighs, vehicles, automobiles, motor trucks, toy wagons, sleighs or baby carriages.

25. Manufacture of explosive and dangerous chemicals, corrosive acids or salts, ammonia, gasoline, petroleum, petroleum products, celluloid, gas, charcoal, gun powder or ammunition.

26. Manufacture of paint, color, varnish, oil, japans, turpentine, printing ink, printers' rollers, tar, tarred, pitched or asphalted paper.

27. Distilleries, breweries; manufacture of spirituous or malt liquors, alcohol, wine, mineral water or soda waters.

28. Manufacture of drugs and chemicals, not specified in paragraph 25, medicines, dyes, extracts, pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, soaps, candles, perfumes, non-corrosive acids or chemical preparations, fertilizers, including garbage disposal plants; shoeblacking or polish.

29. Milling; manufacture of cereals or cattle foods, warehousing; storage; operation of grain elevators.

30. Packing houses, abattoirs, manufacture or preparation of meats or meat products or glue.

31. Tanneries.

32. Manufacture of leather goods and products, belting, saddlery, harness, trunks, valises, boots, shoes, gloves, umbrellas, rubber goods, rubber shoes, tubing, tires or hose.

33. Canning or preparation of fruit, vegetables, fish or foodstuffs; pickle factories and sugar refineries.

34. Bakeries, including manufacture of crackers and biscuits, manufacture of confectionery, spices or condiments.

35. Manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or tobacco products.

36. Manufacture of cordage, ropes, fibre, brooms or brushes; manilla or hemp products.

37. Flax mills; manufacture of textiles or fabrics, spinning, weaving and knitting manufactories; manufacture of yarn, thread, hosiery, cloth, blankets, carpets, canvas, bags, shoddy or felt.

38. Manufacture of men's or women's clothing, white wear, shirts, collars, corsets, hats, caps, furs or robes.

39. Power laundries; dyeing, cleaning or bleaching.

40. Printing, photo-engraving, stereotyping, electrotyping, lithographing, embossing; manufacture of stationery, paper, cardboard boxes, bags, or wall paper; and book-binding.

41. The operation, otherwise than on tracks, on streets, highways, or elsewhere of cars, trucks, wagons or other vehicles, and rollers and engines, propelled by steam, gas, gasoline, electric, mechanical or other power.

42. Stone cutting or dressing; marble works; manufacture of artificial stone; steel building and bridge construction; installation of elevators, fire escapes, boilers, engines or heavy machinery; brick-laying, tile-laying, mason work, stone setting, concrete work, plastering; and

manufacture of concrete blocks; structural carpentry; painting, decorating or renovating; sheet metal work; roofing; construction, repair and demolition of buildings and bridges; plumbing, sanitary or heating engineering; installation and covering of pipes or boilers.

43. In addition to the employments set out in the preceding paragraphs, this Act is intended to apply to all extra-hazardous employments not specifically enumerated herein.

§33. Any employer, his employe or employes engaged in works not extra-hazardous within the meaning of this Act may, by their joint election, filed with the Commission, accept the provisions of this Act and such acceptances when approved by the Commission, shall subject them to the provisions of this Act to all intents and purposes as if they had been originally included in its terms.

Any workman of the age of sixteen years and upwards may himself exercise the election hereby authorized. The right of election hereby authorized shall be exercised on behalf of any workman under the age of sixteen years by his parent or guardian. Nothing herein shall be construed to apply to workmen of less than the minimum age prescribed by law for the employment of minors in the occupation in which such workman shall be engaged.

The provisions of this Act shall apply to employers and employes engaged in intra-state and also in interstate or foreign commerce, for whom a rule of liability or method of compensation has been or may be established by the Congress of the United States, only to the extent that their mutual connection with intra-state work may and shall be clearly separable and distinguishable from interstate or foreign commerce, except that any such employer and any of his workmen only in this State may, with the approval of the Commission, and so far as not forbidden by any Act of Congress, voluntarily accept the provisions of this Act by filing written acceptances with the Commission, which shall subject the acceptors to the provisions of this Act to all intents and purposes as if they had been originally included in its terms.

§33½. Whenever there shall have been enacted by the Congress of the United States and shall be in effect any act providing an exclusive remedy and compensation to employes of common carriers by railroad while employed in interstate or foreign commerce who sustain personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of such employment and resulting in disability, or to the dependents of such employes in case such injury results in death, it shall be lawful for any such common carrier by railroad in this State and its employes or any of them, by agreement between such employer and employes, to provide for the payment by the employer of compensation in the amounts at the times and in the manner specified in said Act of Congress to any employe who, while employed by such employer in commerce or business

wholly within this State, sustains personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and resulting in his disability, or to the dependents, as defined in said Act of Congress, of such employe in case such injury results in his death; and in and by such agreement to stipulate and agree that, except as provided therein, such employer shall not be civilly liable for any injury to or death of any such employe resulting from any such accident.

If any such employer shall file with the Commission an instrument in writing under its corporate seal offering to enter into such an agreement with all and any of its employes in this State and referring to such Act of Congress, and shall cause notice of such offer filed to be published once each week for three successive weeks following the date of such filing in a newspaper published in each County in this State through which such employer runs regularly any freight or passenger train, and in two newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, if such employer runs regularly any freight or passenger train into or through said City, every employe of such employer shall be conclusively presumed to accept such offer of the employer and to have entered into such agreement, unless such employe shall, within thirty days after the filing of such offer by the employer, file with the Commission a notice in writing or statement declining such offer; and at the expiration of said period of thirty days the terms of said agreement shall be mutually binding upon the employer and upon every employe not so declining, but any employe or the employer may at any time by filing with the Commission not less than thirty days' notice in writing of his or its intention so to do, terminate such agreement upon his or its part as to all accidental injuries occurring after the expiration of such notice.

§34. Whenever the State, County, City of any municipality shall engage in any extra-hazardous work within the meaning of this Act in which workmen are employed for wages, this Act shall be applicable thereto. Whenever and so long as by State law, City Charter or Municipal Ordinance, provision equal or better than that given under the terms of this Act is made for municipal employes injured in the course of employment such employes shall not be entitled to the benefits of this Act.

§35. Each employe (or in case of death his family or dependents), entitled to receive compensation under this Act shall receive the same in accordance with the following schedule, and except as in this Act otherwise provided, such payment shall be in lieu of any and all rights of action whatsoever against any person whomsoever.

1. Permanent total disability. In case of total disability adjudged to be permanent fifty per centum of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employe during the continuance of such total disability, exclusive of the first week, not to exceed a maximum of twelve dollars

per week and not less than a minimum of five dollars per week unless the employe's established weekly wages are less than five dollars per week at the time of the injury, in which event he shall receive compensation in an amount equal to his average weekly wages, but not to exceed a total of $5,000.00. Loss of both hands, or both arms, or both feet or both legs, or both eyes or of any two thereof shall, in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary, constitute permanent total disability. In all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

2. Temporary total disability. In case of temporary total disability fifty per centum of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employe during the continuance thereof, but not in excess of a maximum of twelve dollars per week and not less than a minimum of five dollars per week, in which event he shall receive compensation equal to his full wages; but in no case to continue more than six years from the date of the injury or to exceed thirty-seven hundred and fifty dollars in the aggregate.

3. Permanent partial disability. In case of disability partial in character but permanent in quality the compensation shall be fifty per centum of the average weekly wages in no case to exceed twelve dollars per week or more than three thousand dollars in the aggregate, and shall be paid to the employes for the period named in the schedule as follows:

Thumb. For the loss of a thumb, fifty weeks.

First Finger. For the loss of a first finger, commonly called the index finger, thirty weeks.

Second Finger. For the loss of a second finger, twenty-five weeks.

Third Finger. For the loss of a third finger, twenty weeks.

Fourth Finger. For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, fifteen weeks.

The loss of the second or dictal phalange of the thumb shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such thumb; the loss of more than one-half of such thumb shall be considered to be equal to the loss of the whole thumb. The loss of the third or dictal phalange of any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-third of such finger. The loss of the middle or second phalange of any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of two-thirds of such finger. The loss of more than the middle and dictal phalange of any finger shall be considered to be equal to the loss of the whole of such finger; provided, however, that in no case shall the amount received for more than one finger exceed the amount provided in this schedule for the loss of a hand.

Great Toe. For the loss of a great toe, twenty-five weeks.

Other Toes. For the loss of one of the toes other than the great toe, ten weeks.

Hand. For the loss of a hand, one hundred and fifty weeks.

Arm. For the loss of an arm, two hundred weeks.

Foot. For the loss of a foot, one hundred and fifty weeks.

Leg. For the loss of a leg, one hundred and seventy-five weeks.

Eye. For the loss of an eye, one hundred weeks.

Loss of Use. Permanent loss of the use of a hand, arm, foot, leg r eye shall be considered as the equivalent of the loss of such hand, rm, foot, leg or eye.

Amputations. Amputatious between the elbow and the wrist shall e considered as the equivalent of the loss of a hand. Amputation beween the knee and the ankle shall be considered as the equivalent of he loss of a foot. Amputation at or above the elbow shall be considered s the loss of an arm. Amputation at or above the knee shall be couidered as the loss of the leg.

The compensation for the foregoing specific injuries shall be in lieu f all other compensations, except the benefits provided in Section 36 of his Act.

Other Cases. In all other cases in this class of disability the comensation shall be fifty per centum of the difference between his averge weekly wages and his wage-earning capacity thereafter in the same mployment or otherwise, if less than before the accident (but not to xceed twelve dollars per week), payable during the continuance of such artial disability, but not to exceed $3,000.00, and subject to reconsidration of the degree of such impairment by the commission on its own notion or upon application of any party in interest.

4. Temporary Partial Disability. In case of temporary partial disbility, except the particular cases mentioned in subdivision three of his section, an injured employe shall receive fifty per centum of the ifference between his average weekly wages and his wage earning apacity thereafter in the same employment or otherwise, if less than efore the accident, during the continuance of such partial disability, ut not in excess of three thousand five hundred dollars, except as otherwise provided in this Act.

In case the injury causes death within the period of two years, the enefits shall be in the amount and to the persons following:

If there be no dependents, the disbursements shall be limited to the xpenses provided for in Section thirty-six hereof.

If there are wholly dependent persons at the time of the death, the ayment shall be fifty per cent. of the average weekly wages, and to ontinue for the remainder of the period between the date of the death nd eight years after the date of the injury, and not to amount to more han a maximum of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, nor ess than a minimum of one thousand dollars.

If there are partly dependent persons at the time of the death, the ayment shall be fifty per cent. of the average weekly wages, and to ontinue for all or such portion of the period of eight years after the late of the injury, as the Commission in each may determine, and not o amount to more than a maximum of three thousand dollars.

The following persons shall be presumed to be wholly depende for support upon a deceased employe: A wife or invalid husba ("Invalid" meaning one physically or mentally incapacitated from ear ing), a child or children under the age of sixteen years (or over sa age if physically or mentally incapacitated from earning) living with dependent upon the parent at the time of the injury or death.

In all other cases, questions of dependency, in whole or in pa shall be determined in accordance with the facts in each particular ca existing at the time of the injury resulting in death of such employ but no person shall be considered as dependent unless such person be father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepchild or grandchild, brother or sister of the deceased employe, including those otherwi specified in this section.

An alien shall not be considered a dependent within the meaning this Act unless he be a resident within the United States.

§36. In addition to the compensation provided for herein the e ployer shall promptly provide for an injured employe, such medic surgical or other attendance or treatment, nurse and hospital servic medicines, crutches and apparatus as may be required by the Co mission in an amount not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fif dollars ($150.00). If the employer fail to provide the same the injur employe may do so at the expense of the employer. The employe sh not be entitled to recover any amount expended by him for such trea ment or services unless he shall or someone on his behalf have request the employer to furnish the same, and the employer shall have refus or neglected to do so. All fees and other charges for such treatme and services shall be subject to regulations by the Commission, and sh be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for sim lar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living, and case death ensues from the injury within two years, reasonable funer expenses shall be allowed not to exceed the sum of seventy-five d lars ($75.00). Provided, however, that if there are no dependents a the deceased employe leaves sufficient estate to pay same, all expens of last sickness and burial shall be paid by said estate and not by t employer or insurance company or Commission out of the State Ac dent Fund, as the case may be. The Commission shall have full pow to adopt rules and regulations with respect to furnishing medical, nurs hospital services and medicine to injured employes entitled thereto a for the payment therefor.

§37. Notice of an injury for which compensation is payable und this Act shall be given to the employer within ten days after the ac dent, and also in case of the death of the employe resulting from su injury, within thirty days after such death. Such notice may be writing, and contain the name and address of the employe, and sta in ordinary language the time, place, nature and cause of the inju and be signed by him or by a person on his behalf, or in case of deat

y any one or more of his dependents, or by a person on their behalf. he failure to give such notice, unless excused by the Commission either n the ground that notice for some sufficient reason could not have been ven, or on the ground that the State Accident Fund, insurance company. : employer, as the case may be, has not been prejudiced thereby, shall e a bar to any claim under this Act.

Whenever an accident occurs to any employe it shall be the duty of ie employer to at once report such accident and the injury resultig therefrom to the Commission, and also to any local representative f the Commission. Such report shall state (a) the time, cause and ature of the accident and injuries, and the probable duration of the ijury resulting therefrom; (b) whether the accident arose out of or n the course of the injured person's employment; (c) any other matters ie rules and regulations of the Commission may prescribe.

§38. Where an employe is entitled to compensation under this Act e shall file with the Commission his application within thirty days ogether with the certificate of the physician, if any, who attended him.

Where death results from injury the parties entitled to compensaion under this Act or someone in their behalf, shall make application or the same to the Commission, which application must be accompanied vith proof of death and proof of relationship showing the parties to be ntitled to compensation under this Act, certificates of attending physiian, if attended by a physician, and such other proof as may be required y the rules of the Commission.

§39. The Commission shall make or cause to be made such investiation of any claim as it deems necessary, and upon application of ither party, shall order a hearing and within thirty days after a laim for compensation is submitted under this section, or such hearing losed, shall make or deny an award, determining such claim for comensation, and file the same in the office of the Commission, together vith a statement of its conclusions of fact and rulings of law. The Commission may, if it deems proper, on the written application of any party in interest, or on its own motion, require the claimant to appear before an arbitration committee appointed by it and consisting of one representative of employes, one representative of employers, and either n member of the Commission or a person specially deputized by the Commission to act as chairman, before which the evidence in regard to the claim shall be adduced and by which it shall be considered and reported upon with the right of either party to appeal to the Commission from the finding of said arbitration committee on all questions of law and fact.

If changes of circumstances warrant an increase or rearrangement of compensation, like application shall be made. No increase or rearrangement shall be operative for any period prior to application therefor.

§40. Any person who shall knowingly secure or attempt to secure larger compensation or compensation for a longer term than he is entitled to, or knowingly secure or attempt to secure compensation when he is not entitled to any, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the Court, and shall from and after such conviction, cease to receive any compensation.

§41. Any employe entitled to receive compensation under this Act is required, if requested by the Commission to submit himself for medical examination at a time and from time to time at a place reasonably convenient for the employe and as may be provided by the rules of the Commission. If the employe refuse to submit to any such examination, or obstructs the same, his right to compensation shall be suspended until such examination has taken place, and no compensation shall be payable during or for account of such period.

§42. Should a further accident occur to an employe already receiving payment under this Act for a disability, or who has been previously the recipient of a lump sum payment under this Act, his future compensation shall be adjusted according to the other provisions of this Act and with regard to the combined effect of his injuries and his past receipt of compensation under this Act. In case of the remarriage of a dependent widow of a deceased employe without dependent children, all compensation under this Act shall cease, and further no widow or widower shall receive any benefits under this Act where the marriage shall have taken place after the person entitled to benefits hereunder shall have been injured, provided there are no dependent children.

If aggravation, diminution or termination of disability takes place or be discovered after the rate of compensation shall have been established or compensation terminated in any case, the Commission may, upon the application of any party in interest or upon its own motion, readjust for future application the rate of compensation in accordance with rules in this Section provided, or in a proper case, terminate the payments.

A husband or wife of an injured employe, who has deserted said employe for more than one year prior to the time of the injury or subsequently shall not be a beneficiary under this Act.

§43. If a beneficiary shall reside or remove out of the State and shall have been such non-resident for a period of one year, the Commission may in its discretion convert any payments thereafter to become due to such beneficiary into a lump sum payment, not in any case to exceed twenty-four hundred dollars by paying a sum equal to three-fourths of the then value of such payments.

§44. If injury or death results to a workman from the deliberate intention of his employer to produce such injury or death, the employe, the widow, widower, child, children or dependents of the employe shall have the privilege either to take under this Act or have cause of action against such employer, as if this Act had not been passed.

§45. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore or hereinafter contained, no employe or dependent of any employe shall be entitled to receive any compensation or benefits under this Act, on account of any injury to or death of an employe caused by a self-inflicted injury, the wilful misconduct or the intoxication of such employe.

§46. If it be established that the injured employe was of such age and experience when injured as that under the natural conditions his wages would be expected to increase, this fact may be considered in arriving at his average weekly wage.

§47. A minor working at an age legally permitted under the laws of this State shall be deemed sui juris for the purposes of this Act, and no other person shall have any cause of action or right to compensation for any injury to such minor employe unless otherwise herein provided.

§48. No compensation shall be allowed for two weeks after the injury is received except disbursements herein authorized for medical, nurse and hospital services and medicines, and for funeral expenses.

§49. The benefits in case of death shall be paid to such one or more of the dependents of the decedent for the benefit of all the dependents as may be determined by the Commission, which may apportion the benefits among the dependents in such manner as it may deem just and equitable. The dependent or persous to whom benefits are paid shall apply the same to the use of the several beneficiaries thereof according to their respective claims upon the decedent for support, in compliance with the findings and direction of the Commission.

§50. In every case providing for compensation to an employe or his dependent, excepting temporary disability, the Commission may, if in its opinion the facts and circumstances of the case warrant it, allow the compensation to be paid in a partial or total lump sum.

§51. No money payable under this Act shall prior to issuance and delivery of the warrant or voucher therefor, be capable of being assigned, charged or taken in execution or attachment.

§52. No employer or employe who are subject to the provisions of this Act shall exempt himself from the burden or waive the benefit

of this Act by any contract, agreement, rule or regulation, and any such contract, agreement, rule or regulation shall be pro tanto void. No agreement by such employe to pay any portion of the premium paid by such employer shall be valid, and any employer who deducts any portion of such premium from the wages or salary of any employe entitled to the benefits of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

§53. The powers and jurisdiction of the Commission over each case shall be continuing and it may from time to time make such modifications or change with respect to former findings or orders with respect thereto as in its opinion may be justified.

§54. If an employe shall be injured because of the absence of any safeguard or protection required by the Commission, the employer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than $50.00 or more than $500.00 to be paid into the State Accident Fund.

§55. Any employer, employe, beneficiary or person feeling aggrieved by any decision of the Commission affecting his interests under this Act may have the same reviewed by a proceeding in the nature of an appeal and initiated in the Circuit Court of the County or in the Common Law Courts of Baltimore City having jurisdiction over the place where the accident occurred or over the person appealing from such decision, and the court shall determine whether the Commission has justly considered all the facts concerning injury, whether it has exceeded the powers granted it by the Act, whether it has misconstrued the law and facts applicable in the case decided. If the Court shall determine that the Commission has acted within its powers and has correctly construed the law and facts, the decision of the Commission shall be confirmed, otherwise it shall be reversed or modified. Upon the hearing of such an appeal the Court shall, upon motion of either party filed with the clerk of the court according to the practice in civil cases, submit to a jury any question of fact involved in such case. The proceedings in every such an appeal shall be informal and summary, but full opportunity to be heard shall be had before judgment is pronounced. No such appeal shall be entertained unless notice of appeal shall have been served personally upon some member of the Commission within thirty days following the rendition of the decision appealed from. An appeal shall not be a stay. If the decision of the Commission shall be changed or modified, the practice prevailing in civil cases as to the payment of costs and the fees of medical and other witnesses shall apply. Appeal shall lie from the judgment of the Circuit Court of the County or the Common Law Courts of Baltimore City to the Court of Appeals as in other civil cases, and such appeals shall have precedence over all cases except criminal cases.

The Attorney-General shall be the legal adviser of the Commission and shall represent it in all proceedings whenever so requested by any of the Commissioners. In all court proceedings under or pursuant to this Act, the decision of the Commission shall be prima facie correct and the burden of proof shall be upon the party attacking the same.

§56. If the Commission or the Court before which any proceedings for compensation or concerning an award of compensation have been brought, under this Act, determines that such proceedings have not been so brought upon reasonable ground, it shall assess the whole cost of the proceeding upon the party who has so brought them. Claims for legal services in connection with any claims arising under this Act and claims for services or treatment rendered or supplies furnished pursuant to Section 36 of this Act, shall not be enforceable unless approved by the Commission. If so approved, such claim or claims shall become a lien upon the compensation awarded, but shall be paid therefrom only in the manner fixed by the Commission.

§57. Where the injury or death for which compensation is payable under this Act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person, other than the employer, to pay damages in respect thereof, the employe or, in case of death, his personal representative or dependents as hereinbefore defined, may proceed either by law against that other person to recover damages or against the employer for compensation under this Act, or in case of joint tort-feasors against both; and if compensation is claimed and awarded or paid under this Act any employer may enforce for the benefit of the insurance company or association carrying the risk or the State Accident Fund, or himself, as the case may be, the liability of such other person; provided, however, if damages are recovered in excess of the compensation already paid or awarded to be paid under this Act, then any such excess shall be paid to the injured employe or, in case of death, to his dependents, less the employer's expenses and costs of action.

§58. If the provisions of this Act relative to compensation for injuries to or death of employes become invalid because of any adjudication, or be repealed, the period intervening between the occurrence of an injury or death, not previously compensated for under this Act by lump payment or completed periodical payments shall not be computed as a part of the time limited by law for the commencement of any action relating to such injury or death. Provided, that such action be commenced within one year after such repeal or adjudication, but in any such action any sum paid to the employe on account of injury for which the action is prosecuted, shall be taken into account or disposed of as follows: If the defendant employer shall have insured himself as provided for in this Act without delinquency, such sums as may have been paid to the employe or his dependents on account of injury or death, shall be credited upon recovery as payment thereon.

§59. If any employer shall be adjudicated to be outside the lawful scope of this Act, the Act shall not apply to him or his employes; if any employe shall be adjudicated to be outside the lawful scope of this Act, because of remoteness of his work from the hazard of his employer's work, any such adjudication shall not impair the validity of this Act in other respects, and in every such case an accounting in accordance with the justice of the case shall be had of moneys received.

§60. The rule that statutes in derogation of the common law are to be strictly construed shall have no application to this Act; but this Act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose.

§61. In any proceeding for the enforcement of a claim for compensation under this Act, it shall be presumed in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary:

(a) That the claim comes within the provisions of this Act.

(b) That sufficient notice thereof was given.

(c) That the injury was not occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employe to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another.

(d) That the injury did not result solely from the intoxication of the injured employe while on duty.

§62. Definitions as used in this Act:

1. "Extra-hazardous employment" means a work or occupation described in Section 32 of this Act.

2. "Employer," except when otherwise expressly stated, means a person, partnership, association, corporation, and the legal representatives of a deceased employer, or the receiver or trustee of a person, partnership, association or corporation employing workmen in extra-hazardous employments.

3. "Employe" means a person who is engaged in an extra-hazardous employment in the service of an employer carrying on or conducting the same upon the premises or at a plant, or in the course of his employment away from the plant of his employer, and shall not include farm laborers. "Farm laborers," as used in this Act, shall mean any employes who, at the time of the accident, are engaged in rendering any agricultural service, including the thrashing and harvesting of crops, or who, at the time of the accident, are engaged in service incidental to and in connection with agricultural pursuits or developments, whether the employer be the farmer or other person undertaking or contracting with the farmer to perform any such agricultural service, pursuit or development. This Act shall not apply to farm laborers, domestic servants nor to country blacksmiths, wheelwrights or similar rural employments, nor in any case where the accident occurred before this Act takes effect, nor to casual employes or any employe whose

salary is in excess of two thousand dollars a year, or any employes who are employed wholly without the State.

4. "Employment" includes employment only in a trade, business or occupation carried on by the employer for pecuniary gain.

5. "Compensation" means the money allowance payable to an employe or to his dependents as provided for in this Act, and includes funeral benefits provided therein.

6. "Injury" and "personal injury" mean only accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment and such disease or infection as may naturally and unavoidably result therefrom.

7. "Death," when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensation, means only death resulting from such injury.

8. "Average weekly wages" for the purposes of this Act shall be taken to mean the average weekly wages earned by an employ when working on full time.

9. "State Accident Fund" means the State Insurance Fund provided for in Section 16 of this Act.

10. "Child" shall include a posthumous child and a child legally adopted prior to the injury of the employe.

11. "Beneficiary" means a husband, wife, child, children or dependents of an employe in whom shall vest a right to receive payment under this Act.

§63. The sum of Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000) annually for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, or so much thereof as may be necessary annually for the maintenance of the State Industrial Accident Commission and the payment of the salaries and expenses of said Commission and its officers and employes, and so much thereof ,if any, as may be necessary to maintain a solvent State Accident Fund, is hereby appropriated, and shall be payable on the order or orders of the said Commission from time to time, as in this law provided; and the Comptroller shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of Maryland, as in law provided, for the annual appropriations. And a further appropriation is hereby made of the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars for the year 1914 for the necessary expenses of the aforesaid State Industrial Accident Commission to cover printing, office fixtures and such other legitimate expenses as the Commission may incur in establishing their office or offices as in this Act contemplated and the Comptroller of the State of Maryland shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of Maryland for the said sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000), or any part thereof, upon the order or orders presented to the State Comptroller by the said State Industrial Accident Commission.

§64. *And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Chapter 153 of the Acts of 1910, as amended by Chapter 445 of the Acts of 1912 of the General Assembly of Maryland be and the same are hereby repealed, except for the purpose of providing confirmation for all claims which may arise thereunder, prior to the first day of November,

1914; and if after all such claims are paid, there be a surplus in the fund, it shall be turned over to the Treasurer of Maryland for the account of the State Industrial Accident Fund, but if there be a deficit in said fund at the time this Act takes effect as between employers and employes, the payments provided for under Chapter 153 of the Acts of 1910, as amended by Chapter 445 of the Acts of 1912, shall be continued by the employer and employes of Allegany and Garrett Counties to the Treasurers of said counties until such pending claims are paid, when said payment shall cease.

§65. *And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Acts of 1902, Chapter 139, and the Acts of 1912, Chapter 837, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed to the exent that they conflict with this Act and no further.

§66. *And be it further enacted,* That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage, but that its application as between employers and employes shall date from and include the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Approved:

P. L. Goldsborough,
Governor.

Jesse D. Price,
President of the Senate.

Jas. McC. Trippe,
Speaker of The House of Delegates.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Set:

I, CALEB C. MAGRUDER, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a full and true copy of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of which it purports to be a copy, as taken from the Original Law belonging to and deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as Clerk and affixed the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this twentieth day of April, 1914.

CALEB C. MAGRUDER,
Clerk Court of Appeals of Maryland.

9

1 JANUARY, 1914

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

in re

THE MEMBERSHIP SITUATION

TO THE RECIPIENT OF THIS PRINT:

YOU ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO CONSIDER THE COMMUNICATION ON PAGES 3 TO 5 AS ACTUALLY ADDRESSED TO YOU INDIVIDUALLY.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED 1878

OFFICERS 1913-1914

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. TAFT, Connecticut.
VICE-PRESIDENTS, See page 16, *infra*.
TREASURER, FREDERICK E. WADHAMS, New York.
SECRETARY, GEORGE WHITELOCK, Maryland.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, Connecticut.
JAMES M. BECK, New York.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, New York.
JACOB M. DICKINSON, Tennessee.
JOHN F. DILLON, New York.
EDGAR H. FARRAR, Louisiana.
T. A. HAMMOND, Georgia.
LYNN HELM, California.
FRANK B. KELLOGG, Minnesota
GARDINER LATHROP, Illinois.
FREDERICK W. LEHMANN, Missouri.
CHARLES F. LIBBY, Maine.
JOSEPH W. O'HARA, Ohio.
GEORGE T. PAGE, Illinois.
ALTON B. PARKER, New York.
GEORGE R. PECK, Illinois.
FRANCIS RAWLE, Pennsylvania.
THOMAS W. SHELTON, Virginia.
SELDEN P. SPENCER, Missouri.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Massachusetts.
HENRY ST. GEO. TUCKER, Virginia.
EDMUND WETMORE, New York.
SYDNEY R. WRIGHTINGTON, Massachusetts.
LUCIEN H. ALEXANDER, Chairman, Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

in re

THE MEMBERSHIP SITUATION

1 January, 1914.

To the Members of the American Bar Association:

As the American Bar Association relates exclusively to *your* profession, and is an organization in the welfare of which you as a lawyer and a member are vitally interested, we earnestly request your examination of the Membership Committee's brief report for 1913, pages 7 to 10 of this pamphlet. See also page 6.

During the thirty-five years of its existence the Association has done much to improve the administration of justice in America, but it is not accomplishing as large results as are possible, partly for the reason that its reports and proceedings do not reach as many lawyers as they should, the membership of the Association being comparatively small.

Fourteen years ago the national organization of a sister profession—the American Medical Association—had approximately the same number of members *as we now have,* a trifle over 8000. It now has a membership of more than 33,000—*about 25,000 more members than we have,* notwithstanding that there are approximately the same number of lawyers in the United States as physicians and that medical men have not heretofore been especially noted as masters of organization.

The large membership of the American Medical Association has made it possible for that organization to carry on far more extensive work for the advancement of the medical profession than would otherwise have been possible. Among other things it has coordinated professional thought and activity through the medium of an official journal, which it has been able to publish and deliver to its members without additional expense to them over and above the annual membership dues of $5. This periodical has numerous departments and serves to keep the members of the Association in close touch with matters of professional interest, including carefully edited early advices with respect to

advances in surgery and medicine, and contains, *inter alia,* extensive reports of the meetings of State Medical Associations and of other prominent professional organizations, as well as reviews of all important professional periodicals and publications, both domestic and foreign.

Many of our members believe that when our membership reaches 20,000 we will be able, in addition to numerous other activities, to establish and maintain a somewhat similar journal for our profession. But without expressing any opinion *pro* or *con* the advisability of having such an official organ, there are many other things it would be possible with a larger membership for our Association to do in furtherance of its objects as declared in our constitution, to wit:

"To advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union, uphold the honor of the profession of the law and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar."

You and every American lawyer will readily concede that a larger and stronger national organization for our profession, *provided the personnel be kept at the proper standard,* will make it possible to accomplish more along these lines than we have as yet been able to do, notwithstanding the far-reaching results already achieved during the Association's three and a half decades of activity.

It is mainly for this reason that you are urgently requested at once to propose for membership *at least one* lawyer of the proper standing—*of course only with his consent*—using one of the proposal blanks printed on pages 11, 13 and 15 *infra,* and forward same *direct to the Vice-President* for the candidate's state, whose name and address will be found on pages 12, 14 and 16 of this pamphlet (the reverse pages of the blanks). You will recall that under our constitution every candidate for membership must in the first instance be approved by a majority of the group composed of the Vice-President and Local Council for his state.

You will not only be materially furthering the work of the Association by securing new members, but will also incur the thanks of the latter for bringing to their attention the possibility of membership in the great national organization of your and

their profession, already containing upon its roll a large majority of the best known judges and members of the Bar.

If *every member* will do something, if only to the extent of securing one new member from among his close personal friends, the results in the aggregate will be noteworthy. Will *you* not do what a prominent judge did last year to increase our membership? *See page 6 infra.*

Many lawyers consider it a duty they owe their profession to join the American Bar Association and participate in its work, and more undoubtedly would if the point were emphasized. Certainly every state ought to be represented in the Association by at least 25% of its Bar—yet *one state only* in the Union has thus far attained that standard, whereas at the present time the American Medical Association has upon its roll nearly 25% of *all* physicians in the United States.

As yet *only eleven* states have more than 10% of their Bars in the American Bar Association, to wit (and for the exact percentages see page 8 *post*):

Nevada	Vermont	Florida	Connecticut
Rhode Island	Idaho	Maine	Minnesota
Massachusetts	Wyoming	Arkansas	

We regret to report that the following states have less than 10% of their Bars upon the roll of the Association, *those marked with an asterisk* (*) *actually having less than 5%*:

*Alabama	*Kansas	*New Jersey	*South Dakota
*Arizona	*Kentucky	New Mexico	Tennessee
*California	Louisiana	New York	*Texas
Colorado	Maryland	North Carolina	Utah
Delaware	*Michigan	North Dakota	Virginia
District Columbia	Mississippi	*Ohio	*Washington
*Georgia	*Missouri	Oklahoma	West Virginia
*Illinois	*Montana	*Oregon	Wisconsin
*Indiana	Nebraska	Pennsylvania	
*Iowa	New Hampshire	South Carolina	

Will you not do all that you can to bring the membership from your state to the standard it should have? *Please read the next page with care.*

For the Committee,

Lucien Hugh Alexander, *Chairman.*

WHAT ONE MEMBER DID IN 1913, OTHER MEMBERS MAY DO IN 1914

One of our members—a well-known judge—in 1913 wrote a number of members of the profession, both on the Bench and at the Bar personally known to him, a personal communication, which speedily resulted in large accessions to our membership. From this communication we excerpt the following paragraphs:

"It would be a matter of considerable pride and gratification to me, if you can see your way clear to become a member of the American Bar Association. *I think I can assure you that this membership will be both personally and professionally to your great advantage.* I am confident that if you once attend a meeting of the Association you will thereafter be very reluctant to forego the pleasure and profit of attendance at subsequent meetings.

"The dues are but $5 per year, with no initiation fee, and the one payment (not due until after you have been elected to membership) will settle all charges to August, 1914, and even should you not attend the annual conventions you will receive, I am sure, full value for the amount of the dues, including prints of all reports of committees, and the "Annual Report"—a bound volume of over one thousand pages, constituting a valuable year-book of the profession in America, containing *inter alia*, stenographic report of the annual convention, with the addresses delivered (including that of the President annually reviewing the state of the law and the most notable changes in statute law in the various States and by Congress), the proceedings of the various Sections, also of the Comparative Law Bureau, the Association of American Law Schools, the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and a summary of the proceedings of the various State Bar Associations, etc., etc.

"Will you afford me the pleasure of proposing you for membership? If so kindly at once advise me of the year of your admission to the Bar."

If every member of the Association would aid the work it has in hand by at once writing a letter along similar lines to from one to fifty members of the profession known to him, who are not now members of the Association and whom he could recommend for membership, it would be difficult to overestimate the good effects which would result. Will you not write at least one such letter? A complete list of present members, arranged alphabetically by states, will be found between pp. 251 and 327 of the 1913 volume.

See membership proposal blanks on pp. 11, 13 and 15 *infra*.

(Reprinted from 1913 A. B. A. Rep., pp. 673-676.)

1913 REPORT
OF
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Bar Association:

We have much pleasure in reporting for the current year the largest membership increase in the history of the Association, the total number of new members admitted being 2634, making a net increase of 2449 and constituting a gain of more than 47%.

The efforts of your committee, in this the first year of its existence as a standing committee, have been directed mainly to stimulating the interest and activity of the various State Vice-Presidents and Local Councils, to whom, by our constitution and by-laws is entrusted the power to nominate candidates for membership from their respective states. We believe that these officials in the states where membership matters have been active during the past year have discharged their duties with a high degree of fidelity, scrutinizing with great care all applications upon which they have passed.

At the threshold of our activities we surveyed the field in order to ascertain the strong and weak spots numerically in the membership situation, and we now have in our records schedules showing, *inter alia,* per state such matters as (a) the total Bar, (b) total A. B. A. membership, (c) percentage of same to total Bar, (d) number of lawyers in the various State Bar Associations, and (e) the percentage of same to the Bar of the state. We also have statistical tables giving surveys of such matters as the Association's growth by years in each state and federal judicial district, and which evidence surprising inactivity during some years on the part of some of the Association's Vice-Presidents and Local Councils.

These statistics are in many respects exceedingly interesting, indicating, for example, that Vermont (with the possible exception of one state, the figures for which are not yet verified) has a higher percentage of the State Bar enrolled in the State Bar Association than any state in the Union, 52.9%, while Ohio has

the lowest of any state, 9.6%. These tables also exhibit such facts as that the Vice-Presidents and Local Councils in at least two states for more than five consecutive years during the last ten-year period did not nominate a single lawyer from their states for membership in the A. B. A.; yet to nominate new members is the chief duty of the Vice-Presidents and Local Councils—indeed, it is their sole function as specified by our constitution and by-laws. In another state, with a Bar of nearly 4000, during seven years of this ten-year period the Vice-President and Local Council, which, during that time remained substantially the same, nominated but seven new members. Similar instances could be multiplied.

While as an organization we have some grounds, even though but slight, for gratulations upon our record-breaking increase in membership during the present year, we should not overlook the fact that our Association, with its membership of about 8000, is very small in comparison with the national organization of a sister profession, the American Medical Association, which has a membership of more than 33,000 physicians, notwithstanding the fact that there are approximately the same number of lawyers as physicians in the United States. Over 22% of all physicians in the country are members of the American Medical Association, but even with this year's increase, we have less than 6% of the American Bar upon our roll.

There are only eleven states having 10% or over of their State Bars enrolled as members of the Association, to wit—and the exact percentage is noted as to each:

Nevada.....25.1%	Idaho.....13.2%	Arkansas.....10.2%
Rhode Island..18.2%	Wyoming 12.5%	Connecticut ...10.2%
Massachusetts.14.9%	Florida 11.7%	Minnesota.....10.2%
Vermont 14.8%	Maine.....10.5%	

Let us hope that during the coming year no Vice-President and Local Council in any state will regard their state as in good standing with respect to the manifold activities of the American Bar Association unless 10% of the lawyers of the state are members, and that they will determine to have *at least* that standard speedily attained if it has not already been reached. The Vice-Presidents and Local Councils for these states should bear in

mind in this connection that while their states are being brought to this standard, the states now in excess of 10% will probably be pushing their membership far beyond the present percentages.

But the total membership from a state is far from being a true test of the interest of the Bar of that state in the great work our Association is endeavoring to accomplish in so many directions. *The percentage* of the Bar enrolled is a far better measure. For example, while Pennsylvania with 689 members and New York with 1271 would seem to lead Massachusetts, with but 594, yet this is a superficial view, for the latter has nearly 15% of its entire Bar in our membership while Pennsylvania and New York each have less than 7%. Illinois is in the extraordinary position of having but 4.9% of its Bar upon the roll.

Missouri has but 4.7% in the Association, contrasting strangely with Florida's 99 members representing 11.7% of its entire Bar. Why should the State of Vermont have 14.8% of its Bar in the Association and the adjoining State of New Hampshire but 7.5%? Have their Vice-Presidents and Local Councils been equally active? If so—which may be doubted—does the comparison indicate a deeper and more real interest in the profession, *qua* profession, upon the part of the Bar in the one state than in the other? In this connection it is interesting to note that while Vermont has nearly 53% of its Bar in its State Association, New Hampshire has 43½%.

Again, why should Delaware have but 22 members in our Association and Rhode Island 83? Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that during nine recent consecutive years the Delaware Vice-President and Local Council nominated but one new member.

At the close of 1912 New Jersey and California each had but 70 members in the American Bar Association. Why should California have had a 221% increase this year and New Jersey but a 90% increase? On the other hand, why should California close the year with only 3⅓% of its Bar in the Association, permitting 40 other states in the Union to have higher percentages of their Bars upon our roll, when the adjoining state of Nevada now has over 25% of its Bar in the Association?

1913 Membership Committee Report

In the last analysis the increase of our membership in any given state depends almost altogether upon the energy, earnestness, zeal and efficiency of the Vice-President and Local Council for that state. During the present year these officials in several states have been exceedingly active, though only four states have increased their American Bar Association membership by more than 100 new members, to wit:

New York	520	California	155
Pennsylvania	422	Massachusetts	145

The following eight states have, however, doubled their membership—and the percentage of *increase* is noted as to each:

Nevada	1600%	Idaho	210%	Texas	137%
Vermont	276%	Oklahoma	189%	North Dakota	103%
California	221%	Pennsylvania	159%		

Only three states have had less than a 10% gain in membership, viz.:

Louisiana	8%	Maine	7%	Washington	1%

For the Membership Committee,

Lucien Hugh Alexander, *Chairman.*

The Committee, 1912-1913.

Simeon E. Baldwin, Conn.
Charles A. Boston, N. Y.
Joseph H. Choate, N. Y.
J. M. Dickinson, Tenn.
John F. Dillon, N. Y.
Charles W. Farnham, Minn.
Edgar H. Farrar, La.
Lynn Helm, Cal.
Stephen S. Gregory, Ill.
James Hagerman, Mo.
Thomas G. Jones, Ala.
Gardiner Lathrop, Ill.
Frederick W. Lehmann, Mo.
Charles F. Libby, Me.
Lawrence Maxwell, O.
George T. Page, Ill.
Alton B. Parker, N. Y.
George R. Peck, Ill.
Francis Rawle, Pa.
U. M. Rose, Ark.
Thomas W. Shelton, Va.
F. M. Simonton, Fla.
Moorfield Storey, Mass.
Frederick L. Taft, O.
Henry St. Geo. Tucker, Va.
Edmund Wetmore, N. Y.
Sydney R. Wrightington, Mass.
Lucien Hugh Alexander, Pa.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP PROPOSALS

DATE _____

N. B. The constitution declares five years membership, in good standing at State Bar, a prerequisite to election.

NAME OF CANDIDATE (Please fill names in very distinctly—typewriting preferred.)	ADDRESS IN FULL	YEAR OF ADMISSION TO STATE BAR

The applications should be promptly forwarded to the Vice-President for the Candidates' State. See list on the reverse side of this sheet.

[OVER]

I propose the above, who consent to their nomination and desire to become members of the Association.

Signature of Proposer _____

Address " " _____

VICE-PRESIDENTS

OF

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION 1913-1914

All membership proposals, as also all applications for membership, should be promptly forwarded direct to the Vice-President for the candidate's State for attention by him and the Local Council for that State. **See proposal blanks pages 11, 13 and 15.**

State	Name of Vice-President	Address
Alabama	Lawrence Cooper	Struve Bldg., Huntsville.
Arizona	John J. Hawkins	Prescott.
Arkansas	Charles T. Coleman	First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Little Rock.
California	Adelbert E. Bolton	Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco.
Colorado	Henry A. Dubbs	Foster Bldg., Denver.
Connecticut	George D. Watrous	121 Church St., New Haven.
Delaware	Edward G. Bradford	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Walter S. Penfield	Colorado Bldg., Washington.
Florida	Robert E. Davis	Gainesville.
Georgia	John L. Tye	Equitable Bldg., Atlanta.
Hawaii	William R. Castle	37 Merchant St., Honolulu.
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Federal Bldg., Boise.
Illinois	John T. Richards	72 W. Adams St., Chicago.
Indiana	Daniel W. Simms	Lafayette.
Iowa	Isaac N. Flickinger	200 Shugart Block, Council Bluffs.
Kansas	David W. Mulvane	Bank of Topeka Bldg., Topeka.
Kentucky	Edmund F. Trabue	Columbia Bldg., Louisville.
Louisiana	Joseph A. Breaux	1728 Canal St., New Orleans.
Maine	Lucilius A. Emery	Supreme Court Chambers, Ellsworth.
Maryland	N. Charles Burke	Court House, Towson.
Massachusetts	Alfred Hemenway	93 Tremont St., Boston.
Michigan	George W. Bates	Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit.
Minnesota	James D. Shearer	311 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Marcellus Green	Merchants' Bank Bldg., Jackson.
Missouri	Charles Claflin Allen	La Salle Bldg., St. Louis.
Montana	Wm. B. Rodgers	Butte.
Nebraska	Matthew A. Hall	Omaha Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha.
Nevada	Sylvester S. Downer	Reno.
New Hampshire	William E. Chandler	Monitor Office, Concord.
New Jersey	Richard Wayne Parker	765 Broad St., Newark.
New Mexico	Thomas B. Catron	Santa Fe.
New York	Charles A. Boston	24 Broad St., New York.
North Carolina	Harry Skinner	Greenville.
North Dakota	Newton C. Young	Stern Block, Fargo.
Ohio	George R. Young	34 W. 3d St., Dayton.
Oklahoma	R. A. Kleinschmidt	Patterson Bldg., Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Charles H. Carey	Chamber of Commerce, Portland.
Pennsylvania	Hampton L. Carson	Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Manuel Rodriguez-Serra	San Juan.
Rhode Island	James Tillinghast	R. I. Hos. Trust Co., Providence.
South Carolina	R. Beverly Herbert	1213 Washington St., Columbia.
South Dakota	Charles S. Whiting	Pierre.
Tennessee	Percy D. Maddin	228 Third Ave., Nashville.
Texas	Robert G. Street	Galveston.
Utah	Parley L. Williams	Deseret Bldg., Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Marvelle C. Webber	24½ Centre St., Rutland.
Virginia	Robert M. Hughes	Law Bldg., Norfolk.
Washington	Benjamin S. Grosscup	Headquarters Bldg., Tacoma.
West Virginia	Harvey F. Smith	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Bernard R. Goggins	Grand Rapids.
Wyoming	John W. Lacey	Cheyenne.

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Indiana	Daniel W. Simms	Lafayette.
Iowa	Isaac N. Flickinger	200 Shugart Block, Council Bluffs.
Kansas	David W. Mulvane	Bank of Topeka Bldg., Topeka.
Kentucky	Edmund F. Trabue	Columbia Bldg., Louisville.
Louisiana	Joseph A. Breaux	1728 Canal St., New Orleans.
Maine	Lucilius A. Emery	Supreme Court Chambers, Ellsworth.
Maryland	N. Charles Burke	Court House, Towson.
Massachusetts	Alfred Hemenway	93 Tremont St., Boston.
Michigan	George W. Bates	Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit.
Minnesota	James D. Shearer	311 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Marcellus Green	Merchants' Bank Bldg., Jackson.
Missouri	Charles Claflin Allen	La Salle Bldg., St. Louis.
Montana	Wm. B. Rodgers	Butte.
Nebraska	Matthew A. Hall	Omaha Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha.
Nevada	Sylvester S. Downer	Reno.
New Hampshire	William E. Chandler	Monitor Office, Concord.
New Jersey	Richard Wayne Parker	765 Broad St., Newark.
New Mexico	Thomas B. Catron	Santa Fe.
New York	Charles A. Boston	24 Broad St., New York.
North Carolina	Harry Skinner	Greenville.
North Dakota	Newton C. Young	Stern Block, Fargo.
Ohio	George R. Young	34 W. 3d St., Dayton.
Oklahoma	R. A. Kleinschmidt	Patterson Bldg., Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Charles H. Carey	Chamber of Commerce, Portland.
Pennsylvania	Hampton L. Carson	Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia.
Porto Rico	Manuel Rodriguez-Serra	San Juan.
Rhode Island	James Tillinghast	R. I. Hos. Trust Co., Providence.
South Carolina	R. Beverly Herbert	1213 Washington St., Columbia.
South Dakota	Charles S. Whiting	Pierre.
Tennessee	Percy D. Maddin	228 Third Ave., Nashville.
Texas	Robert G. Street	Galveston.
Utah	Parley L. Williams	Deseret Bldg., Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Marvelle C. Webber	24½ Centre St., Rutland.
Virginia	Robert M. Hughes	Law Bldg., Norfolk.
Washington	Benjamin S. Grosscup	Headquarters Bldg., Tacoma.
West Virginia	Harvey F. Smith	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Bernard R. Goggins	Grand Rapids.
Wyoming	John W. Lacey	Cheyenne.

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

Philad'a Society for Organizing Charity.

OCTOBER 1st, 1888.

PHILADELPHIA:
KERR & BIRD, BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTERS,
N. E. Cor. 17th and Market Streets.
1888.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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1888.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1888—1889.

PRESIDENT.

HON. EDWIN H. FITLER, Mayor of the City—*Ex-officio.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

[BEING PRESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.]

DISTRICT.	
1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward,	HON. WM. McALEER.
5th Ward,	WM. S. PRICE.
6th Ward,	EDWARD D. BARKER.
7th Ward,	RICH'D C. McMURTRIE.
8th Ward,	ALEXANDER BROWN.
9th Ward,	JOEL J. BAILEY.
10th Ward,	ROBERT CRESWELL.
11th Ward,	J. CHRISTIAN MILLER.
12th Ward,	WM. J. MILLER.
13th Ward, 14th Ward,	REV. JAMES CRAWFORD.
15th Ward,	JAMES DOUGHERTY.
16th Ward, 17th Ward,	ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.
18th Ward, 19th Ward,	WILLIAM STEELE.
20th Ward,	WM. R. THOMAS.
22d Ward,	JABEZ GATES.
23d Ward,	SAMUEL BOLTON.
24th Ward, 27th Ward,	HON. WM. N. ASHMAN.
25th Ward,	DAVID HARVEY.
26th Ward, 30th Ward,	C. W. ZEIBER.
28th Ward,	RICHARD C. BETTS.
29th Ward,	REV. WM. H. HODGE.
31st Ward,	BENJAMIN H. WISER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—JOSHUA L. BAILY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—JAMES S. WHITNEY, WM. H. LARNED.

Term expires in November, 1889.

JOSIAH R. SYPHER, 625 Walnut St.
JAMES S. WHITNEY, 1815 Vine St.
ALBERT B. WILLIAMS, Drexel Building.
STUART WOOD, 400 Chestnut St.
HERBERT M. HOWE, M.D., 1606 Locust St.
MISS ANNA HALLOWELL, 908 Clinton St.
ISAAC R. CHILDS, 1309 N. 15th St.

Term expires in November, 1890.

JOSHUA L. BAILY, 210 Chestnut St.
HENRY T. CHILD, M D., 634 Race St.
NELSON F. EVANS, Drexel Building.
WM. H. LARNED, 230 Chestnut St.
LUCIEN MOSS, 1631 Chestnut St.
CHARLES ROBERTS, 1716 Arch St.
CHARLES H. HOWELL, 1523 Walnut St.

Term expires in November, 1891.

PHILIP C. GARRETT, Logan Station.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 1401 N. 17th St.

TREASURER.

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, 209 North Fourth St.

GENERAL SECRETARY,

JAS. W. WALK, M.D., 1705 Chestnut St.

LIFE MEMBERS.

ALEXANDER BROWN.
GEORGE W. CHILDS.
HENRY C GIBSON.
HENRY H. HOUSTON.
HENRY C. LEA.
WILLIAM FISHER LEWIS.
WISTAR MORRIS.
SAMUEL WELSH.
I. V. WILLIAMSON.
MRS. THOS. A. SCOTT.
THOMAS S. HARRISON.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D.
REV. CHAS. G. AMES.
JOSEPH ASHBROOK.
MISS HARRIET S. BENSON.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE.
GEO. W. BIDDLE.
FREDERIC COLLINS.
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS.
MRS. J. BELLANGEE COX.
DALTON DORR.
HON. WM. HEYWARD DRAYTON.
HON. DANIEL M. FOX.
JOHN E. GRAEFF.
MRS. DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.
THOMAS C. HAND.
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ISRAEL H. JOHNSON.
MISS SOPHIA JONES.
BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.
WILLIAM V. McKEAN.
S. WEIR MITCHELL, M D.
JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN.
JAMES T. SHINN.
EDWARD T. STEEL.
PROF. ROBERT E. THOMPSON.
EDWARD TOWNSEND.
HON. RICHARD VAUX.
WILLIAM WATERALL.
EDWARD S. WHELEN.
JAMES S. WHITNEY.
PROF. HUGO ENGEL, M. D.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

REV. CHARLES LORING BRACE, New York City.
REV. S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, Springfield, Ill.
HON. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P , London, Eng.
MRS. CLARA T. LEONARD, Springfield, Mass.
HON. WM. P. LETCHWORTH, Portageville, N. Y.
MRS. JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL, New York City.
DR. DILLER LUTHER, Reading, Pa.
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR., Boston, Mass.
MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, New York City.
REV. R. G. MOSES, Merchantville, N. J.

Standing Committees of the Board of Directors.

On Finance.

James S. Whitney, William H. Larned, Stuart Wood, Charles Roberts, Joseph P. Mumford, Isaac R. Childs.

On District Associations.

Henry T. Child, M. D., James S. Whitney, Josiah R. Sypher, Albert B. Williams, William H. Larned, H. M. Howe, M. D., Miss Anna Hallowell.

On Suppression of Mendicancy.

Lucien Moss, Henry S. Child, M. D., Joseph P. Mumford.

On Wayfarers' Lodges and Woodyards.

William H. Larned, Lucien Moss, Henry T. Child, M. D., Stuart Wood, H. M. Howe, M. D. Charles H. Howell, Philip C. Garrett, Isaac R. Childs.

On Co-operation.

Charles H. Howell, Nelson F. Evans, H. M. Howe, M. D., Philip C. Garrett, Joseph P, Mumford, Lucien Moss, Miss Anna Hallowell.

On Legal Questions.

Josiah R. Sypher, Albert B. Williams.

On Editorial and Publishing

Philip C. Garrett, Miss Anna Hallowell.

On Membership.

Nelson F. Evans, James S. Whitney, Charles Roberts.

On Audit.

Joseph P. Mumford, Albert B. Williams.

The Annual Meeting.

THE Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity was held November 26th, 1888, in the Assembly Room of the Society, 1705 Chestnut street, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Joshua L. Baily, President of the Board of Directors, was called to the chair, it having been announced that His Honor the Mayor would be unable to attend on account of sickness.

Mr. Joseph P. Knorr was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved, after which the annual report of the Board of Directors was read by Mr. Philip C. Garrett, and the report of the Treasurer by the Secretary.

Letters commendatory of the work of the Society, which had been received from prominent clergymen and other citizens, were read by Messrs. Philip C. Garrett, Lucien Moss, and William H. Larned.

Remarks upon the report and the general work of the Society were made by the Chairman; Rev. R. G. Moses; Mr. John Massey, Secretary Wilmington, Del., Society, and Rev. Alex. Sloan, after which, on motion, the report was accepted and referred to the incoming Board of Directors for the publication of so much of the report and accompanying papers as they may deem best.

The committee appointed to nominate candidates for election as members of the Board of Directors presented their report, which, after amendment, was accepted, nominating the following-named gentlemen for election to the Board of Directors for the three years next ensuing: Philip C. Garrett, Edward Biddle, Joseph P. Mumford, E. O. Smith, R. Blankenburg, William Wood, and A. C. Deakyne, M. D.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Society for the gentlemen named, and they were declared elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

WARDS.	SUPERINTENDENT.	LOCATION.	HOURS.
1, 2, 3, 4	Alpheus K. Long	716 Catharine Street	2 to 6.
5	J. G. Tripp	338 Griscom Street	10 to 12 and 4 to 6.
6	Miss M. A. Smith	309 Branch Street	8 to 10 and 3 to 5.
7	Lewis G. Mytinger	1510 Lombard Street	8 to 10 and 1 to 2.
8, 9	Mrs. Alice E. Thomas	1534 Sansom Street	10 to 12 and 4 to 6.
10	Geo. W. McAdams	206 North Twelfth Street	3 to 5.
11, 12, 13, 14	John P. Sloan	817 North Fourth Street	9 to 11 and 2 to 4.
15	Miss Parthenia J. Ford	2038 Brandywine Street	9 to 11 and 3 to 5.
16, 17	Mrs. E. A. Heath	78 Laurel Street	10 to 3.
18, 19	Dr. P. M. Schiedt	116 Diamond Street	9 to 11 and 5 to 6.
20	Mrs. J. Guenther	1240 North Tenth Street	3 to 5.
21	Rev. Alex Sloan	3430 Ridge Avenue	9 to 11.
22	Robert Coulter	4 Harvey Street, Germantown	2 to 6.
23	Mrs. R. K. Smedley	4769 Penn Street, Frankford	9 to 12.
24, 27	Dr. W. C. Barrett	4018 Powelton Avenue	9 to 12 and 5 to 6.
25	A. Stanford	2904 Richmond Street	9 to 12.
26, 30	William D. Thomas	2035 Christian Street	8 to 11.
28	Dr. Caroline M. Dodson	1856 North Twelfth Street	9 to 12 and 4 to 5.
29	Dr. E. R. Stone	N. W. Cor. Nineteenth and Thompson Streets	4 to 6.
31	Geo. Whitehead	N. E. Cor. Frankford Avenue and Sergeant Street	4 to 6.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Society for Organizing Charity respectfully present to the Society their Tenth Annual Report.

The year past has been one of general prosperity among the people of Philadelphia, and we have not been called upon to deal with any special misfortunes of wide extent, such as have characterized some former years. The number of district offices remains the same, twenty, and there has been little change in the *personnel* of our workers throughout the wards. The two Wayfarers' Lodges, which were undertaken by the Society in 1884, are in successful operation. They are most efficient labor tests, and furnish food and lodging to a large number of able-bodied men and women, who are obliged to render partial compensation therefore in labor. They have been the means of inducing the municipal authorities to close the lodging rooms for vagrants in all the police station houses, except those located in the suburbs.

We call upon our contributors and friends, and the general public, to purchase their kindling and fire wood from these wood-yards, and thus, if possible, render the Wayfarers' Lodges self-supporting. A very interesting tabular statement of the operations of these Lodges is appended to this report, to which we desire to direct particular attention.

The department for the care of non-residents has given renewed proof of its usefulness as an agency for the care of a most unfortunate class, strangers, who are stranded among us without means to reach their homes.

The vacancy in the office of General Secretary, which was caused by the decease of Dr. E. P. Jefferis, was last February filled by the appointment of Dr. Jas. W. Walk, whose previous experience in the work, strengthened by broader observation since, pointed to him as specially qualified for this important position.

He undertook it under some disadvantages, due in part to the prolonged vacancy in the office, and a partial suspension of registration.

It is the lot of an organization, such as this, which aims to embody an ideal administration of charity, to be much misunderstood, unappreciated and misrepresented. The very intangibility of its object appeals to the average mind much less forcibly and clearly than would a concrete charity, such as a hospital or an orphanage.

Organized Charity, therefore, has had a hard struggle to attain recognition, and still more, popularity. But we think the day has arrived, when the value of the underlying principle is at least recognized generally throughout the land, and is, to a very large extent, popular also. There are, however, degrees of attainment in the organization of charity, and it is one of its insidious dangers, that a Society, after a few years of struggle with opposition, and with the necessities of its own Treasury, will settle down into a lifeless routine of work, without the spirit of aspiration and progress.

Such is probably the experience of every kindred Association, of several years standing, and we should be admonished thereby.

It is not only the financial department which may suffer when this stage is reached, but some of the admirable features of the system with which societies start, in the first flush of youthful enthusiasm, are sometimes allowed to lapse into disuse, or dullness, and others to become warped from their original intention.

A serious loss to the actual work of our Society is the want of sufficient appreciation of the importance of judicious volunteer visitors, whose number has never been nearly adequate to the number of cases to be visited. This branch of the Society lies very close to its heart, and is the one possible agency for accomplishing that most important of all its aims, "raising the poor from a condition of dependence, by fostering their self-respect, and by promoting habits of forethought and self-help, and better and more sanitary modes of living."

To quote the strong words of Chas. D. Kellogg, in the annual report of the Committee on Organization of Charities, to the National Conference at Omaha:

"There is little exaggeration in saying that all the administrative work of our Societies, and all their labor to systematize and co-ordinate the multitudinous charities of the country, are undertaken to clear the field for such influences and offices as characterize the work of the Friendly Visitors."

At the time these words were written, the highest proportion attained by any Society was one Visitor to every one and four-tenths "beneficiary family," and the lowest. one to every two thousand two hundred and ninety-two "paupers." The former was in the Taunton, Mass. Association. To accomplish all that the Society proposes, there should be one Visitor at least for every five families.

We refer to these facts in the earnest desire that the citizens of Philadelphia should awake fully to all the possibilities of the Society. It is the

wish of the Board of Directors to perfect it, in all these respects, and in the matter of maintaining a complete registration.

Hitherto much labor has been bestowed on securing a complete and effective organization, and the necessary financial support. Both of these ends have been reasonably well attained, and we would fain receive the support of the government of the city and its entire people in making the Society all that it ought to be.

There can be no surer evidence of the appreciation of the Society's work than the standing and character of the subscribers to its funds, to the list of whom we would ask especial attention; and when we say that it requires, annually, with the utmost economy, from fourteen to sixteen thousand dollars, to conduct the administration of the Society, including from four to six thousand dollars annual excess in expenditures for the Wayfarers' Lodges, above the receipts from sales of wood, and forty five hundred dollars aid rendered to the District Associations, it is not saying too much to add that we, on our part, appreciate the cordial financial support of the community.

The tabulated statistics presented with this report will speak for themselves to those who scrutinize them. There has been an increase of about eleven per cent. in the number of applications for aid, a slight increase of four tenths per cent. in the number of vagrants, an increase of about sixteen and two-thirds per cent. in the number of grants, and an increase from ninety-one and six-tenths cents to one dollar and one cent per grant, in the amount given; the number of loans is sixty-nine against eighty-five last year; the number relieved by employment, two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight against two thousand six hundred and six last year, and the number of visits paid by volunteer visitors five thousand six hundred and fifty-nine, against seven thousand two hundred and seventy-six the previous year. A comparison of the past four years shows that the number of loans has been steadily falling off during that time, having been one hundred and thirty eight in 1885, one hundred and twenty-two in 1886, eighty-five in 1887, and sixty-nine in 1888. The number of cases relieved by giving employment has fluctuated from two thousand four hundred and eleven in 1885 to two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight in 1888; but should have largely increased. The number of visits paid by superintendents had fallen from sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventeen in 1885 to nine thousand one hundred and thirty-one in 1887; rising again this year to ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. The number of cases applying has declined from twenty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight in 1885 to fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine in 1887, rising again to sixteen thousand six hundred and nine in 1888. The number of vagrants fell from one thousand five hundred and eight in 1885 to nine hundred and forty-one in 1888.

It is not needful to reiterate our own conviction of the soundness and

value of the principle upon which the Society is based. That belief might be expected. We will only say that experience has not diminished it. But we have asked the candid opinion of a number of our leading citizens as to Organized Charity and the work of this Society, and these are submitted as more disinterested and valuable testimony than our own.

There is perhaps only one of the many objections to Organized Charity, at the time when it was a new idea to most charity workers, that now merits an answer. That is, that it tends to chill the warm fount of human sympathy for our suffering fellow-men; that it relieves the charitable of the duty of individual giving to the poor, and promotes selfishness by removing the giver from the kindly contact with his beneficiary to which he has been accustomed; in short, the system was feared to have a deleterious effect upon the giver.

This, we believe, is an honest difficulty with many benevolent people, which is not entirely without foundation. It cannot, however, be a Divine charity which would permanently injure the recipient, and only gratify the giver by the pleasure of giving.

And there is an ample field for all such benevolently-disposed persons, whether men or women, in the ranks of the Friendly Visitors, which are never full, and where they may give freely of their loving kindness, and gratify the warmest impulses of humanity without lavishing money, or ruining the receiver.

Let those who are apprehensive of loss to their spiritual welfare join the corps of volunteer visitors, for "the harvest truly is plentiful" here, and "the laborers few." Here is the most sacred trust of the Society, in this Divine task of elevating from a state of discouragement, degradation and often of self-contempt, to one of self-reliance, of independence and nobility of character; and if we were re-writing the list of the Society's objects, we would place this one first, instead of last in the series.

We record with sorrow the death during the past year of our fellow-member, S. Fisher Corlies, who was removed from us on June 13th, 1888. With a heart full of tenderness and sympathy for human suffering, he was prompt and generous in contributing to its relief, while by his gentle and thoughtful demeanor he endeared himself to all his associates, in this and other benevolent enterprises.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOSHUA L. BAILY, *President.*

JAS. W. WALK, M. D., *General Secretary.*

The Testimony of Various Leading Citizens.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

November 19th, 1888.

Dear Sir: In my position as General Agent of the Board of Charities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have had many opportunities of judging of the work done by the Charity Organization Society. I am free to say that now more than ever I regard it as the best method of dispensing aid to those whose circumstances require that relief should be given to them.

When efficiently organized, no case which should receive aid need be neglected It not only prevents imposition from being practiced, but affords a simple means whereby many, who would hesitate to ask alms, can be placed in a position to be self-supporting.

By means of Wayfarers' Lodges the problem of caring for tramps has been most satisfactorily met, and if the system were, as it readily could be, extended to the country districts, the nuisance arising from the increasing number of this class of persons would be altogether done away with and a source of imminent danger removed.

From personal observation I am convinced that all that is required to make the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity an ideal work, is that it should have financial aid sufficient to carry into effect its well considered agencies. Its work in the past entitles it to this support, and I hope the future may prove that the good it has already accomplished has been recognized by our citizens.

Very truly yours,

CADWALADER BIDDLE.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CITY BUREAU OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Philadelphia, November 9th, 1888.

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work being done by your Society in reducing pauperism and vagrancy. By the judicious assistance given to deserving cases of destitution, by providing employment for those able and willing to work, by returning non-residents to their homes, and guiding varying cases to the proper sources of relief, much distress is avoided, and the city is saved the burden of supporting many who would otherwise become dependent upon its bounty.

There are many instances in which persons on the very verge of pauperism are, by temporary relief and wise counsel, stimulated to the self-exertion which maintains their relf-respect and prevents them from becoming a public charge. The importance of the work of your Society is evident, and it is to be hoped that the needed support will be given it.

Yours truly, J. W. WHITE.

FROM MR. JUSTICE, OF JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia October 20th, 1888.

Your favor of the 19th inst. received in the midst of an exciting political campaign, making it difficult for me to comply in a satisfactory manner with your request for a few words upon the principles and methods of Organized Charity, as understood by us at the formation of the Germantown Relief Society in 1873 and later of the Philadelphia Society for Organized Charity.

We found Benevolent Societies dispensing large sums without proper investigation of the worthiness of the recipient; churches everywhere bestowing sums upon those who hypocritically professed membership for gain; Guardians of the Poor placing the public funds where they could best strengthen themselves politically; individuals bestowing alms indiscriminately upon street beggars, preferring to give a dozen unworthy lest one worthy person should be refused; the self-respecting, deserving poor suffering, the hypocritical, cunning, shameless, importunate beggar, waxing fat, upon the charities to be had for the asking—no one charitable society knowing where the others were giving; the money obtained in this way unwisely spent, mostly for rum, and tramps increasing rapidly, and seriously menacing society as a consequence of the want of system in charitable matters

To remedy these evils we proposed,—First—the formation of a central organization with branches in the different wards to discover and assist the few worthy poor and detect and expose the many unworthy applicants for aid.

We believed that a very moderate sum would be sufficient to properly assist those who would be benefitted by material aid.

Second—the central organization to be charged with the duty of harmonizing the work of all existing charitable bodies, and to induce them to compare notes and prevent the overlapping of their charities, to the end that no person could draw aid from several sources at the same time; the central organization being a clearing-house for the charitable work of the whole city.

Third—to induce our citizens to refuse alms to street beggars, but refer them to the Society where they would obtain assistance if found worthy on investigation—which by the way they seldom are.

It was hoped that the poor tax would be dispensed through the Society and thus become a help to the deserving poor instead of a fruitful source of evil and corruption, as it then was.

The large body of women visitors connected with the ward or branch organizations was expected to encourage the recipients of aid to help themselves rather than to look to the Society for help, as it was found that the worthy poor needed mostly sympathy, advice and encouragement, with only temporary material aid. It was thought that the women visitors in the homes of the poor would keep up friendly communication with them, "giving them sympathy and counsel, quickening self-respect, encouraging them in habits of economy and cheering them through dark passages of sickness and trial."

The system looked to the future of the poor as well as the present. We were opposed bitterly by the then existing benevolent societies, which, believing in their own antiquated methods, objected to our entering on their chosen field; by the churches, which held that alms-giving was their special work, and objected to delegating it to a non-sectarian organization, or being interfered with by such an one.

Such were our objects, our methods and our opposition, as I hastily recall them.

A retrospect of the past fifteen years furnishes much to justify the system of Organized Charity and to encourage those charged with the responsibility of carrying it out; no other plan differing in fundamental theory having been successfully adopted anywhere during that period that I know of.

At least seventy cities and towns have established similar organizations.

Philadelphia has abandoned her system of public out-door relief, which was pauperizing her worthy poor so rapidly.

The Twenty-second Ward, which retains its poor tax, dispenses it mainly through that Ward Charity Organization.

The Germantown Hospital and Dispensary has adopted the principle of investigation as to the worthiness of applicants to receive medicine free, accepting the proffered aid of the Ward Organization for the purpose.

It is not hazardous to predict that soon the contributors to hospitals and dispensaries will, in justice to themselves, demand of those institutions investigation before dispensing medicine, so that those who are fully able to pay will not continue to obtain medicine free—a practice which wastes the contribution and damages the recipient. Public opinion now justifies the refusal of alms to unknown applicants, and the substitution of tickets has become general, entitling the applicant to aid from the Charity Organization should he be found worthy on investigation.

Innumerable estimable people bear testimony to the wisdom of a system which encouraged and assisted them to help themselves when passing through discouragement and sore trial, saving them from the pauper's fate and leaving them self-supporting and self-respecting.

Surely it is justifiable to say that there is steady and rapid progress in the adoption of the fundamental theories of the system of Organized Charity.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM W. JUSTICE.

FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

Philadelphia, October 22d, 1888.

Dear Sir: The notification received of the next annual meeting of the Society for Organized Charity recalls pleasantly to my mind the first public meeting of citizens to take action on the subject, held in the Board of Trade

room, in the winter of 1877 and 1878, and over which I had the honor to be called to preside. It had become a matter of great public importance, and I, with others, was deeply interested in that preliminary movement to find a remedy for a wide-spread and growing social evil. As you will remember, mendicancy had become at that time so prevalent and aggressive as to be a gross imposition upon the benevolent and a most unwelcome annoyance to the citizens generally. In common with my fellow citizens at that meeting I had long been anxious to have some concerted step taken to abate a growing nuisance or reduce it to the minimum, and at the same time make certain that the deserving poor, when needy or in distress, should not fail of the relief which Christian benevolence enjoins, and it was a great gratification to me when that initial meeting succeeded in reaching and rousing public sentiment, and eventuated in the organization of your Society as a permanent safeguard of both the benevolent donors and the worthy suppliants for their charity. The Society, in its wide-spread and liberal-handed, yet conservative operations, has fully met the expectations of its projectors, and the wisdom of both its mission and its management has been fully demonstrated. The reform which it has accomplished has been a great relief to the alms-giving public generally, whilst it has exerted a much needed repressing influence upon vagrancy and vice.

Thinking the matter over, it occurred to me that this casual reminiscence would add some little interest to your proceedings, and, by contrasting the present with the past, inspire increased confidence in the Society and renewed faith in its ever expanding usefulness in the future, and with that motive in view, as well as to express my own deep interest in the cause, I have ventured to give it expression in this form, and beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX.

FROM JUDGE WILLSON, OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1888.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your note informing me of the approach of the Annual Meeting of your Society. It recalls the associations of the time when I endeavored to help you and others in the good work which that organization is intended to accomplish.

Further experience and observation have only served to confirm in me the conviction that the principles, which you and your colleagues aim to establish, are sound, and that they ought to be carried into operation much more generally and thoroughly than they are. Indiscriminate giving, based upon nothing else than an emotion, is likely to do more harm than good, in a large proportion of cases. The professional, unworthy beggar can often touch the sympathies more skillfully than the worthy man or woman whom a sudden calamity, or long continued adversity has brought to poverty.

The class made up of the latter sort is apt to conceal its need even too long.

Unsystematic giving also tends to duplication, and waste of the means which are available to relieve want.

Your Society aims at the exercise of intelligence and system, as well as sympathy, in its methods of relief, and still more, in its efforts to develop the moral nature and arouse a feeling of self-respect and self-dependence among those who seek or require assistance.

This feature of your work, which tends to remove the causes of poverty, I regard as of the highest importance. Extreme destitution is, doubtless, sometimes unavoidable and should have material relief, but it is beyond question that many of the conditions which appeal to the charitably disposed, result from unthrift and other bad habits of life, which can be either reduced or removed by thoughtful, patient, and considerate guidance and stimulus.

It will be a great step in advance, when all our charitable agencies can be brought to co-operate cordially in an effort to put such motives and principles into practice, as their experience has taught them to be wise.

I believe that your Society has a theory of operation, which only needs to be tested to prove its value, and I know enough of the results accomplished by it in our city, and by other like organizations elsewhere, to expect larger and richer fruit in the future.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT N. WILLSON.

FROM REV. DR. JASTROW.

Philadelphia, November 15th, 1888.

Dear Sir: I have been connected with the Society for Organizing Charity for some time, though I am sorry to say my occupations would not allow me to give it the attention it deserves.

It is my sincere conviction that the Society has been doing much good and might have done more but for the general apathy of our citizens, with which it meets, instead of encouragement.

What with its Wayfarers' Lodges, the terror of all the tramps and the welcome refuge of the unemployed willing to work, and the Ward Charities with their devoted attention to, and personal contact with, the sufferers, I cannot see why it is that our public seems to be unappreciative of the well-directed efforts of the few humanitarian workers of whom it ought to be proud.

I can imagine only one cause of this apathy, and this is *ignorance* of the *work accomplished*, and, more still, of the *evils averted*.

Political communities, such as States, Counties and Cities, are too unwieldy machines for works of love, and, let us hope, the day will never dawn in this country when Society will deliver itself up hand-tied to political government.

Voluntary organizations alone can successfully do the work which requires devotedness of heart and mind in equal proportions.

Nor will the local religious and social communities ever be justified in abandoning charity as part of their duties, for they are the best judges of the needs both material and spiritual, of their respective beneficiaries. But alongside of these organizations, and as a regulator and controller of their workings, the Society for Organizing Charity could accomplish the greatest good, if all of them would put themselves in correspondence with it, thus making it, so to say, the Exchange or Clearing Office of the Divine banks and bankers.

With the assurance of deep regards, I beg to sign,

Most respectfully yours,

M. JASTROW.

FROM THE RECTOR OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

November 9, 1888.

Dear Friend: Thanks for the Report, and may God prosper every effort *like yours*, at so organizing charity that the deservingly poor shall be *encouraged* and the lazy poor *discovered*. Especially do I approve of your Wayfarers' Lodges where a little work is the best preparation for a good night's rest. May your organization so strengthen itself that these Wayfarers' Lodges shall circle our great city like army outposts, and there meet the many who come tramping toward all our great cities as winter approaches. *Wood-chopping on the outskirts* might transform many a tramp into an honest workman and thereby save him from farther intemperance and vice.

Yours, with my most hearty and best wishes,

HERMAN L. DUHRING.

FROM A MINISTER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Germantown, Pa., November 4th

Dear Friend: As one of the originators and most constant workers in the cause of "Organized Charity" as a remedy for "pauper making," I have thought to express to thee and thy associates in the work, my belief that you have the sympathy and concurrence of the reflecting part of the community in your efforts to inform and reform in the matter of alms-giving, concerning which, it must be said, that until recently the error has generally prevailed that *all* giving is good.

The duplication of charities for the needy should be avoided that the scope of beneficence may be enlarged. Organization is necessary that helplessness may be minimized, and laziness and idleness receive no reward; for the families of drunkards the remedy is "Prohibition;" and until this is accomplished the innocent victims of the saloon must be cared for.

While spreading information and instructing, you will, I feel assured, bear in mind that, while thoughtless and indiscriminate giving is an evil, there is a possibility that thoughtful giving may grow into *no* giving, so readily do all who dislike to give frame excuses for *not* giving.

Until men more generally and more fully allow God's grace to work in their hearts, "leavening the whole lump," there must be a need for the enlightening labors of your association.

Earnestly desiring your encouragement, I remain

Thy friend truly,
SAMUEL EMLEN.

FROM REV. DR. KRAUSKOPF.

Philadelphia, November 18th, 1888.

Very Esteemed Sir: I thank you sincerely for the opportunity you afford me, for giving an expression of my fullest approval of, and my heartiest sympathy with, your work.

I have advocated your method of charity dispensation again and again from my pulpit, and I shall continue to advocate it, until more of our Charity Organizations and more of our Charity applicants shall recognize that free charity consists not in money-giving, but in work-supplying, not in our present pauper-creating help, but in that help which leads to self-care and self-support.

If I can assist you in any way by material aid, or by word or by pen, command my services and your order will be obeyed by

Yours very truly,
JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF.

FROM MR. BROWN, OF BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

November 12th, 1888.

I take pleasure in commending the work of this Society to all good citizens, and in expressing the wish that it may continue to receive their approval and support.

Signed,
ALEX. BROWN.

FROM REV. DR. MORAIS.

November 15th, 1888.

My Dear Sir: The sentiment which impels us to part with some of our means, that we may relieve want, ennobles human nature, yet our generous impulses are apt to lead to injury. Deception lays them under tribute to its own advantage; idle pauperism succeeds but too often to ply its trade unblushed.

Organized Charity, seeking into the condition of the needy, and joining a

friendly advice to the discreetly given help, commends itself to all the right-thinking.

Philadelphians can point to her men and women engaged in so beneficently working, to mitigate the ills of life.

The Society, in whose behalf those public almoners labor, has proved its efficacy in numberless instances, when the schemes of the artful were frustrated, the modest poor met with a sympathetic hearing, the industrious found encouragement, the sick a kindly ministration, and the virtuous were shielded by timely aid.

A corporation, so sensibly and usefully governed, deserves the continued confidence and intelligent co-operation of the whole community.

Yours truly,
S. MORAIS.

FROM REV. DR. GEO. DANA BOARDMAN, OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Philadelphia, October 23, 1888.

I have watched with keen interest the management of the Society for Organizing Charity, and am strong in the conviction that its method is as wise as its aim is high. It is a mistaken kindness, founded neither in reason nor in morality, which feeds the healthy mendicant who would rather beg than dig. Employment is a wiser and more generous bounty than a thousand soup-breakfasts or a thousand asylums.

Your faithful friend,
GEO. D. BOARDMAN.

FROM THE EDITOR OF THE "NATIONAL BAPTIST."

Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1888.

All my knowledge of the Charity Organization Society since its formation has impressed me with the justness and wisdom of the idea lying at its base. The principle is just in theory; it works well in practice. In fact, what is organized charity but "Wisdom in Charity," of which our friend, Mr. Ames, spoke so admirably years ago?

Last Wednesday evening, at the Indian meeting in Association Hall, of the Women's National Indian Association, Gen. Armstrong said that, in his recent travels among the Indians, the saddest thing he saw was the giving out of government rations to the Indians; free rations, he said, are the greatest obstacle to the elevation of the Indians.

Does not the same thing hold here?

That we must help the poor and unfortunate is the precept of religion and humanity. But it is no less true that we are to help them in *such a way* as to

do them the most good. If our help encourages them in lying, laziness, pauperism, we curse them instead of blessing them.

Also, if we give help which, though rightly directed, is inadequate, we do little good.

No one of us can devote adequate time to looking up every case of distress. If I should follow up every case that comes to me, I should soon be myself a pauper. Here comes in the need of a reliable agency, of an experienced person who will look up every case, and will let us know if the case is reliable or not.

What we want is a system in action, which will effect that no deserving case is unrelieved, that no undeserving case is helped, and that what is done be done in the best possible way.

Of course, we are far from having reached perfection; we must, however, make that our aim, and strive toward it constantly. The furnishing employment for the applicant must be a great feature of the Organized Charity of the future. And along with this, putting people in the way of getting *paying employment.*

I believe that two and two make four. If it does not do so in practice, there is something out of joint that must be looked into. So of a just principle in Charity. If there is anywhere complaint, we must not rest until every reasonable critic is satisfied.

Very truly yours,
H. L. WAYLAND.

FROM THE RECTOR OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

1820 Spruce Street, November 17th, 1888.

In reply to your request for an expression of my estimate of the work of the Charity Organization Society, I very gladly say that it seems to me to be accomplishing, more nearly than any other Society or scheme, the solution of the problem of the poor and their proper assistance; first in the detection of the many "frauds" who are constantly draining the sympathy and purses of the benevolent, and so operating to the detriment of genuine cases; and then in so assisting the latter in the wisest and most judicious way, as to raise them out of their sad plight instead of degrading them into hopeless pauperism. Wishing the society all success in its truly benevolent career, I am, my dear sir,

Yours and its obedient servant,
W. N. McVICKAR.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEL. MUTUAL SAFETY INS. CO.

Philadelphia, November 21st, 1888.

My Dear Sir: I note the approaching anniversary of the Society, and re-

gret that I will be deprived of the gratification of being present on that occasion.

It affords me great pleasure to commend the plan upon which the Charity Organization Society is founded, as in my judgment forming the best practical basis that has yet been devised for bringing into concerted and harmonious action all agencies for the relief of the dependent classes of society, and thus assuring appropriate and adequate assistance to the needy, while at the same time exposing and preventing imposition and repressing pauperism and vagrancy.

The Wood-yards, established by the Society, I regard as a most valuable adjunct of its work, offering, as they do, a means of dealing in a practical way with the difficult problem of vagrancy.

I regret to learn from those connected with the Society that the good work these wood-yards are doing is much hampered by the failure to find a ready sale for their product. A word on this subject ought to be sufficient to induce every householder to see that all orders for wood for kindling or other household purposes are sent to the Society.

Yours truly,

THOS. C. HAND.

FROM THE PASTOR OF N. BROAD ST. UNITARIAN CHURCH.

November 24th, 1888.

I gladly respond to your request for a few words to be read at our Annual Meeting. I regard Organized Charity as at once a cause and consequence of increased intelligence and purified sentiment, concerning our duty to the unfortunate. We have gradually discovered that while some things must be done, some other things must *not* be done. We must help the helpers; we must *not* help those who merely pretend to be helpers. Therefore, we must use reasonable means to learn the facts; we must *not* take anything for granted. We must share our means with the dependent; we must not confirm them in dependence. And since improvidence, ignorance, imbecility and fraud are so many forms of mental or moral poverty, we must deal somehow with every case, but we must *not* deal indiscriminately. We must guide sympathy by reason—like the good physician, the humane magistrate, the wise parent, the true and faithful friend.

But, to my mind, the most valuable service of Organized Charity appears in its gradual tendency to make its own work less necessary. By directing attention to the *causes* of pauperism, it must contribute to their removal. It compels men of all classes to face their responsibility, and puts on trial all our institutions, customs, principles, and courses of conduct Modern society must be shamed out of this wretched business of producing debased human beings with enfeebled bodies and disordered minds. There must be no neglected

children, and no unfriended men or women. No part of our population must be thought of as mere beasts of burden, and none must be allowed to become beasts of prey. The prosperous classes must be made aware that any hardness or heartlessness on their part produces hardness, heartlessness and misery among their less fortunate brethren. We are also called to emphasize the sanctity of the family and the need of moral and industrial education; and to expose the hideous horror of intemperance. As our charity-work becomes more and more intelligent it will throw a broad light on every form of social evil; so that we shall not be content with rescue, but shall aim chiefly at *prevention*, by all the agencies of love and wisdom. This we must do, and not leave the other undone.

Your comrade and fellow-servant,

CHAS. G. AMES.

FROM JUDGE W. N. ASHMAN, OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

The Society for Organizing Charity has passed the stage of experiment. It has partially accomplished its purpose as an agent of prevention, by suppressing professional mendicancy; and it is free now to enter wider paths for prosecuting its work as an agent of alleviation, by relieving actual destitution and removing the worst ills of poverty, by rendering its objects self-helpful and self-respecting.

FROM A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF DREXEL & CO.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1888.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to what I consider to be the value of your organization. I speak from my own experience and as connected with a large parish of the Episcopal Church in the southwestern part of the city. We have worked in harmony with the Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Ward Associations ever since their establishment, and they have aided us most efficiently in charitable work. Many cases of imposition have been detected, and we have occasion in the yearly reports presented to the congregation of the Church of the Holy Apostles by the Parish Association to speak of the value of your Society in our own work among the poor.

Yours very truly,

GEO. C. THOMAS.

In addition to these endorsements from those among us who are in positions to know whereof they speak, and whose deep solicitude for the good of the poor has led them to investigate the principles of Organized Charity and to scrutinize the administration of our own Society, it is timely to quote here the published opinions of eminent men and women in our country and abroad, who have seen in the movement for Organized Charity one of the most hopeful indications of the present time:

At the Annual Meeting of the Associated Charities of Indianapolis, General Benjamin Harrison said:

"It is a source of great comfort to me to think, that we have here in the city an organization which pledges itself to take care of and relieve every case of distress that you may direct to their attention. They ask of you only two things; first, that you will put into their hands the necessary means to do this work; and secondly, that you will refer to them and to their examination every case that appeals to you personally for help, if you have not yourself the time to give it investigation.

OTHER TESTIMONIES.

The movement of Charity Organization marks, as it were, a milestone upon the road of human progress.

HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mayor of New York.

———

Charity Organization, perfectly carried out, would produce a state of society nearer the Christian ideal than has ever yet been known.

HON. CHAS. L. FAIRCHILD, Secretary of the Treasury.

———

I am certainly very glad to find that by the investigation of this Society, the relief I am giving to deserving persons is larger instead of being smaller than it was before. I am able to be sure of what I am doing, not being left with the probability that I might be doing downright mischief where I desired to do good.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

———

I have sometimes been asked by rich acquaintances whether I do not remember the words, "Never turn thy face from any poor man." I cannot help thinking that to give *one's self* rather than one's *money* to the poor, is not exactly turning one's face from him.

OCTAVIA HILL.

———

Give no alms to vicious persons if such alms will support their sin, or if they will continue in idleness.

BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR.

———

The mere giving to anybody, promiscuously and indiscriminately, is very cheap, and, like most cheap things, is very worthless, and generally is mischievous. True charity goes much further. It takes a personal interest in its objects; it seeks to elevate and encourage them with personal kindness and counsel and sympathy; it seeks to teach them how to relieve their own wants.

REV. DR DANIEL R. GOODWIN.

The Charity Organization Society has already indicated the wisdom of its founders, and I trust that its operations may be extended throughout the diocese.

BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER, of New York, in his Episcopal Address, 1886.

The following communication in reference to Police Matrons was read at the Annual Meeting:—

Philadelphia, November 24th, 1888.

Three years ago the Women's Conference of the Society for Organizing Charity appointed a committee to co-operate with several other societies for the purpose of securing the appointment of Police Matrons. October of 1886 matrons were located at four station-houses in the central part of the city as an experiment. The experiment resulted in the appointment of the four matrons for the coming year, and the organization of an Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons composed of three representatives each from the Womens' Christian Association, Womens' Christian Temperance Union, Society for Organizing Charity, Prison Society, and the New Century Club. At the close of the first year two additional matrons were appointed.

The duty of the matron is to talk with and search all female prisoners, look after the children who are brought in by the police, care for the innocent women who seek shelter in the station-house; counsel young girls who have gone astray, and assist them as far as possible to lead a better life.

The Associated Committee visit the matrons frequently and receive from each a monthly report, which enables the committee to strengthen the work of the matrons in many directions.

Report of Non-Resident Department.

Number of Applications,	942
Involving the care of	1025

		PARENTAGE.			
Men	767	Native	613	Skilled	396
Women	148	Foreign	1206	Unskilled	629
Children	110	Unknown	65		
	1025		1884		1025

Married	211	White	986
Single	542	Black	38
Widowed	162	Red	1
Children	110		
	1025		1025

NATIONALITY.		SENT BY	
American,	568	Private Persons,	311
English,	152	Dep't Public Safety,	307
Irish,	146	Young Men's Christian Ass'n,	112
German,	62	Ward Associations,	91
Scotch,	30	Commissioners of Immigration,	47
Canadian,	20	Home Missionary Society,	44
Danish,	12	St. George's Society,	35
French,	5	Children's Aid Society,	25
Polish,	4	Penna. R. R. Co.,	20
Swedish,	4	S. P. C. C.,	6
Swiss,	4	Women's Christian Ass'n,	5
Russian,	3	Danish Consul,	5
East Indian,	3	Bureau of Charity	4
Welsh,	2	Union Benevolent Society,	3
Australian,	2	Balto. and Ohio R. R. Co.	2
West Indian,	1	C. O. Society, Washington, D. C.	2
Spaniard,	1	State Board of Charities,	1
Hollander,	1	United Hebrew Charities,	1
Bohemian,	1	Newspaper Offices,	1
Belgian,	1	C O. Society, Newark, N. J.,	1
Hungarian,	1	St. Mary St. Mission,	1
Italian,	1	Penna. Hospital,	1
Unknown,	1		
	1025		1025

DISPOSITION.

Sent to Wayfarers' Lodges,	763
Did not report at Lodges,	272
Reported and left after remaining one or more nights;	411
Declined to be investigated,	111
" assistance offered,	82
Corresponded with friends,	20
Called for by friends,	4
Sent for by friends,	14
Provided for at House of Industry,	9
" " Crowell's Hotel,	3
" " Temporary Home,	2
" " Women's Christian Ass'n,	2
Runaway children restored to parents,	2
" " Girard College,	1
Committed to House of Correction (for begging),	1
" Almshouse,	1
" House of Refuge,	1
Referred to St. George's Society.	10
" Bureau of Police,	2
" Bureau of Charity,	4
" S. P. C. C.,	3
" Commissioners of Immigration,	2
" Penna. Hospital,	8
" Women's "	1
" Philada. "	5
" Lying-in "	1
" United Hebrew Charities,	11
" Penn. Prison Society,	1
" Grand Army of the Republic,	1
" German Society,	2
" French "	4
" Welsh "	1
" St. Andrew's Society,	2
" Home Missionary Society,	1
" Swiss Benevolent "	1
" Seaman's Friend "	1
" Baptist " "	1
Transportation furnished to New York City,	8
" " Boston, Mass.,	2
" " Baltimore, Md.,	1
" " Hampton, Va.,	1

"	"	Chester, Penna , ...	1
"	"	Newark, N. J., ...	1
"	"	Wilmington, Del., ...	1
"	"	Brooklyn, N. Y., ...	1
"	"	Hammonton, N. J., ...	1
"	"	Lincoln Park, N. J., ...	1
"	"	Vineland, N. J., ...	1
"	"	through the New England Society of Pa.,	1
Contributed toward transportation to Baltimore, Md., . .			1
"	"	" Chicago, Ills., . .	1
"	"	" Pittsburg, Pa., . .	4
"	"	" New York City, . .	1
"	"	" Maple Lake, Minn., . .	1
Remaining at the Wayfarer's Lodges at the end of this year, .			1
			1025

1705 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8 1890.

Mr Charles Roberts

DEAR Sir

The Board of Directors of the Society for Organizing Charity, in order to meet the constantly increasing demands upon the treasury, caused by the extension of its operations, necessary in so large a community as Philadelphia, will need the sum of $2,000, IN NEW OR ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS, to meet the requirements between April 1st and October 1st. This sum will be wanted over and above the estimated receipts from general subscriptions.

These contributions are needed for the support of the poorer District Associations, for meeting the deficiency caused in the maintenance of the Wayfarer's Lodges during the Spring and Summer months (the sales of wood being small), and for the support of the Non-Resident Department. A brief summary of the work of the Society is sent herewith.

Were the merits of the Society's work well understood and its beneficent results fully realized, this appeal for additional funds would meet with the most liberal responses.

The Board of Directors ask you to be one of 400 to donate $5.00 or more in aid of the work of the Society, which should be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Henry Tatnall, N. E. corner Broad and Chestnut Streets.

Should you desire fuller information I shall be pleased to wait upon you at your convenience.

Respectfully yours,

L. Bowman

Agent for Society.

1705 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOVEMBER 27th, 1889.

The Board of Directors of the Society for Organizing Charity are obliged to ask for ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS and a much enlarged constituency for the maintenance of its work.

The Society is supported *entirely* by voluntary contributions, and its receipts are insufficient to meet the necessary requirements, although every branch of the work is conducted with the strictest economy.

The work of the Society has been of great benefit to the community; not only in the results *accomplished*, but the *evils averted;* it is not only an agent for prevention but also an agent for alleviation, relieving actual destitution and removing the worst ills of poverty. It aims at the exercise of intelligence and system, as well as sympathy, in its methods of relief, and still more, in its efforts to develop the moral nature and arouse a feeling of self-respect and self-dependance among its beneficiaries. *It looks to the future of the poor as well as to the present.* Innumerable estimable people bear testimony to the wisdom of a system which encouraged and assisted them to help themselves.

EVERY RESIDENT OF THE CITY IS INTERESTED IN THIS WORK AND ITS SUCCESS, AND SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GIVE IT A HEARTY CO-OPERATION AND A LIBERAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

The District Associations of the Society, which are co-extensive with the limits of the city, relieved during the past year, 8,399 applicants by grants of groceries, fuel, etc.; cared for 3,390 by co-operation with other societies, churches, hospitals and the city departments, for 488 by private persons; found employment for 2,566 and aided 41 by loans. These ward associations, especially in the poorer districts require about $5000 annually from the Society's treasury.

The Woodyards and Wayfarer's Lodges—a most valuable adjunct of the Society's work, offering, as they do, a means of dealing in a practical way with the difficult problem of vagrancy—furnished during the past year 58,286 meals and 29,317 lodgings, to 12,676 men, 978 women, and 275 children, as well as temporary employment to 20,792 persons, many of them obtaining permanent situations through the management of the lodges. The cost of maintenance of these Wayfarer's Lodges above the profits arising from the sales of wood exceeds annually the sum of $4000.

The Non-resident department during the same period made provision for 643 men, 209 women and 143 children, who from different causes were left in a strange city without means and friendless.

In addition to the above a registration of the defective classes of the city is kept at the Central Office of the Society—and such provision is made for them as circumstances will permit.

For the maintenance of this diversified work your financial support is earnestly solicited. Funds are *urgently needed.* All contributions should be sent to the treasurer, HENRY TATNALL, AT GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST CO., N. E. COR. BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS, or the CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 1705 CHESTNUT STREET.

Respectfully yours,

JOSHUA L. BAILY, PRESIDENT.

JAMES S. WHITNEY, VICE PRESIDENT,

W. H. LARNED, VICE PRESIDENT.

ISAAC R. CHILDS,
NELSON F. EVANS,
PHILIP C. GARRETT,
MISS ANNA HALLOWELL,
H. M. HOWE, M. D.,
CHARLES H. HOWELL,
LUCIEN MOSS,

JOS P. MUMFORD,
CHARLES ROBERTS,
JOSIAH R. SYPHER,
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR.,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
STUART WOOD.

—BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

HENRY TATNALL,
TREASURER,
N. E. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

JAMES W WALK, M. D.,
GENERAL SECY.,
1705 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER OF LODGERS.

Month.	Men.		Women.		Children.		Tota's.		
	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.
October	421	346	54	45	9	4	484	395	879
November	516	606	49	42	6	5	571	653	1224
December	560	1026	41	36	11	6	612	1068	1680
January	673	1416	49	41	9	6	731	1463	2194
February	784	1417	43	38	7	5	834	1460	2294
March	924	1480	42	40	10	4	976	1524	2500
April	658	968	44	54	8	7	710	1029	1739
May	394	501	51	51	15	16	460	568	1028
June	198	306	41	29	6	8	245	343	588
July	182	172	43	45	14	19	239	236	475
August	215	150	45	49	19	18	279	217	496
September	296	268	48	43	12	14	356	325	681
Totals	5821	8656	550	513	126	112	6497	9281	15778

LODGINGS AND MEALS FURNISHED.

Month.	Lodgings.								Meals.		
	Men.		Women.		Children.		Totals.				
	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.
October	854	674	193	153	22	23	1069	850	2066	1351	3417
November	897	1177	321	95	48	10	1266	1282	2336	1837	4173
December	994	1549	284	158	102	45	1380	1752	2789	2726	5515
January	1176	2614	232	134	61	13	1469	2761	3069	3736	6805
February	1219	2956	221	140	61	14	1501	3110	2882	3745	6627
March	1372	2779	238	113	61	17	1671	2909	3203	3282	6485
April	1067	1745	236	160	42	70	1345	1975	2459	2416	4875
May	569	959	245	133	48	58	862	1150	1709	1647	3356
June	267	464	174	102	33	31	474	597	1048	943	1991
July	282	441	170	218	92	147	544	806	1083	1598	2681
August	2.2	390	198	181	120	119	590	690	1325	1392	2717
September	519	542	177	163	30	83	726	788	1478	1405	2883
Totals	9488	16290	2689	1750	720	630	12897	18670	25447	26078	51525

DISPOSITION OF MEN LODGERS.

Month.	Sawing.			Splitting.			Box-Filling.			Piling and Carrying.		
	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.
October	554	285	839	79	72	151	44	65	109	62	28	90
November	584	625	1209	108	80	188	51	68	119	63	89	152
December	662	781	1443	88	150	238	67	121	188	62	225	287
January	844	1074	1918	135	337	472	75	174	249	30	263	293
February	867	1088	1955	154	277	431	70	2·9	359	35	327	362
March	578	1102	1680	104	188	292	32	288	320	20	91	311
April	751	827	1578	137	144	281	31	187	218	47	203	250
May	393	453	846	91	86	177	18	86	104	19	69	88
June	179	117	296	44	33	77	6	52	58	4	20	24
July	173	136	309	39	41	80	5	8	13	15	13	28
August	173	205	378	47	41	88	7	2	9	13	35	48
September	328	307	635	74	62	136	45	28	73	36	17	53
Totals	6086	7000	13086	1100	1511	2611	451	1368	1819	406	1580	1986

DISPOSITION OF MEN LODGERS.

Month.	On Wagon.			Cleaning.			Disabled—Unable to Work.			At Office.			Committed to House of Correction, County Prison or Almshouse.		
	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.
October . .	28	78	106	21	25	46	22	10	32	0	0	0	1	1	2
November	9	88	97	21	48	69	25	13	38	0	0	0	4	2	6
December	8	78	86	14	77	91	24	42	66	0	0	0	1	2	3
January. .	1	76	77	30	99	129	58	50	108	0	0	0	3	0	3
February.	0	67	67	21	99	120	71	45	116	0	0	0	1	0	1
March . . .	3	76	79	11	111	122	27	24	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	3	75	78	38	82	120	60	32	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
May.	0	69	69	17	78	95	20	18	38	0	0	0	2	0	2
June.	0	48	48	17	30	47	17	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
July.	0	50	50	14	83	97	27	25	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
August. . .	0	54	54	7	42	49	24	11	35	0	0	0	1	0	1
September	1	64	65	9	55	64	21	8	29	3	0	3	2	1	3
Totals. .	53	823	876	220	829	1049	396	282	678	3	0	3	15	6	21

SALES OF WOOD FOR YEAR 1887–88.

WOOD.	LODGE No. 1.	LODGE No. 2.	TOTALS.
	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.
Hickory	107	$37\frac{20}{40}$	$144\frac{20}{40}$
Oak	$68\frac{39}{40}$	$30\frac{24}{40}$	$99\frac{23}{40}$
Pine	$173\frac{27}{40}$	$177\frac{19}{40}$	$351\frac{6}{40}$
Total	$349\frac{26}{40}$	$245\frac{23}{40}$	$595\frac{9}{40}$

APPENDIX A.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The undersigned begs leave to present herewith his Annual Report, embracing the Receipts and Disbursements for the fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1888:—

RECEIPTS.

Individual Contributions,		$13,685.89
Philadelphia Soup House,		800.00
Legacy, Catharine M. Bohlen, per R. C. McMurtrie, executor,		2,500.00
Legacy, J. C. Lawrence, per Chas. Rhoads, executor,		950.00
Loan,		3,000.00
Wayfarers' Lodges:		
October, 1887,	$450.53	
November, "	707.17	
December, "	353.91	
January, 1888,	623 15	
February, "	1,101.27	
March, "	1,836.03	
April, "	1,447.11	
May, "	286.58	
June, "	419 58	
July, "	137.88	
August, "	84.55	
September, "	208.10	
		$7,655.86
Monthly Register Account,		83.85
Rents, (Office),		95.00
New England Society,		5.50
Freights Returned,		25.91
April 5th, Balances merging from Sundry Appropriations,		150.75
Interest on Deposits $10.73, and Discount on Note, 2.92,		13.65
Sale of Old Furniture,		7.87
Proceeds of note discounted, July 14, 1888, $2,000—42		1,958.00
Balance from last Report,		18.14
Total Receipts,		$30,950.42

DISBURSEMENTS.

Drafts of the Board of Directors from Nos. 202 to 234, inclusive,	$30,243.97
Balance on hand,	706.45

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, *Treasurer.*

We have examined the account of the Treasurer, compared it with the vouchers and find the same correct, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer for the year ending September 30th, 1888, of seven hundred and six dollars forty-five cents.

JOS. P. MUMFORD, } *Auditing*
ALBERT B. WILLIAMS, } *Committee.*

APPENDIX B.

The Board of Directors in account with the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, for the year ending September 30th, 1888.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of General Secretary, October 1st, 1887,	$602 34
Orders on the Treasurer for general expenditures of the Society,	30,243 97
	$30,846 31

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages,	$2,930 92
Rent of offices, repairs and insurance,	889 65
Printing and stationery,	380 58
Publication of the Monthly Register,	894 00
Publications,	11 98
Assistance to District Associations,	3,918 33
Publishing the annual report,	50 00
Light and ice,	24 07
Telephone in central office,	90 57
Agency for non residents,	103 84
Commissions on collections,	914 84
Appropriations to District Associations on account of the Philadelphia Soup House,	1,100 00
General expense account,	576 60
Repayment of loans,	6,200 00
Discount on loans,	85 08
Advertising,	15 00
Auditor,	637 00
Book-binding,	15 00
Fuel,	104 37
Furniture and hauling,	56 15
Cash returned to Treasurer, 4—4—88, voucher, 751½,	150 75
Wayfarers' Lodges—Insurance, fuel and gas,	352 10
" " Fixtures and repairs,	645 99
" " Rent,	1,358 42
" " Wood and freight,	4,046 91
" " Salaries and wages,	1,837 31
" " Provisions and merchandise,	2,326 73
" " Stable account,	744 56
" " Extra hauling,	69 50
" " Petty expense account,	154 37
" " Boiler inspection,	9 00
	$30,693 62
Balance in hands of General Secretary,	152 69
	$30,846 31

APPENDIX C.

Returns from the several District Associations show the following Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending September 30th, 1888, as reported by their Treasurers; exclusive of the value of Provisions, Fuel and Clothing contributed in kind; exclusive of balances brought or carried forward; and exclusive of appropriations made by the Central Board toward the salaries of the Superintendents, and expenses of District Associations.

Districts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards	$1,669 50	$1,775 86
Fifth Ward.....	1,928 13	1,992 74
Sixth Ward.....	1,554 00	1,600 81
Seventh Ward.....	2,311 57	2,370 80
Eighth Ward.....	1,660 42	1,695 70
Ninth Ward	897 50	916 80
Tenth Ward.....	1,569 71	1,531 74
Eleventh Ward.....	243 30	271 59
Twelfth Ward.....	544 92	630 97
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Ward..... ..	1,119 11	709 16
Fifteenth Ward.....	1,504 83	1,480 45
Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ward.....	365 50	380 14
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards	493 28	578 57
Twentieth Ward.....	766 30	1,083 46
Twenty-first Ward	12 00	12 00
Twenty-second Ward.....	1,862 19	1,944 22
Twenty-third Ward.....	404 90	404 22
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Ward...	1,865 50	1,847 36
Twenty-fifth Ward.....	229 54	232 94
Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Wards.....	941 59	939 84
Twenty-eighth Ward.....	5 55	19 75
Twenty-ninth Ward	762 57	757 45
Thirty-first Ward.....	251 48	362 72
Total for year ending September 30th, 1888,	$22,963 39	$23,539 29
" " " " " " 1888,	25,003 80	24,888 64
" " " " " " 1886,	26,129 30	26,663 26
" " " " " " 1885,	27,591 19	27,813 38
" " " " " " 1884,	24,750 16	23,853 73
" " " " " " 1883,	25,282 64	25,387 35
" " " " " " 1882,	24,437 28	24,028 49
" " " " " " 1881,	28,047 81	26,893 90
" " " " " " 1880,	25,345 01	26,662 22
" " " " " " 1879,	31,330 98	29,897 77

APPENDIX D. 1.

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY DURING OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1887.

[Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the District Superintendents.]

WARDS.	Total No of Applications.	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charities.	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches.	Grants.	Loans.	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans.	Amount paid for Employment.	Official Visits by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4..	527	114	413	13	18	22	5	7	90	0	0	361	0	30	$280 80	.....	.....	268	...
5.....	249	134	77	24	16	1	0	5	36	0	0	183	3	12	182 50	$13 25	.....	192	205
6.....	143	114	27	103	11	0	0	1	59	0	0	0	0	20	.....	.....	$2 00	201	....
7.....	152	0	0	2	19	10	0	2	18	1	3	97	0	0	.....	....	.....	116	200
8	195	38	157	10	16	6	0	0	32	21	12	86	2	10	192 50	10 25	.....	127	70
9.....	145	30	115	11	10	9	2	4	34	1	13	53	4	31	100 00	16 00	.....	151	17
10.....	189	32	78	0	10	12	2	2	60	0	3	107	2	*27	84 80	5 00	13 00	221	281
11.....	90	55	35	2	4	8	3	4	29	0	0	40	0	0	39 64	.....	.....	102	....
12.....	67	41	26	0	4	5	0	2	8	4	0	44	0	0	50 74	.....	.....	82	35
13 and 14	93	71	22	2	1	8	0	0	32	0	0	48	1	3	29 32	2 00	.....	187	5
15.....	265	63	202	2	9	4	2	13	114	1	0	90	0	8	79 19	.....	1 50	143	59
16 and 17	479	213	266	2	53	20	6	20	130	63	22	158	0	*10	121 97	....	76 00	408	259
18 and 19	376	356	20	0	54	18	4	21	121	0	3	123	0	6	109 72	..	.....	239	132
20.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	....	.....	.....	....
21.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
32.....	216	67	27	6	3	4	2	3	3	0	0	69	2	2	275 48	6 80	5 37	164	80
23.....	87	14	48	1	0	0	0	9	2	4	0	77	2	1	81 72	3 60	.....	61	57
24 and 27	172	42	130	5	3	1	0	0	10	22	0	131	0	0	182 24	.....	.....	118	145
25.....	127	30	54	13	8	5	2	16	6	8	3	57	0	4	44 73	.....	.....	102	....
26 and 30	149	44	105	0	1	7	2	12	23	9	7	103	0	6	126 00	.....	.....	199	....
28.....	38	19	19	0	4	0	2	1	20	3	1	1	1	4	1 15	1 00	.....	33	....
29.....	146	25	68	0	7	7	0	0	55	0	0	80	2	1	150 60	15 00	3 00	106	100
21.....	73	12	12	0	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	67	0	0	72 00	.....	.....	59	....
	3978	1514	1901	196	254	147	32	123	885	138	67	1975	19	175	2205 10	72 90	100 87	3279	1645

APPENDIX B.

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1888.

[Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the District Superintendents.]

WARDS.	Total No. of Applications.	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charities.	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches.	Grants.	Loans.	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans.	Amount paid for Employment	Official Visits by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4.	1688	270	1418	0	44	17	4	11	190	1	0	996	5	*624	$541 09	$9 50	$435 88	305	25
5	674	248	296	32	21	5	8	4	70	0	3	569	8	15	478 52	24 00	....	278	82
6.....	301	241	60	221	32	0	0	1	125	1	0	0	0	46	.....	....	5 00	226	135
7.....	955	41	914	16	39	14	1	3	15	0	14	267	0	*582	....	.....	287 00	150	....
8	428	48	231	10	15	10	0	1	25	22	19	149	6	22	350 00	19 00	7 00	146	90
9.....	408	59	204	20	30	9	4	5	43	7	31	110	2	2	150 00	8 25	75	141	55
10.....	216	58	97	0	19	7	0	1	35	4	19	181	3	*306	144 12	5 50	116 00	221	68
11.....	122	69	53	0	8	9	1	3	15	1	0	87	0	0	58 32	.....	.....	120	....
12.....	151	88	63	0	11	6	2	1	8	0	0	122	1	1	147 37	3 50	.....	110	...
13 and 14	265	154	101	2	1	15	1	7	11	0	0	228	2	3	169 42	11 50	..	370	....
15	379	74	305	5	19	21	4	6	56	1	0	266	0	18	319 11	....	12 48	142	181
16 and 17	385	183	201	0	23	7	3	21	111	39	28	127	0	*17	130 62	.....	113 50	217	181
18 and 19	426	266	160	0	31	45	1	12	49	1	3	304	0	1	235 99	.....	..	111	202
20.....	129	102	27	14	8	8	2	6	6	7	7	375	0	10	250 69	.....	.....	147	10
21.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	....	...
22.....	420	81	103	2	4	12	0	4	4	0	0	153	2	12	531 70	5 75	26 87	245	158
23....	144	18	73	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	122	3	2	160 42	10 00	12 00	38	36
24 and 27	454	193	261	5	2	2	1	1	8	30	0	364	0	41	522 71	.....	39 70	188	250
25.....	186	45	105	7	14	3	2	28	8	23	16	132	2	0	128 18	19 50	.....	165	9
26 and 30	324	83	241	0	2	34	5	18	44	16	14	210	0	3	343 91	.....	.....	358	188
28.....	89	37	52	1	9	10	0	4	42	7	9	8	0	5	8 32	.....	.....	50	32
29	211	15	80	0	8	18	0	1	53	0	0	146	2	0	220 00	6 00	.....	116	130
31.....	161	22	48	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	179	2	0	153 75	5 00	.....	66	....
	8516	2395	5093	336	346	252	*39	140	919	163	163	5095	28	1710	5044 24	127 50	1056 18	3910	1832

* This includes a large number of women furnished each week with sewing.

APPENDIX D. 3.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1888.

[Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the District Superintendents.]

WARDS.	Total No of Applications.	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charities.	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches	Grants.	Loans.	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans.	Amount paid for Employment.	Official Visits by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4..	208	29	179	4	8	12	0	9	19	0	0	155	1	*62	$76 60	$7 00	$35 45	138	100
5	113	62	32	19	6	0	0	3	24	0	0	77	4	8	52 96	12 00	.....	73	66
6 ..	257	152	105	197	20	0	0	2	56	0	0	0	0	59	.....	.....	17 00	52	396
7 ...	84	1	83	1	10	3	0	0	3	0	0	67	0	0	.....	.....	.....	125	....
8	192	18	89	6	7	3	0	1	29	4	0	55	0	2	109 68	.....	.....	99	15
9	97	28	55	8	12	2	0	11	22	3	7	13	1	2	30 91	1 00	.....	76	....
10.....	100	11	45	0	1	3	3	1	11	5	5	80	0	*236	54 25	.....	112 50	105	....
11.....	21	13	10	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	7 95	.....	.....	67	....
12.....	32	11	21	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	25	0	0	21 40	.....	.....	90	....
13 and 14	53	30	23	3	9	2	0	0	6	0	0	34	0	0	29 54	.....	.....	174	....
15	93	9	84	1	3	2	3	3	9	0	0	75	0	4	52 69	.....	3 25	102	53
16 and 17	300	88	212	5	6	11	3	34	73	71	17	55	0	*24	60 46	.....	96 50	243	105
18 and 19	93	79	14	0	7	15	1	16	29	1	0	25	0	0	15 20	.....	.....	83	121
20... .	36	34	2	1	9	2	2	2	9	4	4	67	0	9	13 14	.....	.....	50	....
21.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
22.....	151	7	42	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	46	0	0	170 64	.....	.....	87	31
23	36	4	18	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	33	0	1	33 49	.....	3 00	12	19
24 and 27	43	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	5	0	29	0	1	26 34	.....	1 00	51	....
25....	69	25	39	4	8	1	1	35	9	10	9	14	1	4	13 11	4 00	.....	58	...
26 and 30	117	27	90	0	0	6	2	12	11	0	10	76	0	0	69 30	.....	.....	27	83
28	20	6	14	0	3	0	0	1	7	1	0	2	2	4	1 25	3 50	50	22	5
29.....	39	2	23	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	27	0	0	27 75	.....	.....	25	50
31... ..	31	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	20	0	0	31 00	.....	.....	22	...
	2185	638	1197	255	116	67	17	133	326	107	53	988	9	416	897 66	27 50	260 20	1781	1044

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1888.

[Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the District Superintendents.]

WARDS.	Total No. of Applications.	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charities.	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches.	Grants.	Loans	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans.	Amount paid for Employment.	Official Visits by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4..	172	27	145	1	5	4	0	7	19	1	0	139	0	17	$84 90	.....	$7 00	130	251
5.....	96	47	30	8	5	0	0	0	16	0	0	66	1	11	44 60	$2 75	.....	102	196
6.....	181	126	55	107	17	0	0	3	35	0	0	0	0	55	.....	.....	10 00	73	181
7.....	64	5	59	10	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	46	0	0	.....	.....	.....	89	....
8.....	142	17	87	3	4	4	0	0	32	6	2	52	1	1	101 76	2 00	.....	77	36
9.....	106	16	55	11	10	4	0	2	24	2	4	13	0	2	26 48	.....	.....	103	25
10.....	62	9	27	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	3	56	0	*52	36 95	.....	75 00	40	....
11.....	8	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	2 00	.....	.....	80	....
12.....	21	11	8	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	17	1	0	11 55	5 00	.....	81	....
13 and 14	27	10	17	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	20	0	1	14 89	.....	.....	108	....
15.....	62	6	56	2	6	0	0	0	4	1	0	46	0	2	41 93	.....	2 50	57	27
16 and 17	223	86	137	7	11	7	1	12	69	53	4	47	0	9	43 73	.....	31 50	251	113
18 and 19	159	144	15	0	10	1	1	8	96	0	1	25	0	5	17 05	.....	.....	40	186
20....	30	17	13	0	5	2	1	2	3	0	3	30	0	6	25 00	.....	.....	48	....
21.....	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	12 00	.....	.....	.....	....
22.....	156	9	43	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	49	0	0	159 21	.....	.....	97	57
23.....	18	4	10	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	15	0	0	15 50	.....	.....	18	37
24 and 27	33	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	5	0	17	0	0	12 12	.....	.....	73	....
25.....	45	17	27	0	3	4	1	22	8	11	8	10	0	5	9 35	.....	.....	68	...
26 and 30	246	37	209	0	0	7	2	6	172	0	10	49	0	0	45 70	.....	.....	272	....
28.....	14	9	4	1	6	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	32	4
29.....	17	1	14	0	1		0	0	1	1	0	12	0	0	6 50	.....	.....	13	25
31.....	45	34	11	0	1	0	0	5	33	1	0	3	0	0	6 00	.....	.....	34	....
	1930	642	1024	154	95	40	7	73	53	87	37	717	3	167	717 22	9 75	126 00	1886	1138

* This includes a large number of women furnished each week with sewing.

APPENDIX D. 5.

COMBINED STATISTICS OF DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT 30, 1888.

WARDS.	Total No. of Applications.	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charity.	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches.	Grants.	Loans.	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans	Amount paid for Employment.	Official Visits by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4..	2595	440	2155	18	75	55	9	34	318	2	0	1651	6	*733	$983 39	$16 50	$478 33	841	376
5.....	1132	491	435	83	48	6	8	12	146	0	3	895	16	46	758 58	52 00	.....	645	549
6	882	633	247	628	80	0	0	7	275	1	0	0	0	180	.....	.....	34 00	552	712
7	1255	47	1056	29	73	29	1	5	37	1	17	477	0	*582	.....	....	287 00	480	200
8.....	957	121	564	29	42	23	0	2	118	53	33	342	9	35	753 94	31 25	7 00	449	211
9.....	756	133	429	50	62	24	6	22	123	13	55	189	7	37	307 39	25 25	75	471	97
10	567	110	247	0	31	23	5	4	109	10	30	424	5	*621	320 12	10 50	341 50	587	349
11.....	241	143	100	7	15	17	5	8	47	1	0	143	0	0	107 91	.....	.....	369	....
12.. ..	271	151	118	1	19	12	2	4	19	4	0	208	2	1	231 06	8 50	.....	363	35
13 and 14	438	265	163	7	12	27	1	9	51	0	0	330	3	7	243 17	13 50	.....	839	5
15....	799	152	647	10	37	27	9	22	183	3	0	477	0	32	492 92	.....	19 73	444	320
16 and 17	1387	570	816	14	93	45	13	87	383	226	71	387	0	*60	356 78	.....	317 50	1119	658
18 and 19	1054	845	209	0	102	79	7	57	295	2	7	477	0	12	377 96	.....	.....	473	641
20	195	153	42	15	22	12	5	10	18	11	14	472	0	25	288 83	.....	.....	245	10
21... ..	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	12 00	.....	.....	.....	....
22.....	943	164	215	11	8	16	2	7	9	0	0	317	4	4	1137 03	12 55	32 24	593	326
23....	285	40	149	2	1	1	1	12	4	8	1	247	5	4	291 13	13 60	15 00	129	149
24 and 27	702	235	391	10	8	4	2	2	31	62	0	541	0	42	743 41	..	40 70	430	395
25	427	117	225	24	33	13	6	101	31	52	36	213	3	13	195 37	23 50	.....	393	9
26 and 30	836	191	645	0	3	54	11	48	250	25	41	438	0	9	584 91	.....	.....	856	271
28.....	160	71	89	2	22	10	2	6	70	14	11	11	3	14	10 72	4 50	50	137	41
29.....	413	43	185	0	16	29	0	3	109	1	0	265	4	1	404 35	21 00	3 00	260	305
31.....	310	70	88	0	9	0	0	7	36	4	0	269	2	0	263 25	5 00	.....	181	....
	16609	5189	9215	941	811	506	95	469	2662	495	320	8775	69	2468	8864 22	237 65	1577 25	10856	5659

This includes a large number of women furnished each week with sewing.

APPENDIX E.

Subscriptions and Contributions for the General Fund in Support of the District Associations, Wayfarers' Lodges, Non-Resident Department, and of the Central Office of the Society, for the year ending September 30, 1888.

Mrs. Thomas A. Scott	$750 00
Alexander Brown	350 00
Henry C. Lea	300 00
Mrs. E. H. Farnum	250 00
" " " '88 '89	250 00
Mrs. J. Campbell Harris	250 00
Wistar Morris	200 00
Miss Rebecca Coxe	200 00
Miss E. L. Drexel	200 00
Alexander Biddle	150 00
Thomas A. Biddle	150 00
A. J. Drexel	150 00
Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co	150 00
Mrs. S. M. Fox	150 00
Mrs. M. C. Hart	150 00
J. Campbell Harris	150 00
" " '88, '89	150 00
Mrs. C. W. Wharton	150 00
Miss Harriet Blanchard	100 00
Miss Martha M. Brown	100 00
Mrs. H. P. Borie	100 00
Miss Emily Williams Biddle	100 00
Mrs. H. J. Biddle	100 00
Cope Bros	100 00
Estate of R. Ann Cope	100 00
E. W. Clark & Co	100 00
H. H. Collins	100 00
John Cadwalader	100 00
Mrs. Thomas Clyde	100 00
The Misses Coates	100 00
George M. Coates	100 00
Horace C. Disston	100 00
J. S. Earle & Sons	100 00
Cash (H. F.)	100 00
J. M. F	100 00
Mrs. J. Francis Fisher	100 00
Miss Mary D. Fox	100 00
Alfred C. Harrison	100 00
Charles C. Harrison	100 00
Thomas S. Harrison	100 00
George L. Harrison	100 00
Forward	$6400 00

Brought forward	$6400 00
John Harrison	100 00
H H. Houston	100 00
Mrs. E. B. Jacobs	100 00
Arthur H. Lea	100 00
Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott	100 00
Nathan Myers	100 00
Mrs. Thomas H. Powers	100 00
Wm. Sellers Co., Incorporated	100 00
Rev. Dr. Saul	100 00
Mrs. E S. Willing	100 00
W. B. Whitney	100 00
B. S. H	100 00
Mrs. Joseph Harrison	75 00
Dr. D Jayne & Son	75 00
Wm. M. M	75 00
Cash (S. M. F.)	70 00
J. J. Allen's Sons	50 00
Miss M. L. Baldwin	50 00
Bement, Miles & Co	50 00
Joseph M. Bennett	50 00
The Misses Blanchard	50 00
Mrs Edward Coles	50 00
Frank Coxe	50 00
Estate of Mary S. Cope	50 00
Henry Disston & Sons	50 00
Dr. H. M. Fisher	50 00
G. S. Harris & Sons	50 00
Isaac Hinckley	50 00
W. H. Horstmann & Sons	50 00
H. La Barre Jayne	50 00
Justice, Bateman & Co	50 00
John D. Lankenau	50 00
Robert M. Lewis	50 00
John Lucas & Co	50 00
Francis H. Lea	50 00
C B M	50 00
Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell	50 00
J. G. Reading	50 00
Mrs. Evan Randolph	50 00
Mrs. Anna E. Sparks	50 00
Mrs. W. L Savage	50 00
Forward	$9145 00

Brought forward	$9145 00
Strawbridge & Clothier	50 00
Mrs. M. D. Thropp	50 00
Henry Winsor	50 00
S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.	50 00
R. D. Wood & Co	50 00
James S. Whitney	50 00
James Whitall	50 00
Mrs. Winthrop B. Smith	50 00
J. W. Gillilan	40 00
Mrs. Jacob P. Jones	30 00
George W. Allen	25 00
Mrs Moses W. W. Brown	25 00
T. Wistar Brown	25 00
F. L. Bodine	25 00
H. Belfield & Co	25 00
E. P. Borden	25 00
Cash	25 00
Bergner & Engel Brewing Co.	25 00
Miss Frances Clark	25 00
Miss Caroline E. Cope	25 00
Lewis S. Cox	25 00
Mrs. Samuel Chew	25 00
Thos. Dolan & Co	25 00
Michael Dallett	25 00
Mrs. C. H. Dabney	25 00
George Griffiths	25 00
Philip C Garrett	25 00
Mitchell Harrison	25 00
Miss M. Hutchinson	25 00
Miss Jane R. Haines	25 00
Thomas C. Hand	25 00
Thomas C. Hand, Jr	25 00
Mrs. Thomas C. Hand	25 00
Wm. Boyd Jacobs	25 00
W. W. Justice	25 00
Theodore Kitchen	25 00
John F. Keen	25 00
F. W. Lewis, M.D	25 00
The Misses Lewis	25 00
Edward Longstreth	25 00
Mrs. M. B. C. Lovering	25 00
John Mundell & Co	25 00
Israel Morris	25 00
Mrs. Geo. C. Morris	25 00
William Massey	25 00
John T. Morris	25 00
Miss E. G. Peterson	25 00
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co	25 00
Char es Roberts	25 00
E. C. Roberts, Jr	25 00
Forward	$10615 00

Brought forward	$10615 00
Wm. M. Singerly	25 00
Wm. Simpson	25 00
Isaac A. Sheppard	25 00
E. A. Sibley	25 00
J. W. Townsend	25 00
Charles S. Taylor	25 00
George C. Thomas	25 00
Miss Helen S. White	25 00
Miss Julianna Wood	25 00
Peter Wright's Sons	25 00
Miss Annie Waln	25 00
Samuel Wagner	25 00
Mahlon Bryan	20 00
Mrs C. A. Buckley	20 00
Eli W. Bailey	20 00
Miss Hannah S. Biddle	20 00
Biddle Hardware Co	20 00
John Blakeley	20 00
Mrs. B. M. Campbell	20 00
Mrs. Alexis P. Copé	20 00
Stephen A. Caldwell	20 00
Thomas Dolan	20 00
Mrs. C. T. Emery	20 00
Rev. W. H. Furness, D.D.	20 00
Mrs. C. H. Grant	20 00
Mrs. Mary S. Geiger	20 00
John S Jenks	20 00
H. W. Lewis	20 00
Saunders Lewis	20 00
Enoch Lewis	20 00
The Misses Newlin	20 00
Miss Emily Phillips	20 00
George Pennock	20 00
George B. Roberts	20 00
Charles E. Smith	20 00
Professor C J. Stillé	20 00
Mrs. S. S. White	20 00
W. D. Winsor	20 00
E. S. Whelen	20 00
J. V. Williamson	20 00
Rt. Rev. O. R. Whittaker, D.D	20 00
Miss S. M. Waln	20 00
Church of the Messiah	18 89
J. E. Gillingham	15 00
A. M. McIntyre	15 00
G D. Rosengarten	15 00
Miss F. A. Roberts	15 00
Miss E. C. Roberts	15 00
Reeves, Parvin & Co	15 00
Richard Ashhurst	10 00
Forward	$11633 89

Brought forward	$11633 89
Joseph Ashbrook	10 00
Blumenthal Bros & Co	10 00
Mrs. E. S. Buckley	10 00
Mrs. C. H. Bowie	10 00
The Misses Barclay	10 00
Clement M. Biddle	10 00
Rev. H. Baldy	10 00
Mrs. G. C. Boldt	10 00
Joseph Bacon	10 00
William Brockie	10 00
Mrs. Gustavus S. Benson	10 00
A. Brobst	10 00
Edward Biddle	10 00
A. Boyd Cummings	10 00
C Howard Colket	10 00
J. Hinckley Clark	10 00
Mrs. W. G. Cochran	10 00
Marmaduke C. Cope	10 00
A. M. Collins	10 00
C. E C	10 00
Cash	10 00
Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co	10 00
Frederic Collins	10 00
Mrs. J. E. Cope	10 00
Mrs. Charles Dutilh	10 00
Daniel Donovan	10 00
J. N. Du Barry	10 00
H. L. Davis	10 00
N. H. F. Denis	10 00
Moses A. Dropsie	10 00
Maskell Ewing	10 00
Nelson F. Evans	10 00
Miss H. B Evans	10 00
J. B. Ellison & Sons	10 00
John C. File	10 00
Phineas Fries	10 00
Mrs. J. Howard Gibson	10 00
Mrs E. V. Graham	10 00
Harold Goodwin	10 00
Elton B. Gifford	10 00
W. W. Gibbs	10 00
Mrs. J. H. Hutchinson	10 00
H. M. Howe, M. D	10 00
Mrs. A. J. Hubbell	10 00
Miss Annie E. Hockley	10 00
Miss Mary Hockley	10 00
Morton P. Henry	10 00
Charles Hart	10 00
Miss Rebecca Hornor	10 00
Forward	$12123 89

Brought forward	$12123 89
Charles H. Howell	10 00
Israel H. Johnson	10 00
J. J. Kirkbride, M. D	10 00
W. R. Lejee	10 00
John T. Lewis	10 00
J. H. Livingstone	10 00
Mrs. Oliver Landreth	10 00
Edward Lewis	10 00
Mrs. J. B. Leonard	10 00
W. M. Lloyd Co	10 00
W. E. & E. D. Lockwood	10 00
S. G. Lewis	10 00
Charles S. Lewis	10 00
Mrs. Joshua Lippincott	10 00
Miss S. P. Morris	10 00
John T. Monroe	10 00
Richard S. Mason	10 00
E. P. Morris	10 00
C. W. & H W. Middleton	10 00
J. P. Mumford	10 00
Miss Ann McCall	10 00
Mrs. J. T. McInnes	10 00
R. P. McCullagh	10 00
Mrs. J. B. McFarland	10 00
E. Y. McAllister	10 00
Mrs. W. F. Norris	10 00
Mrs. James Parsons	10 00
Mrs. Sarah Pepper	10 00
Miss L. H. Pancoast	10 00
Eli K. Price	10 00
J. Sergeant Price	10 00
David Pepper	10 00
Mrs J. M. P. Price	10 00
Mrs. H. P. Rogers	10 00
Lewis Rodman. M.D	10 00
Charles Richardson	10 00
The Misses Rush	10 00
J. Percy Robinet	10 00
J. G. Rosengarten	10 00
Mrs. Samuel Smyth	10 00
Miss Helen Scott	10 00
Miss M. B. Smith	10 00
Miss M. R. Smith	10 00
A. E. Schulze	10 00
Joseph Shoemaker	10 00
Mrs. H. W. Sterling	10 00
J. B. Stetson & Co	10 00
Charles Smith & Sons	10 00
James N. Stone	10 00
R. Pearsall Smith	10 00
Mrs. H. G. Sterling	10 00
Forward	$12633 89

Brought forward	$12633 89
Mrs. M. Semple	10 00
Mrs. W. M. Swain	10 00
Charles Santee	10 00
Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith	10 00
Thomas Scattergood	10 00
Mrs. E Y. Townsend	10 00
W. P. Tatham	10 00
George Vaux	10 00
Rebecca White	10 00
Mrs. C. S. Wood	10 00
Miss N. Wood	10 00
Mrs. Anna H. Wilstach	10 00
J. S. Lovering Wharton	10 00
Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wright	10 00
R S. Walton	10 00
Mrs. J. F. Weightman	10 00
John W. Wright	10 00
Miss R. H. Bailey	9 00
A. Armstrong	5 00
Franklin Byerly	5 00
Mark Balderston	5 00
Miss C. C. Biddle	5 00
Miss M. Bacon	5 00
The Misses Bradford	5 00
Mary Bacon	5 00
Rev. L. C. Baker	5 00
R. Dale Benson	5 00
Dr. E. Brooks	5 00
Mrs. W. C. Biddle	3 00
J. P. Brinton	5 00
Rudolph Blankenburg	5 00
S C. Brown	5 00
Mrs. S. C. Brown	5 00
Mrs. Frederick Brown	5 00
Miss C. A. Brown	5 00
Miss A. E. Biddle	5 00
Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, D.D.	5 00
J. H. Chesnut	5 00
P. S. P. Connor	5 00
C. C.	5 00
H. C. Cochran	5 00
Mrs J. A. Caldwell	5 00
A Friend	5 00
N. T. Clapp	5 00
The Misses Campbell	5 00
Cash	5 00
Mrs John Davies	5 00
W. H. Drayton	5 00
James Darrach, M D	5 00
Miss Dickson	5 00
Estate of E. M. Davis	5 00
Forward	$12977 89

Brought forward	$12977 89
Mrs. Mary Elliott	5 00
Eddystone Mfg. Co.	5 00
A. T. Eavenson	5 00
Horace Everett	5 00
Eighth Ward Resident	5 00
Carl Edelheim	5 00
Nalbro Frazier	5 00
Mrs. Stephen Farrelly	5 00
Felton, Rau & Sibley	5 00
Mrs. W. D. Frishmuth	5 00
Miss E. M. Gordon	5 00
Dr J B. H. Gittings	5 00
Henry Gawthrop	5 00
G. W. Gibbons	5 00
Mrs. R. H. Hare	5 00
Alfred Horner	5 00
Thomas Hockley	5 00
Miss Jane Hoopes	5 00
R. T. Hazzard	5 00
Mrs. James Hay	5 00
Rev. George Emlen Hare	5 00
Emlen Hutchinson	5 00
Mrs. C. L Hogg	5 00
Mrs. C. J. Hoffman	5 00
Henry Hartshorne, M.D	5 00
Mrs. Stephen Harris	5 00
Mrs. H B. Hare	5 00
Miss Anna Hallowell	5 00
F. K. Hipple	5 00
John Jordan, Jr	5 00
Mrs. Huldah Justice	5 00
O A. Judson, M.D	5 00
W W. Keen, M. D	5 00
Mrs. E. B Kirkbride	5 00
Wm. Kershow	5 00
Levi Knowles	5 00
John Kitchin	5 00
Mrs. G. W. Knowles	5 00
Miss Knight	5 00
F. S. Keese	5 00
John A. Lewis	5 00
Mrs. J. L. Lardner	5 00
H. W. Lippincott	5 00
Mrs E. Lathrop	5 00
Miss Susan Longstreth	5 00
Wilfred Lewis	5 00
Mrs. Walter Lippincott	5 00
Mrs. C. H. Mellon	5 00
F. B. Miles	5 00
Mrs. A. L. Massey	5 00
Miss C. R. Matlack	5 00
Forward	$13232 89

Brought forward	$13232 89
Mrs. Benjamin Marshall	5 00
Mrs W. S. Magee	5 00
Mrs Israel Morris	5 00
Miss E. A. Mathieu	5 00
Mrs. Wm. Main	5 00
Mrs. F. F. Milne	5 00
Mrs. J. E. Mitchell	5 00
Mrs. James A. McCrea	5 00
Rev. W. N. MacVickar, D.D.	5 00
William McLean	5 00
Rev H. A. Nelson	5 00
The Misses Newhall	5 00
Rev. J. S. Newlin	5 00
C. Neidhard, M.D.	5 00
Mrs. E. W. Parrish	5 00
Miss Hannah T. Paul	5 00
Mrs. C. L. Patten	5 00
Miss A. M. Patten	5 00
F. P., Jr	5 00
Thomas May Pierce	5 00
J. Rodman Paul	5 00
Mrs. W. W. Paul	5 00
George Peirce	5 00
Mrs. George Peirce	5 00
Franklin E. Paige	5 00
Rowland Parry	5 00
Mrs. Henry Pemberton	5 00
Mrs. A. J. Pendleton	5 00
Miss C. W. Paul	5 00
Effingham Perot	5 00
E F. Partridge	5 00
W. S W. Ruschenberger, M D	5 00
Mrs. A S Roberts	5 00
Richard Randolph	5 00
Mrs Mary Reeder	5 00
I. L. Register	5 00
Mrs. Robert Ralston	5 00
A. May Stevenson	5 00
Mrs. S. F. Shaw	5 00
E. Siter	5 00
Miss Elizabeth Schaffer	5 00
Rev. E. C Sweetser	5 00
Wm. Simpson's Sons	5 00
S. S. Stryker, M. D.	5 00
R. Morris Smith	5 00
Mrs. L. H. Shober	5 00
Mrs. E. R. Sterling	5 00
John Thompson Spencer	5 00
A. H. Stillwell	5 00
Mrs. Henry Tilge	5 00
Forward	$13482 89

Brought forward	$13482 89
Mrs. Robert Toland	5 00
Mrs. F. H. Taylor	5 00
George A. Twibill	5 00
W. Graham Tyler	5 00
Miss E. V. Vaux	5 00
A. S. W	5 00
Jacob T. Williams	5 00
R Francis Wood	5 00
Mrs. S. D. Wharton	5 00
Miss Ellen B Wheeler	5 00
Mrs. O. J. Wistar	5 00
Wm. Waterall	5 00
Mrs. W. G. Whetstone	5 00
Miss Williams and Sister	5 00
Mrs H. F. West	5 00
Miss Sarah West	5 00
Albert B. Williams	5 00
John Williams	5 00
Ellis D. Williams	5 00
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Williams	5 00
Jesse S. Walton	5 00
Mrs. Rachel C. Wilson	5 00
J. M. Wilson	5 00
James D. Winsor	5 00
Mrs. Charles Williams	5 00
Thomas Woodnutt	5 00
W. W. Walker	5 00
White, Hentz & Co	5 00
Mrs. Charles Yarnall	5 00
Mrs. H. Armitt Brown	3 00
Mrs W. C. Flanigen	3 00
E. Jones	3 00
Mrs. H. E. Kaighn	3 00
Mrs. R. W. Leaming	3 00
F. Maxson	3 00
Miss Sarah Parrish	3 00
S W. Van Culin	3 00
P. H. Brice	2 00
Mrs. Wm. Biddle	2 00
Mrs Rebecca E. Bacon	2 00
Cash	2 00
The Misses Dunlap	2 00
W. P. Damon	2 00
Levi Mattson	2 00
Miss S S. Shallcross	2 00
Miss E. W. Smith	2 00
Miss Tobey	2 00
C C. Wistar	2 00
Miss Allen	1 00
The Misses Barton	1 00
Mrs. W. P. Cox	1 00
Forward	$13676 89

Brought forward.....	$13676 89
Miss Elizabeth Cadbury....	1 00
Miss P. E Gibbons.....	1 00
Miss M. S. Gibson.....	1 00
Mrs. J. B. Koons.....	1 00
Miss A. W. Morris...	1 00
Forward	$13681 89

Brought forward.....	$13681 89
Mrs. G. D. Parrish.....	1 00
Miss E. Samuel.....	1 00
Miss S. W. Trevor.....	1 00
Miss M. Vaux.....	1 00
Total.....	$13685 89

The following forms are suggested to those who are disposed to contribute by WILL *to the benevolent objects of the Society:*

FOR BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto the PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY *the sum of*.....*Dollars.*

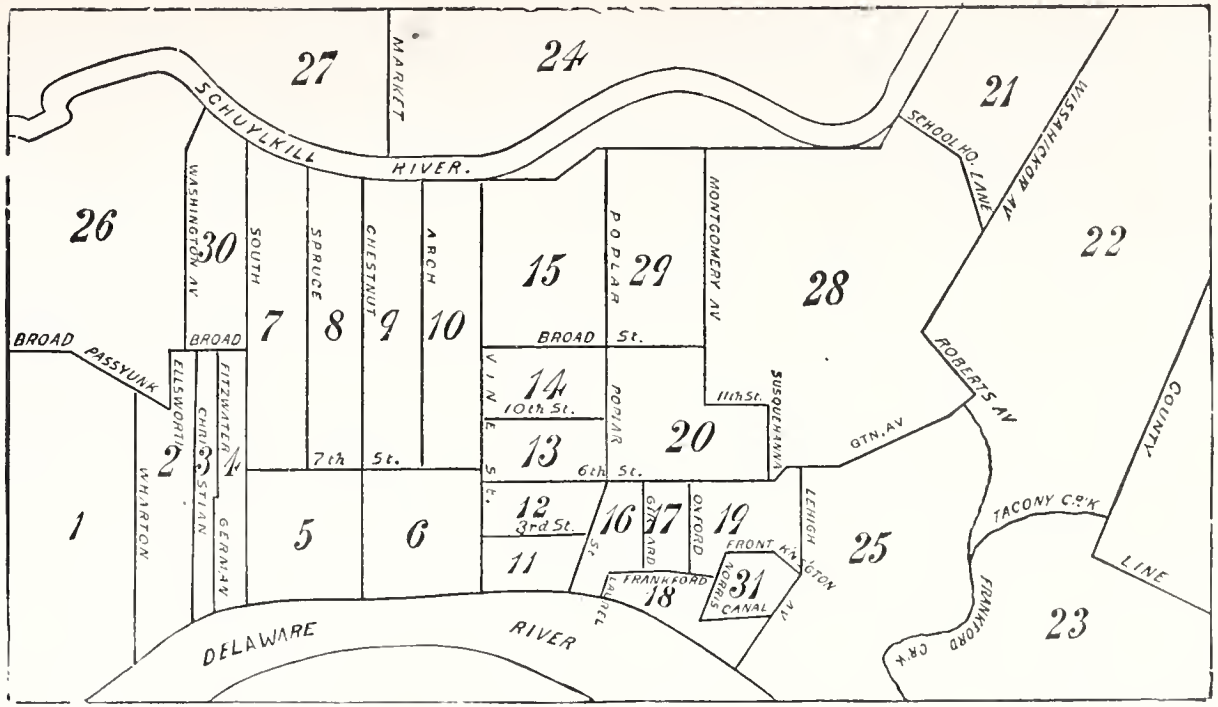
FOR A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise unto the PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY, *its successors and assigns forever, all that certain, etc.*

Donations and Contributions may be sent to

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, *Treasurer.*

209 North Fourth Street.



SCHUYLKILL RIVER.
MARKET
WASHINGTON AV
SOUTH
SPRUCE
CHESTNUT
ARCH
POPLAR
MONTGOMERY AV
SCHOOL HO. LANE
WISSAHICKON AV
ROBERTS AV
COUNTY LINE
BROAD PASSYUNK
BROAD
BROAD St.
ELLSWORTH
CHRISTIAN
FITZWATER
GERMAN
WHARTON
7th St.
VINE St.
10th St.
6th St.
11th St.
SUSQUEHANNA
GTN. AV
LEHIGH AV
FRONT KINGTON
NORRIS CANAL
FRANKFORD
LAUREL
GIRARD
OXFORD
TACONY CR'K
FRANKFORD CR'K
DELAWARE RIVER
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Duplication

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

Philad'a Society for Organizing Charity.

OCTOBER 1st, 1889.

PHILADELPHIA:
KERR & BIRD, BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTERS,
N. E. Cor. 17th and Market Streets.
1889.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

Philad'a Society for Organizing Charity.

OCTOBER 1st, 1889.

PHILADELPHIA:
KERR & BIRD, BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTERS,
N. E. Cor. 17th and Market Streets.
1889.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1889—1890.

PRESIDENT.

HON. EDWIN H. FITLER, Mayor of the City—*Ex-officio.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

[BEING PRESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.]

DISTRICT.	
1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward,	LEWIS ASHBROOK.
5th Ward,	WM. S PRICE.
6th Ward,	EDWARD D. BARKER.
7th Ward,	RICHARD C. McMURTRIE.
8th Ward,	ALEXANDER BROWN.
9th Ward,	JOEL J. BAILY.
10th Ward,	ROBERT CRESSWELL.
12th Ward,	WM. J. MILLER.
13th Ward, 14th Ward,	REV. JAMES CRAWFORD.
15th Ward,	JAMES DOUGHERTY.
16th Ward, 17th Ward,	ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.
18th Ward, 19th Ward,	WILLIAM STEELE.
20th Ward,	JOHN Y. HUBER.
22d Ward,	JABEZ GATES.
23d Ward,	SAMUEL BOLTON.
24th Ward, 27th Ward,	JOSIAH R. SYPHER.
26th Ward, 30th Ward,	T. E. BULLOCK,
29th Ward,	REV. WM. H. HODGE.
31st Ward,	DR. THOMAS SHRINER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT.—JOSHUA L. BAILY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—JAMES S. WHITNEY, WM. H. LARNED.

Term expires in November, 1890.

JOSHUA L. BAILY, 210 Chestnut St.
NELSON F. EVANS, Drexel Building.
WM. H. LARNED, 230 Chestnut St.
LUCIEN MOSS, 1631 Chestnut St.
CHARLES ROBERTS, 1716 Arch St.
CHARLES H. HOWELL, 1523 Walnut St.

Term expires in November, 1892.

JOSIAH R. SYPHER, 625 Walnut St.
JAMES S. WHITNEY, 1815 Vine St.
MISS ANNA HALLOWELL, 908 Clinton St.
ISAAC R. CHILDS, 1309 N. 15th St.
HENRY TATNALL, Girard Trust Co.
JNO. S. JENKS, 1937 Arch St.

Term expires in November, 1891.

PHILIP C. GARRETT, Logan Station.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 1401 N. 17th St.
C. TOWER, JR., 243 South 18th St.
A. T. EAVENSON, 2013 Vine St.

TREASURER.

Up to January 1, 1890, BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER, 209 N. 4th St.
After January 1, 1890, HENRY TATNALL, Girard Trust Company.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

JAMES W. WALK, M D., 1705 Chestnut St.

LIFE MEMBERS.

ALEXANDER BROWN.
GEORGE W. CHILDS.
HENRY C. GIBSON.
HENRY H. HOUSTON.
HENRY C. LEA.
WM. FISHER LEWIS.
WISTAR MORRIS.
SAMUEL WELSH.
MRS. THOS. A. SCOTT.
THOS. S. HARRISON.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M.D.
REV. CHAS. G. AMES.
JOSEPH ASHBROOK.
MISS HARRIET S. BENSON.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE.
GEO. W. BIDDLE.
FREDERIC COLLINS.
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS.
MRS. J. BELLANGEE COX.
DALTON DORR.
HON. WM. HEYWARD DRAYTON.
HON. DANIEL M. FOX.
JOHN E. GRAEFF.
MRS. DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.
THOS. C. HAND.
J. ANDREWS HARRIS.
ISRAEL H. JOHNSON.
MISS SOPHIA JONES.
BENJAMIN LEE, M.D.
WILLIAM V. McKEAN.
S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.
JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN.
JAMES T. SHINN.
EDWARD T. STEEL.
PROF. ROBERT E. THOMPSON.
EDWARD TOWNSEND.
HON. RICHARD VAUX.
WILLIAM WATERALL.
EDWARD S. WHELEN.
JAMES S. WHITNEY.
PROF. HUGO ENGEL, M.D.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

REV. CHARLES LORING BRACE, New York City.
REV. S. HUMPHEYS GURTEEN, Springfield, Ill.
HON. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., London, Eng.
MRS. CLARA T. LEONARD. Springfield, Mass.
HON WM. P. LETCHWORTH, Portageville, N. Y.
MRS. JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL, New York City.
DR. DILLER LUTHER, Reading, Pa.
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR., Boston, Mass.
MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, New York City.
REV. R. G. MOSES, Merchantville, N. J.

OFFICIALS OF THE SOCIETY.

General Secretary, with Supervision of all Departments,
JAMES W. WALK, M. D., Central Office.

Associate Editor of the Monthly Register,
REV. R. G. MOSES, B. A., (Lond.), Merchantville, N. J

Book-keeper.
JOSEPH P. KNORR, Central Office.

Agent for the Care of Non-Residents.
JOHN H. EGAN, Central Office.

Registrar.
FRANK T. ATKINSON, Central Office.

Collector.
L. BOWMAN, 415 Worth Street.

Auditor.
LAWRENCE E. BROWN, 539 Drexel Building.

Superintendent of Wayfarers' Lodge, No. 1.
LUDOLF BROCKMAN, 1719 Lombard Street.

Matron.
MRS. CARRIE BROCKMAN.

Superintendent of Wayfarers' Lodge, No. 2.
OTTO LAKIER, 80 Laurel Street.

Matron.
MRS. ANNA LAKIER.

The Annual Meeting.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity was held on November 29th, 1889, in the assembly-room of the Society, 1705 Chestnut street, at 8 P. M. In the absence of his Honor the Mayor, the President of the Board of Directors, Mr. Joshua L. Baily, took the chair, and in a brief address outlined the principles and aims of the Society and reviewed its progress.

The General Secretary then read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved as read, and Mr. Nelson F. Evans read the annual report of the Board of Directors.

After remarks touching more or less on the matters dealt with in the report, the reports of the Treasurer and the Auditing Committee were presented. (Appendix A).

On motion, the reports were accepted and referred to the incoming Board of Directors for publication.

A communication was then presented by Mr. E. D. Barker from the special committee to nominate candidates for election to the Board of Directors, nominating the following persons to serve as Directors for the three years next ensuing: Josiah R. Sypher, Jas. S. Whitney, Isaac R. Childs, Miss Anna Hallowell, Mrs. A. M. Longstreth, Chas. J. Heppe and Henry Tatnall. On motion, the General Secretary was directed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Society for their election, and they were declared elected.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf was then called upon by the chair, and made an eloquent and impressive address, in which he characterized impulsive and indiscriminate almsgiving as uncharitable charity, and pleaded for a farther and higher embodiment of the principles which have created the Wayfarers' Lodges and Woodyards.

Mr. W. H. Larned reviewed the circumstances of his early connection with the Society's work and the history of the Wayfarers' Lodges, and briefly explained the methods adopted. He wished that the Lodges might be often visited by the members of the Society.

Mr. Joshua L. Baily reminded the meeting that the progress of the Charity Organization work had emphasized the familiar fact that our clients are for the most part *imperfect* workers, whose labor is of the smallest value. Skilled laborers and competent workers are seldom on our hands. This is a very important consideration.

After further remarks by Mrs. Margaret B. Roberts, James S. Whitney, S. C. Brown, Lucien Moss and others, the meeting adjourned.

Offices and Superintendents of the District Associations.

WARDS.	SUPERINTENDENT.	LOCATION.	HOURS.
1, 2, 3, 4	Alpheus K. Long	716 Catharine Street	2 to 6.
5	J. G. Tripp	338 Griscom Street	10 to 12 and 4 to 6.
6	Miss M. A. Smith	309 Branch Street	10 to 2.
7	Lewis G. Mytinger	1510 Lombard Street	8 to 10 and 1 to 2.
8, 9	Mrs. Alice E. Thomas	1534 Sansom Street	10.30 to 2.
10	John A. Hayes	206 North Twelfth Street	10 to 12 and 3 to 5.
11, 12, 13, 14	John P. Sloan	817 North Fourth Street	9 to 11 and 2 to 4.
15	Miss P. J. Ford	2038 Brandywine Street	8.30 to 12.
16, 17	Mrs. E. A. Heath	78 Laurel Street	10 to 3.
18, 19	Dr. P. M. Schiedt	116 Diamond Street	10 to 11 and 3.30 to 5.30.
20	Mrs. J. Guenther	1240 North Tenth Street	3 to 5.
21	Rev. Alex. Sloan	3430 Ridge Avenue	9 to 11.
22	Robert Coulter	4 Harvey Street, Germantown	2 to 6.
23	Mrs. R. K. Smedley	4769 Penn Street, Frankford	9 to 12.
24, 27, 34	Dr. W. C. Barrett	4018 Powelton Avenue	9 to 12 and 5 to 6.
25, 31, 33	Geo. Whitehead	N. E. Cor. Frankford Ave. and Sergeant Street	4 to 6.
26, 30	Mrs. L. Young	2035 Christian Street	8 to 11.
28, 29, 32	Dr. E. R. Stone	N. W. Cor. Nineteenth and Thompson Streets	4 to 6.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Board of Directors.

To His Honor the Mayor, President, and to the Members of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity:

Incorporated with our last annual report were a number of commendatory letters, written by distinguished citizens whose experience had led them to a well-grounded faith in the principles and methods of organized charity. Their endorsement is a gratifying evidence of the continuing popularity of the work in which we are engaged, and a proof which, coming at the end of a decade, demonstrates that in Philadelphia, at least, Organized Charity is not a "passing fancy of the hour," but has come to stay.

During the past year the Society's work has been continued along the lines marked out in former reports, and the results attained are fully set forth in the statistical tables herewith presented as appendices. These numerical exhibits tell their own story, and but little need be said in the way of explanation. It is, however, important that the full import of these figures should be appreciated. That the Society dealt during the past year with 995 non-resident cases (Appendix E), and provided at the Wayfarers' Lodges for the temporary relief of 12,676 men, 978 women and 275 children (Appendix F), is a statement readily made; but it implies an amount of judicious and pains taking labor, toil of hand and brain, which no statistics can adequately express. Again, when in the consolidated report of the district associations it appears that 16,344 applications were made at the local offices throughout the city during the past year, and 15,268 visits paid to the homes of applicants (Appendix D), the figures may be lightly passed over and produce but a slight impression; but let the reader carefully consider what this statement involves. Suppose, as the result of some great misfortune, the entire population of the

town of West Chester were to be thrown into temporary distress, and every man, woman and child should apply for relief, certainly such an occurrence would profoundly affect public opinion, yet in such a case the total number of applications would be less than one-half of the number made at the district offices of our Society during last year. These facts do not indicate that pauperism is increasing among us, or that there has been exceptional distress; but they emphasize the vastness of our field of work. Philadelphia is so great a city, both in the extent of its territory and in the number of its rapidly increasing population, that the chronic dependents, although constituting only a small percentage, with the addition of those falling into accidental or temporary distress, make in the aggregate a large number, and as the greater part of this number comes in contact with the Society through one or another of its departments, it is not strange that our figures mount up into the tens of thousands.

To deal wisely with these multitudes requires many workers and much money. It is a fortunate circumstance that there is engaged in this labor a body of well-trained officials who have by long practice acquired an invaluable experience. Some of our district superintendents have been continuously employed for more than ten years. These veterans help in the training of new recruits, and at the monthly conferences the officers of all departments are brought together for the exchange of mutually helpful information. This extended organization, with offices and trusted officials in the eighteen districts comprising the whole city, with the northern and southern Wayfarers' Lodges, with the bureau for the care of non-residents (unfortunate strangers, runaway children, abandoned women, etc.), in charge of an efficient agent, with a convenient and voluminous registration of all classes of the dependent population—the whole under the constant supervision of the General Secretary of the Society—this extended organization is offered to the people of Philadelphia, as the best means of dealing effectively with the poverty and pauperism which, under present social conditions, are inevitable in a great city. This organization is the result of a growth which has been going on for years,—many things have been tried which experience has led us to abandon, some schemes, elsewhere successful, have been found unadapted to our conditions, almost every feature of the system with which we started, in 1878, has undergone modification, and if faithful work and discriminating study are of value in this pursuit, as in others, then we may be confident that our present arrangements are an advance upon the past. It is not claimed that the organization is perfect, but it is admittedly more influential, efficient and satisfactory than any similar association existing elsewhere in America, and it has within itself the possibilities of progressive improvement.

It is to be regretted that the number of volunteer visitors still remains much too small for the work required of them. Last year an earnest appeal

was made for more workers, and we secured some valuable additions to our corps, but far too few to supply the demand. It must be again repeated that, side by side with the official work of our superintendents, there is opportunity for most valuable service, which can be rendered only by volunteers, and can be performed *best*, only when each volunteer visitor has but one or two families in charge. It is not intended that these volunteers should do detective or repressive work; their field is not among the criminals, impostors, vagrants or tramps, but among *families* who need, above all things, the ministrations of a helpful friend, one who can teach them how to do things, how to make the most of small resources, how to acquire skill and to gain useful acquaintances—perhaps best of all—one who can bring cheer and sunshine into a dreary household.

Surely no work can be better, either in the social or religious sense, than this work of volunteer visiting, so urgently needed among the poor of our city. Those who would undertake it need not bring to it either wealth, learning or experience,—the essentials are only sincere kindliness and a fair share of tact. The visitor is not expected to give alms, and will not be sent among those of criminal tendencies. Are there not many who will offer to this work some of their time, some of their labor, something of themselves?

Although the Society has not been favored during the past twelve months with any such large additions to its funds, as came to it by bequest in former years, the liberality of its regular contributors has enabled the Board to conduct its administration without increasing the outstanding obligations. A temporary loan brought over from the former year has been paid off by special subscriptions, and the condition of the treasury has improved. There is still, however, a debt connected with the outlay for the fitting up and furnishing of the Wayfarers' Lodges, which has been carried for a long time, and which ought to be finally extinguished. The Society has property at the Lodges of greater value than the amount of this debt; but it is not available while the work of caring for wayfarers is continued, and we can only look to a liberal public to provide the funds necessary to remove this encumbrance. There should also be raised a moderate fund, to be used as working capital by the woodyards associated with the Lodges. The lack of this capital has prevented many economies which could otherwise have been practiced.

The total expenditure from the central treasury for the year (Appendix B) has been $25,900.10. Of this, $5,055.00 was given in aid to district asssociations, including appropriations from the soup-house fund; $738.23 was the cost of the department for the care of non-residents, and $10,578.44 was expended upon the Wayfarers' Lodges. The receipts from the sale of fire wood, prepared for market by the labor of the inmates of the Lodges, amounted to $6,517.51, leaving a deficit of 38 per cent. of the total cost (Appendix A).

The experience of five years in conducting these institutions convinces us that the percentage of deficit could be much reduced if we could sell a greater quantity of wood. During the past year our sales of wood have been as follows:—

WOOD.	LODGE No. 1.	LODGE No. 2.	TOTALS.
	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.
Hickory	$73\frac{37}{40}$	$59\frac{26}{40}$	$133\frac{23}{40}$
Oak	$66\frac{32}{40}$	$45\frac{10}{40}$	$112\frac{2}{40}$
Pine	$152\frac{39}{40}$	$140\frac{30}{40}$	$293\frac{29}{40}$
Total	$293\frac{28}{40}$	$245\frac{26}{40}$	$539\frac{14}{40}$

Thus we have disposed of only 539 14-40 cords, while we have had willing labor among the lodgers sufficient to saw and split three times that quantity. All who feel any inclination to assist in the work of caring for the homeless men who resort to the Wayfarers' Lodges, can do so in a most practical way by purchasing the wood prepared there. If it ever becomes possible to make this department self-supporting, a result it must be confessed never yet attained either here or in similar institutions in other cities, a great advance will have been gained; for, to quote the language of our seventh annual report,—"If it can be shown that, under existing industrial conditions, the shiftless and unskilled class, which makes up the bulk of the floating pauperism of our great cities, can be self-supporting, we shall have gone far toward the solution of the hard problem of vagrancy."

The district associations have expended, exclusive of the aid granted them from the central treasury, the sum of $23,047.28 (Appendix C), and our thanks are due to many generous friends, who in addition to the contributions of money, have given food, clothing and fuel to be distributed through the district offices, or to be used at the Wayfarers' Lodges. The cost of the publication of the *Monthly Register* has been $880.00, of which $640.26 has been returned by the payment of subscriptions. This journal continues to be the organ of the Charity Organization movement throughout the country. It is regarded as a propagandist, and is published at a low price, 50 cents *per annum*, so as to secure as wide currency as possible for the principles it advocates. The Society has been represented as usual in the Convention of the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania, and has been influential in aiding to secure the appointment, under authority of legislative enactment, of a Commission to revise and codify the poor-laws of the State, which are now in a most unsatisfactory condition.

In conclusion, we earnestly appeal to all Philadelphians to give to the Society their co-operation and assistance. Much has been accomplished; much more remains to be done. In no other field of labor will the expenditure of money and of personal effort effect more for the object all should have in view,—the public good.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. WALK, M.D.,
General Secretary.

JOSHUA L. BAILY,
President.

Action of the Board of Directors Upon the Resignation of Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Treasurer.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Directors, December 9th, 1889.

A communication was received from Benjamin H. Shoemaker tendering his resignation as Treasurer of the Society.

The President reminded the Board that Mr. Shoemaker had more than once before desired to resign the treasurership. He had been induced to continue in the position to this time, in deference to the wishes of the Board, but believed that the time had now fully come that he should be released.

On motion the resignation was accepted, to take effect upon the full settlement of the draft for the payment of the liabilities incurred in November, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, in accepting the resignation of Benjamin H. Shoemaker, for many years Treasurer of the Society, hereby express their grateful appreciation of his long and faithful services and their regret at the severance of official relations which have been uniformly pleasant and cordial and so advantageous to the Society.

APPENDIX A.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Board of Directors and Contributors of Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity.

The undersigned hereby submits his Annual Report for the fiscal year, ending September 30th, 1889:—

RECEIPTS.

Individual Contributions,	$14,198 22	
"Philadelphia Soup House,"	900 00	
Wayfarers' Lodges,	6,517 51	
Monthly Register,	640 26	
Sale of Publications,	50	
Rents,	160 00	
Proceeds of Note discounted June 6, 1889,	2,942 00	
Interest on deposits in Trust Co.,	11 09	
Balance on hand at last report,	706 45	
		$26,076 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

On Drafts of the Board of Directors from Nos. 235 to 271 inclusive,	25,879 14
Balance on hand, this date,	$196 89

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER, *Treasurer.*

Philadelphia, September 30th, 1889.

We have examined the account of Benj. H. Shoemaker, Treasurer, compared it with the vouchers and find the same correct, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer for the year ending September 30th, 1889, of one hundred and ninety-six dollars eighty-nine cents.

J. P. MUMFORD, } *Auditing*
ALBERT B. WILLIAMS, } *Committee.*

APPENDIX B.

The Board of Directors in account with the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, for the year ending September 30th, 1889.

Receipts.

Balance in hands of General Secretary, Oct. 1st, 1888,	$152 69
Orders on the Treasurer for expenditures of the Society,	25,879 14
	$26,031 83

Expenditures.

Salaries and wages,	$2,582 00
Rent and care of offices,	744 00
Fixtures, insurance and repairs,	404 89
Printing and stationery,	253 71
Publication of the Monthly Register,	880 00
Publication of the Annual Report,	99 64
Fuel, light and ice,	36 27
Telephone at the central office,	80 00
Contribution to National Conference of Charities,	33 75
General Expense Account,	335 34
Commissions and expenses in making collections,	1,037 38
Repayment of loans,	2,500 00
Discount on loans,	94 25
Auditor,	447 20
Department for the care of non-residents,	738 23
Aid to District Associations from Soup-house fund,	900 00
Aid to District Associations from general fund,	4,155 00
Wayfarers' Lodges—Rent,	1,325 08
" " Insurance, fuel, light, ice, water rent, boiler inspection,	403 82
" " Fixtures and repairs,	611 43
" " Wood and freight,	3,116 82
" " Salaries and wages,	1,862 67
" " Provisions and merchandise,	2,492 78
" " Stable account,	686 87
" " Petty Expense account,	78 97
	$25,900 10
Balance in hands of General Secretary,	131 73
	$26,031 83

APPENDIX C.

Returns from the several District Associations show the following Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending September 30th, 1889, as reported by their Treasurers; exclusive of the value of Provisions, Fuel and Clothing contributed in kind; exclusive of balances brought or carried forward; and exclusive of appropriations made by the Central Board toward the salaries of the Superintendents, and expenses of District Associations.

Districts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards.....	$1,735 80	$1,790 60
Fifth Ward.....	1,642 67	1,779 53
Sixth Ward.....	1,273 70	1,342 29
Seventh Ward.....	2,524 82	2,517 46
Eighth Ward.....	1,663 50	1,712 20
Ninth Ward.....	1,030 00	1,051 40
Tenth Ward.....	1,530 00	1,446 75
Eleventh Ward.....	114 19	114 19
Twelfth Ward.....	558 00	652 56
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.....	1,009 48	963 67
Fifteenth Ward.....	1,524 25	1,595 00
Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards	336 50	401 37
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.....	594 42	585 67
Twentieth Ward.....	1,005 40	1,032 10
Twenty-first Ward	25 00	25 00
Twenty-second Ward.....	2,185 70	2,034 49
Twenty-third Ward.....	430 53	429 54
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards...	1,449 50	1,404 04
Twenty-fifth Ward.....	131 17	131 17
Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Wards.....	900 00	895 30
Twenty-eighth Ward.....	14 31	14 31
Twenty-ninth Ward.....	873 21	848 78
Thirty-first Ward.....	303 50	279 86
Total for the year ending September 30, 1889,	$23,055 65	$23,047 28
" " " " " " " 1888,	22,963 39	23,539 29
" " " " " " " 1887,	25,003 80	24,888 64
" " " " " " " 1886,	26,129 30	26,663 26
" " " " " " " 1885,	27,591 19	27,813 38
" " " " " " " 1884,	24,750 16	23,853 73
" " " " " " " 1883,	25,282 64	25,387 35
" " " " " " " 1882,	24,437 28	24,028 49
" " " " " " " 1881,	28,047 81	26,893 90
" " " " " " " 1880,	25,345 01	26,662 22
" " " " " " " 1879,	31,330 98	29,897 77

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE SECOND BOARD DISTRICT.

[Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the District Superintendents.]

WARDS.	Total No. of Applications.	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charities.	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches.	Grants.	Loans.	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans.	Amount paid for Employment.	Official Visits by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4..	368	68	00	0	28	5	3	8	84	1	0	245	0	21	$177 20	.....	.....	145	118
5.....	271	138	84	5	28	4	1	2	26	1	2	210	5	16	165 32	$19 99	.....	222	145
6.....	350	192	58	160	52	4	0	4	173	0	0	63	2	46	8 26	.....	$ 70	76	83
7.....	299	14	84	7	38	16	0	0	11	2	7	127	0	91	.....	.....	.... ..	164	353
8.....	371	59	66	12	26	3	2	4	50	7	13	78	5	16	194 29	9 75	10 05	120	.....
9.....	253	30	137	11	24	1	1	1	57	10	11	2	1	8	69 10	.....	.....	119	.....
10.....	196	24	78	0	13	6	1	0	77	8	26	.	0	*210	75 00	.....	102 50	123	179
11.. ...	86	55	30	5	5	6	1	1	24	0	0	4.	1	0	30 65	1 00	.....	126	.....
12.....	89	43	46	0	4	0	0	0	9	5	0	70	1	0	94 19	5 75	.....	131	.....
13 and 14	147	93	53	2	6	3	1	0	14	0	0	20	0	1	143 86	.....	.. ....	241	.....
15.....	261	69	192	5	3	6	1	1	141	4	0	08	1	10	108 67	5 00	3 36	82	125
16 and 17	475	260	215	2	52	15	1	29	171	81	22	94	0	7	104 89	.....	.....	316	144
18 and 19	292	205	87	0	26	20	2	5	88	0	7	26	0	6	104 33	.....	.....	130	190
20.....	92	70	22	5	14	0	2	3	2	5	12	00	0	12	97 00	.....	.. .. .	60	25
21.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.....	279	66	91	4	1	11	0	1	0	0	0	85	0	5	375 42	.....	11 41	200	117
23.....	84	22	40	0	7	1	1	5	3	5	0	74	0	1	83 74	.....	12 00	22	55
24 and 27	180	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	31	11	0	134	0	0	154 47	.....	.....	111	.....
25.. ...	101	26	75	3	5	5	2	25	8	21	14	36	0	5	32 89	.....	.....	137	2
26 and 30	166	35	131	0	0	12	2	15	10	0	20	103	0	4	136 75	.....	.....	178	.....
28.....	24	17	7	0	6	1	1	0	5	2	1	1	0	6	25	.....	.....	42	5
29.....	155	31	95	0	6	2	0	0	56	0	0	96	0	0	157 00	.....	.....	119	150
31.....	104	23	22	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	104	0	0	137 25	.....	.....	58	.....
	4643	1540	2113	221	349	121	23	104	1045	163	135	2155		465	2450 53	41 49	140 02	2922	1691

*This includes a large number of women furnished each week with sewing.

APPENDIX D. 2.

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1889.

[Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the District Superintendents.]

WARDS.	Total No. of Applications.	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charities	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches.	Grants.	Loans.	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans.	Amount paid for Employment.	Official Visits by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4..	1434	167	1267	1	46	10	3	40	181	1	0	561	0	*613	$442 60	.....	$443 88	366	.....
5.....	543	193	241	10	19	10	2	1	21	0	2	497	5	15	365 35	$38 00	.....	286	222
6.....	299	166	133	129	48	8	0	6	146	0	0	244	0	33	24 36	.....	3 38	79	.....
7.....	991	72	628	4	39	30	1	0	12	2	8	210	0	*685	.....	.....	217 00	224	500
8.....	353	50	211	9	25	9	1	3	39	24	13	119	4	15	288 60	16 00	41 00	142	.....
9.....	262	33	174	16	29	8	3	3	34	7	22	74	2	9	111 93	7 00	.....	121	.....
10.....	284	56	110	0	19	10	2	8	35	3	26	252	0	*253	178 45	.....	126 50	156	222
11.....	152	50	102	1	7	8	2	0	20	0	0	117	0	0	68 45	.....	.....	140	.....
12.....	132	43	89	0	4	3	2	6	5	0	0	115	0	0	105 53	.....	.....	140	.....
13 and 14	373	143	230	0	5	22	0	2	22	0	0	323	1	0	245 51	1 25	.....	463	.....
15.....	310	38	272	1	13	8	2	5	36	1	7	267	0	8	286 52	.....	5 25	175	231
16 and 17	538	252	286	2	47	32	2	21	168	78	49	155	0	10	166 38	.....	.....	329	205
18 and 19	358	271	87	0	24	32	0	15	51	1	3	216	0	0	151 05	.....	.....	93	182
20.....	150	139	11	23	19	6	3	7	4	8	25	50	0	20	40 00	.....	.....	100	150
21.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.....	462	72	104	4	4	11	1	3	2	0	0	143	1	6	586 89	1 65	21 85	193	79
23.. ...	174	29	72	0	5	3	1	15	3	0	0	165	3	1	197 97	9 00	2 00	50	115
24 and 27	318	54	264	3	4	1	0	0	43	16	0	253	0	0	231 73	.....	.....	148	260
25.....	225	65	105	15	8	7	1	33	10	29	18	173	0	7	89 17	.....	.....	219	8
26 and 30	207	69	138	0	4	11	1	4	43	0	17	127	0	0	226 85	.....	.....	222	.....
28.....	63	14	49	0	9	2	1	1	13	7	3	12	2	8	11 56	2 00	.....	49	3
29.....	220	30	93	0	9	21	0	0	47	0	0	165	0	0	249 75	.....	.....	128	155
31.....	140	7	37	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	113	0	0	85 50	.....	.....	45	.....
	7988	2013	4703	218	392	252	28	174	935	177	193	4351	18	1683	4154 15	$74 90	$860 86	3868	2332

[Compiled from the Monthly Reports of the District Superintendents.]

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1889.

[Compiled from the Monthly Reports of the District Superintendents.]

WARDS.	Total No. of Applications	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charities.	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches.	Grants.	Loans.	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans.	Amount paid for Employment.	Official Visi's by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4..	239	15	222	0	2	3	0	5	20	0	0	145	0	*73	$134 35	.....	$48 85	145	.....
5.....	112	52	31	14	10	0	1	3	18	2	0	80	0	4	73 66	.....	.....	93	93
6.....	108	66	42	22	28	1	0	3	37	0	0	65	0	30	10 65	.....	10 75	84	.....
7.....	159	1	33	0	10	5	0	0	2	0	1	68	0	*73	.....	.....	36 50	128	245
8.....	213	40	134	3	10	7	1	1	19	15	5	106	0	7	167 91	.....	.....	72	.....
9.....	105	18	64	6	16	4	1	2	11	8	1	30	0	3	29 06	.....	.....	62	.....
10.....	34	3	20	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	8	25	0	*96	20 15	.....	44 00	30	54
11.....	20	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	18	0	0	13 25	.....	.....	73	.....
12.....	43	12	31	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	36	1	0	34 26	$ 6 00	.....	89	.....
13and 14	64	23	41	1	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	54	1	0	51 32	9 00	.....	144	.....
15.....	94	7	87	1	3	1	0	2	2	1	1	82	0	6	71 27	.....	2 25	87	118
16and 17	241	88	153	0	24	16	3	32	63	25	10	63	0	7	75 07	.....	2 35	177	69
18and 19	102	62	40	0	8	2	1	8	36	1	0	48	1	0	32 35	75	.....	76	91
20.....	58	18	40	10	8	0	1	2	0	4	7	60	1	8	35 00	1 00	.....	40	.....
21.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.....	229	11	67	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	68	0	1	249 29	.....	1 15	82	22
23.....	24	5	11	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	8	0	2	8 44	.....	2 00	19	33
24and 27	75	8	67	2	3	0	0	0	14	5	0	38	0	13	24 13	.....	36 50	78	65
25.....	57	12	26	0	2	2	1	13	5	10	9	25	0	4	9 11	.....	.....	76	2
26and 30	61	20	41	0	1	2	1	8	4	4	1	41	1	6	48 85	3 00	6 00	74	.....
28.....	14	9	5	0	7	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	50	.....	.....	29	.....
29.....	54	2	21	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	55	0	0	54 10	.....	.....	17	55
31.....	17	3	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	13	0	0	17 50	.....	.....	27	.....
	2123	490	1192	63	139	51	12	87	248	78	44	1129	5	334	1160 22	19 75	190 35	1702	847

*This includes a large number of women furnished each week with sewing.

APPENDIX D. 4.

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1889.

[Compiled from the Monthly Reports of the District Superintendents.]

WARDS.	Total No. of Applications.	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charities.	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches.	Grants.	Loans.	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans.	Amount paid for Employment.	Official Visits by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4..	182	31	151	1	9	1	1	2	27	1	0	133	0	5	$115 00	.....	.....	110	.....
5.....	105	46	34	3	8	0	0	1	17	0	0	78	1	14	81 02	$3 00	.....	83	150
6.....	115	63	52	82	22	4	0	1	41	0	0	31	0	24	5 88	.....	$17 40	77	.....
7.....	65	10	55	6	10	3	0	1	1	0	0	44	0	0	.....	.....	.....	94	.....
8.....	190	28	162	4	6	7	1	2	34	14	2	113	0	6	151 78	.....	.....	77	.....
9.....	109	33	76	9	18	5	2	3	39	12	6	14	1	0	10 06	2 00	.....	77	.....
10.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11.....	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	75	.....	.....	32	.....
12.....	20	7	13	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	17	0	0	20 67	.....	.....	68	...
13and 14	28	14	14	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	21	0	1	26 15	.....	.....	80	.....
15.....	78	6	72	0	3	0	0	2	5	1	2	66	0	3	63 65	.....	2 25	93	90
16 and 17	215	83	132	0	19	6	3	11	83	30	7	47	0	9	39 57	.....	.....	235	26
18 and 19	119	111	8	0	5	2	1	5	52	2	1	34	0	1	24 75	.....	.....	49	85
20.....	39	30	9	0	8	0	0	5	6	5	9	25	0	12	40 00	.....	.....	80	.....
21.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.....	164	7	46	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	2	152 03	.....	72	72	46
23.....	17	6	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	12	0	0	9 00	.....	.....	18	11
24 and 27	50	8	42	2	1	0	0	0	28	1	0	18	0	0	12 37	.....	.....	71	25
25.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 and 30	60	17	43	0	1	1	1	7	8	3	2	46	0	6	46 00	.....	5 00	85	.....
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
29.....	17	4	13	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	25 00	.....	.....	19	40
31.....	12	7	3	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1 50	.....	.....	13	.....
	[illegible]	515	933	107	117	35	10	49	347	70	29	764	2	84	$825 18	$5 00	$25 37	1433	473

WARDS.	Total No. of Applicants.	New Applicants.	Old Applicants.	Vagrants.	Referred to other Districts.	Not needing Relief.	False Address.	Referred to Bureau of Charities.	Referred to Local Agencies.	Referred to Private Persons.	Referred to Churches.	Grants.	Loans.	Employment.	Value of Grants.	Amount of Loans.	Amount paid for Employment.	Official Visits by Supt.	Visits by Women Visitors.
1 to 4..	2223	281	1940	2	85	19	7	55	312	3	0	1084	0	*712	$869 15	.....	$492 73	766	118
5.. ...	1031	429	390	32	65	14	4	7	82	3	4	865	11	49	685 35	$60 99	.....	684	610
6.....	872	487	385	393	150	17	0	14	397	0	0	403	2	133	49 15	.....	32 23	316	83
7.....	1514	97	800	17	97	54	1	1	26	4	16	449	0	*849	.....	.....	253 50	610	1098
8.....	1127	177	673	28	67	26	5	10	142	60	33	416	9	44	802 58	25 75	51 05	411	.....
9.....	729	114	451	42	87	18	7	9	141	37	40	160	4	20	220 15	9 00	.....	379	.....
10.....	514	83	208	0	36	17	3	8	116	12	60	375	0	*559	273 60	.....	273 00	309	455
11.....	263	124	138	6	13	14	3	3	47	0	0	177	1	1	113 10	1 00	.....	371	.....
12.....	284	105	179	0	12	5	2	7	16	5	0	238	2	0	254 65	11 75	.....	428	.....
13and14	612	273	338	3	13	28	2	4	42	0	0	518	2	2	466 84	10 25	.....	928	.....
15.....	743	120	623	7	22	15	3	10	184	7	10	523	1	27	530 11	5 00	13 11	437	564
16and17	1469	683	786	4	142	69	9	93	485	214	88	359	0	33	385 91	.....	2 35	1057	444
18and19	871	649	222	0	58	56	4	33	227	4	11	424	1	7	312 48	75	.....	348	548
20.....	339	257	82	38	49	6	6	17	12	22	53	235	1	52	212 00	1 00	.....	280	175
21.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22.....	1134	156	308	12	8	25	1	4	3	0	0	345	1	14	1363 63	1 65	35 13	547	264
23.....	299	62	130	0	13	5	3	25	8	6	0	259	3	4	299 15	9 00	16 00	109	214
24and27	623	70	373	7	11	1	1	0	116	33	0	443	0	13	422 70	.....	36 50	408	350
25.. ...	383	103	206	18	15	14	4	71	23	60	41	234	0	16	131 17	.....	.....	432	12
26and30	494	141	353	0	6	26	5	34	65	7	40	317	1	·16	458 45	3 00	11 00	559	.....
28.....	101	40	61	0	22	3	3	2	20	9	5	14	2	15	12 31	2 00	.....	120	8
29	446	67	225	0	15	27	0	0	106	1	0	329	0	0	485 85	.....	.....	283	400
31.....	273	40	70	0	11	0	0	7	5	1	0	232	0	0	241 75	.....	.....	143	.....
	16344	4558	8941	609	997	459	73	414	2575	488	401	8399	41	2566	8590 08	141 14	1216 60	9925	5343

*This includes a large number of women furnished each week with sewing.

APPENDIX E.

Report of the Department for the Care of Non-Residents.

Number of Applications,	859
Involving the care of	995

		PARENTAGE.			
Men	643	Native	550	Skilled	296
Women	209	Foreign	1109	Unskilled	699
Children	143	Unknown	59		
	995		1718		995

Married	241	White	945
Single	468	Black	50
Widowed	143		
Children	143		995
	995		

NATIVES OF		SENT BY	
United States	586	Private Persons	298
Ireland	157	Department of Public Safety	265
England	110	Ward Associations	125
Germany	56	Young Men's Christian Ass'n	98
Scotland	27	Home Missionary Society	61
Canada	13	Penna. R. R. Co.	53
Switzerland	9	Commissioners of Immigration	34
France	5	Children's Aid Society	31
Sweden	4	S. P. C. C.	8
Italy	4	Women's Christian Ass'n	3
Russia	3	St. George's Society	3
Denmark	3	Union Benevolent Society	3
Belgium	2	Bureau of Charities	2
Austria	2	Medico-Chirurgical Hospital	2
Bulgaria	2	C. O. Society of New York,	1
Mexico	2	C. O. Society of Camden, N. J.	1
Wales	2	Ass'd Char's, Wilmington, Del.	1
Syria	2	German Society	1
Norway	1	State Board of Charities	1
Holland	1	Society for Improv. Condition of the Poor, Pittsburg, Pa.	1
Portugal	1	Lying-in Charity Hospital	1
Cuba	1	House of Industry	1
Poland	1	Temporary Home	1
Spain	1		
	995		995

DISPOSITION.

Sent to Wayfarers' Lodges	779
Did not report at Lodges	203
Reported and left after remaining one or more nights	457
Declined to be investigated	78
" assistance offered	99
Corresponded with friends	10
Called for by friends	16
Sent for by friends	9
Provided for at private quarters	14
Runaway child restored to guardian	1
Clothing furnished	5
Sent to Penna. Hospital	6
Committed to House of Correction	1
Sent to Philadelphia Hospital	5
Referred to United Hebrew Charities	10
" S. P. C. C.	2
" Lying-in Charity Hospital	2
" Bureau of Charities	14
" French Benevolent Society	1
" Grand Army of the Republic	2
" Medico-Chirurgical Hospital	2
" German Society	4
" Commissioners of Immigration	1
" St. George's Society	1
Loan granted	1
Transportation furnished to New York City	8
" " Newark, N. J.	4
" " Audalusia, Pa	4
" " Burlington, N. J.	3
" " Nanticoke, Pa.	2
" " Baltimore, Md.	2
" " Philipsburg, N. J.	2
" " Meriden, Conn.	1
" " Washington, D. C.	1
" " Tyrone, Pa.	1
" " Charleston, S. C.	1
Transportation secured to Richmond, Va., through kindness of Clyde S. S. Co.	2
Contributed toward transportation to Parkesburg, Pa.	4
" " " New York City	3
" " " Baltimore, Md.	3
" " " Liverpool, England	2
" " " Malvern, Pa.	1
" " " Newburyport, Mass.	1
Transportation furnished by Department Public Safety	3
Refused admission to Lodge, as applicant was drunk	2
Arrested for larceny	1
	995

APPENDIX F. 1.

Reports of Wayfarers' Lodge and Woodyard Department.

Month.	Lodgings	Meals.	Totals.	Lodgers.			
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
October	2232	4343	6575	944	97	24	1065
November	2709	5378	8087	1212	92	25	1329
December	3548	6658	10206	1479	89	26	1594
January	3627	6973	10600	1532	93	32	1657
February	3228	6323	9551	1376	73	17	1466
March	4203	7743	11946	2043	81	15	2139
April	3348	6593	9941	1494	67	18	1579
May	1439	3119	4558	580	59	12	651
June	1045	2356	3451	405	68	18	491
July	1280	2728	4008	456	91	29	576
August	1377	2809	4186	492	79	32	603
September	1686	3263	4494	663	89	27	779
Totals	29722	58286	87603	12676	978	275	13929

APPENDIX F. 2.

Number of Lodgers.

Month.	Men.		Women.		Children.		Totals.		
	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2	Totals.
October	453	491	50	47	13	11	516	549	1065
November	711	501	46	46	16	9	773	556	1329
December	729	750	39	50	16	10	784	810	1594
January	839	693	45	48	21	11	905	752	1657
February	701	675	31	42	8	9	740	726	1466
March	972	1071	45	36	8	7	1025	1114	2139
April	659	835	38	29	12	6	709	870	1579
May	304	276	30	29	7	5	341	310	651
June	208	197	36	32	12	6	256	235	491
July	233	223	45	46	20	9	298	278	576
August	228	264	41	38	19	13	288	315	603
September	354	309	55	34	20	7	429	350	779
Totals	6391	6285	501	477	172	103	7064	6865	13929

APPENDIX F. 3.

Lodgings and Meals Furnished,

Month.	Lodgings.								Meals.		
	Men.		Women.		Children.		Totals.				
	Lodge No 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.
October	703	1046	204	179	49	51	956	1276	1939	2404	4343
November	989	1105	211	246	82	76	1282	1427	2515	2863	5378
December	1340	1557	219	253	102	77	1661	1887	3139	3519	6658
January	1335	1632	224	226	129	81	1688	1939	3343	3630	6973
February	1167	1546	187	218	37	73	1391	1837	2783	3540	6323
March	1358	2352	207	204	20	62	1585	2618	2882	4861	7743
April	1062	1755	209	152	89	81	1360	1988	2700	3893	6593
May	451	659	160	121	27	21	638	801	1395	1724	3119
June	338	335	200	140	21	11	559	486	1202	1154	2356
July	357	433	209	166	79	36	645	635	1425	1303	2728
August	393	564	175	118	84	43	652	725	1418	1391	2809
September	565	722	222	97	51	29	838	848	1593	1670	3263
Totals	10058	13706	2427	2120	770	641	13255	16467	26334	31952	58286

APPENDIX F. 4.

Disposition of Men Lodgers.

Month.	Sawing.			Splitting.			Box-Filling.			Piling and Carrying.		
	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.
October	445	396	841	103	56	159	63	225	288	45	114	159
November	599	554	1153	165	158	323	98	79	177	80	104	184
December	666	890	1556	224	167	391	163	152	315	116	98	214
January	841	935	1776	210	219	429	136	142	278	92	91	183
February	665	899	1564	186	207	393	111	119	230	79	71	150
March	874	1121	1995	223	185	408	141	161	302	67	97	164
April	577	1008	1585	150	188	338	90	131	221	49	121	170
May	194	313	507	63	60	123	39	28	67	7	22	29
June	0	93	93	0	8	8	0	67	67	0	16	16
July	0	85	85	0	23	23	0	25	25	0	17	17
August	190	60	250	88	21	109	72	12	84	22	16	38
September	340	323	663	72	45	117	62	80	142	44	63	107
Totals	5391	6677	12068	1484	1337	2821	975	1221	2196	601	830	1431

APPENDIX F. 5.

Disposition of Men Lodgers.

Month.	On Wagon.			Cleaning.			Disabled - Unable to Work.			At Office or Not Employed.			Committed to House of Correction, County Prison or Almshouse.		
	Lodge No. 1	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Totals.
October..	12	117	129	4	126	130	25	12	37	4	0	4	2	0	2
November	6	94	100	8	105	113	28	10	38	3	0	3	2	1	3
December	12	106	118	9	94	103	26	9	35	121	39	160	3	2	5
January..	7	95	102	8	95	103	28	9	37	6	44	50	7	2	9
February.	13	108	121	10	86	96	43	5	48	56	51	107	4	0	4
March...	10	119	129	9	79	88	25	7	32	4	583	587	4	0	4
April....	7	111	118	9	100	109	26	12	38	154	85	239	0	0	0
May.....	1	91	92	7	83	90	29	4	33	111	57	168	0	1	1
June	0	54	54	0	74	74	0	1	1	338	72	410	0	0	0
July.....	0	31	31	0	44	44	0	4	4	357	204	561	0	0	0
August...	0	53	53	3	85	88	18	6	24	0	311	311	0	0	0
September	7	93	100	9	57	66	28	8	36	3	53	56	0	0	0
Totals.	75	1072	1147	76	1028	1104	276	87	363	1157	1499	2656	22	6	28

APPENDIX G.

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1815-1915

FROM THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA TO THE WAR OF 1914

by

Ch. SEIGNOBOS
Professor in the University of Paris

Translated by
P. E. MATHESON

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1815-1915

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1915

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1815-1915

FROM THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA TO THE WAR OF 1914

1815-1915. — 1815, the year of the settlement which after the great wars of the Empire restored the balance that the domination of Napoleon I had overthrown; 1915, the year of the settlement which, when the great European war is ended, will deliver Europe from the preponderance of Germany · the parallel is one which has forced itself on the minds of all. It is made still more striking by the date of the treaties which put an end to the domination of Louis XIV in Europe. Such comparisons of dates, indeed, like prophecies, will not bear very close examination; the treaties of Utrecht and of Rastatt belong to 1713 and 1714, the last document of the Congress of Vienna is dated June 9th, 1815 and its centenary has been reached before the date of the third settlement. But the correspondence of dates, imperfect as it is, satisfies the mysticism of numbers which has exercised a spell over mankind ever since Pythagoras. We like to think that three times in succession, at a century's interval, the mysterious rhythm of time has brought round the great settlement of Europe. I therefore appeal to the centenary of the Congress of Vienna as my excuse for explaining what was the nature of the settlement of 1815, how the balance of power it established was destroyed and the reason why the system which took its place has collapsed and imposed on Europe the task of a new settlement.

I

THE WORK OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

The principle of the Balance of Power. — In 1815 the Empire of Napoleon was bankrupt, and the settlement of 1815 was the winding-up of its affairs : its task was to distribute the territories taken from the French Empire and its two allies the King of Denmark and the King of Saxony, Grand Duke of Warsaw. The victors — England, Russia, Austria and Prussia — settling on their own authority all the points on which they were agreed, had already by a secret treaty (May 30th, 1814) settled the claims of Austria and England, restored the smaller States of Germany and Italy, and created the Kingdom of the Netherlands. To settle the points in dispute they summoned a " General Congress " at Vienna, the capital of Austria, whose support in 1813 had ensured the success of the Allies. All the Christian States of Europe were represented because all had been engaged in the war. The sessions began on October 1st, 1814.

The Congress of Vienna was the largest gathering of sovereigns and diplomatists ever seen in Europe. We know from confidential documents what its underground workings were, and the spectacle is not a pleasant one. The police reports of a spy in high society (1) shew us how Metternich and the Czar competed with one another for the favour of women of fashion. The letters of Talleyrand to Louis XVIII introduce us to a labyrinth of intrigues, schemes and quarrels; we see one of the two representatives of the King of Prussia, Wilhelm von Humboldt, a Prussian of distinction in the intellectual world, at the moment when Talleyrand proposed to declare the Congress open in the name of public law, indignantly exclaim (a century before the declaration of

1. The *Revue de Paris* published long extracts from this in 1912.

Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag which formulates Prussian international morality): "What have we to do with public law?" The public law which Talleyrand championed was indeed only the law recognised by Kings. It was in the interest of the King of Saxony, whose spoils Prussia coveted, that Talleyrand invoked the principle of legitimacy, the hereditary rights of princes over their subjects.

The Kingdom of Saxony and Poland, given to the King of Saxony by Napoleon under the name of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, were both occupied by the Prussian and Russian armies. Alexander wanted to keep all Poland (except Galicia, already assigned to Austria). Prussia wanted to annex the whole Kingdom of Saxony in right of conquest, and proposed to remove the King to the other end of Germany, transferring him to the old ecclesiastical territories on the left bank of the Rhine now taken from France and vacant because they belonged to no legitimate dynasty. Austria and England opposed this, not on grounds of principle but from mutual jealousy, and with such violence that in January 1815, it looked as if the four Allies would break up into two hostile leagues. Finally an understanding was arrived at, but neither now nor in previous arrangements was there any thought of consulting the inhabitants of the territories concerned, or of paying any regard to their wishes or affinities. A "statistical commission" was appointed to consider the claims of Prussia, taking account of three things — extent of territory, revenues, and population. Its work was like that of an expert cutting up a landed estate into portions to divide it among the heirs. The portion of Prussia consisted of four separate pieces: Posen detached from Poland, a province torn from the Kingdom of Saxony, the ecclesiastical territories of Westphalia, and the Rhine Province. None of the four populations concerned was contented, the Poles parted from their country, the province of Saxony taken from its king, the Catholic population of Westphalia and the Rhine put under a Protestant ruler. The sovereigns dealt with one

another like large land-owners dividing lands, revenues and tenants among themselves. All they cared to know of their subjects was their numbers and their wealth. The valuations were based on the number of *souls*, a term borrowed from the language of the ecclesiastical registers, but implying no regard for men's feelings or wishes : souls were regarded merely as appendages to bodies.

The settlement of 1814-1815 then was the work solely of princes and their ministers, and the nations concerned took no part in it. In conformity with the 18th century spirit of " enlightened despotism " it was governed solely by " reasons of State ", which included dynastic expediency, the interests of the governing classes, tradition, and theories founded on the Machiavellian principles of the 16th century, entirely unaffected by the feelings and ideas which had inspired the Revolutions in England, America and France.

It was a work of restoration, carried out in a moderate and conservative spirit. There was no attempt to bring back the Europe of 1789, to revive the aristocratic Republics (Venice, Genoa, the United Provinces) nor the Free Towns of Germany, nor even the Ecclesiastical States, notwithstanding the protests of the Pope. France was confined to her frontiers of 1792, but was allowed to have Savoy and the *enclaves* annexed since the Revolution. England retained her colonial conquests, and the Czar the territories he had acquired at the expense of his neighbours — the Grand Duchy of Finland, Bessarabia, and Poland, which he made into a Kingdom. The gains of Austria and Prussia were disguised under the name of " compensations ". Austria in place of her old domains, Belgium and Western Germany, received Salzburg, the possessions of Venice on the Adriatic and the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom, so that henceforward her Empire formed a compact territory. Prussia in exchange for her share of a poor, depopulated and hostile Poland, received three rich German provinces, which carried her supremacy up to the frontiers of France. Belgium was

united to the Napoleonic Kingdom of Holland to form the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Switzerland had all her territories restored to her, while she retained her new constitution. Norway, was separated from Denmark and given to the King of Sweden.

This redistribution of Europe was the work of people who had genuinely suffered from war and sincerely wished to make its return impossible. In this point, but in this point alone, will it bear any resemblance to the settlement which is to follow the present war. For the politicians of that day, trained in the school of Machiavelli, had no faith in the efficacy of the law of nations, and based their peace solely on the calculus of forces. Their desire was that no State should be strong enough to be tempted into imposing its supremacy on the world. Even before Napoleon fell they had declared their intention of securing the peace of Europe " by restoring a proper *balance* of powers ", and they then announced to the world, in the declaration of Decembert 1st, 1815, a " state of peace " founded on a " wise redistribution of forces ".

They restored that " balance " among the Great Powers of Europe, which had for a century been regarded as the guarantee of European peace. Five Great Powers were in counterpoise with one another: England and France competing in the West, Austria and Prussia balanced against each other in the centre, and in the East a single Power, Russia, whose economic weakness was a set off against its enormous territory. The mass of central Europe remained divided into petty States, too weak to have an independent policy. In Germany some thirty Principalities and four Free Cities formed so many petty States, all quasi-sovereign, and united solely by the very loose tie of a Confederation, in which the Emperor of Austria and the Kings of Denmark, Prussia and the Netherlands were included in virtue of parts of their territories. Italy, with fewer divisions (eight States only, three of them very small), had no common

institutions and so remained, as Metternich wished, " a geographical expression ". In Germany and Italy, Austria reserved her preeminence, but her privileged position was no menace to peace, for from her very nature as a purely dynastic State, a collection of nations without any inner bond of union, her policy was bound to be purely defensive.

The European Concert as a conservative force. — The balance of power thus restored was confirmed by a permanent agreement to guard against any disturbance of the peace by revolutionary France. The four other Powers had laid down this principle during the invasion of 1814 in a treaty of alliance in which they pledged themselves " to concert the means best calculated to guarantee peace ". The return of Napoleon led them still further to define (March 25th, 1815) their undertaking " to preserve against all attack the order of things so happily restored in Europe ". After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo and the second invasion, the victors, by the treaty of November 20th, 1815, by way of military precaution, enforced new cessions of territory. To weaken the frontiers of France, she was deprived of Savoy, and, on the borders of Germany and of Belgium, lost several strips of her former territory (Landau, Sarrebruck and Sarrelouis, Philippeville and Marienbourg). A line of federal fortresses was built at her expense from Luxembourg to Ulm, and entrusted to German garrisons. In order to watch over the conquered nation the Allies made a common undertaking to hold " meetings with the purpose of... devising measures... for maintaining the peace of Europe ", they adopted as their express object the consolidation in France of the order of things " founded on the maintenance of the royal authority and of the Charter " and " the perpetual exclusion... of Napoleon and his family ".

These agreements concluded in Paris were not distinguished by the French public from the arrangements made at Vienna under the name of " treaties of 1815 ".

Thus the defensive work of the Congress of Vienna was completed at Paris : a work based on reasons of State, but wise in the main, with that dry and limited wisdom which belongs to diplomatists familiar with the hidden thoughts of princes and ignorant of national feelings. The structure was solidly built, resisting as it did for half a century attacks from many quarters. But it had two weak points. First, the mutual guarantee of territories was confined to the Christian States, which alone were represented in the Congress, and did not extend to Turkey in Europe, which was inhabited by four Christian nations under the supremacy of the Mohammedan Sultan. Secondly, the European concert was based solely on external relations between the governments concerned, it had no support either in national consent nor in any political morality common to Europe; it was therefore exposed to the risk of destruction from any internal change which might make cordial cooperation between the different governments impossible. It is only fair to Metternich to say that he wished to remedy these two weaknesses. At the Congress of Vienna he proposed the admission of the Sultan into the Mutual Assurance Society of the sovereigns; but the Czar regarded the Ottoman Empire as his own hunting-ground and refused to put it under the supervision of Europe. Metternich tried to persuade the Great Powers to complete their territorial settlement by a settlement of internal policy which should be common to all Europe. Alexander also tried to find some system of European unity. But their methods like their temperaments were irreconcilable.

Alexander, with a strong vein of Christian mysticism, dreamed of founding " the great European family ", by a brotherly harmony among sovereigns united in one bond of Christian faith; but he would not exclude the peoples from this union. The scheme that he drew up, May 15th, 1815, attributes the successes of the " grand alliance " to the influence of public opinion over governments; he recognises

that " the spirit of the age " has given rise to " the tendency of nations....towards constitutionalism " and he expresses a wish that " the States from whose union the great European family is henceforward to be formed " should take account of national feelings in regulating institutions within each State. Alexander hoped to maintain the peace of Europe by uniting all sovereigns in a common sentiment of " brotherhood and affection " which should make all States adopt the same political system. This system, which he had demanded for France and which he set up in his own States of Finland and Poland, was constitutional monarchy, furnished with aristocratic representative assemblies, equally removed from the two dangerous extremes of absolutism and democracy. This ideal, at once conservative and liberal, he thought might be realised by formal treaty under a religious name, the " Holy Alliance ".

Metternich did indeed accept " the moral solidarity... of all the Powers... of the continent ", but only for the purpose of preserving the established order, for Europe was attacked by " the fever of Revolution ", and " one must not dream of reform amid the turmoil of passions ". He therefore proposed that the European Concert, created to maintain the external distribution of territories, should also be used to maintain within the different States the political system most opposed to Revolution, that employed by Austria herself, absolute monarchy, with secret and uncontrolled government. Insurance against danger from without should be extended to revolution from within. Princes should pledge themselves to support one another against their peoples; and if a people forced its sovereign to abolish absolute rule, the Great Powers should intervene by force to restore it. Under this system a common internal policy would be maintained by armed intervention from outside. Peace would no longer depend on an unstable equilibrium among various forces, but would be ensured by that perfect stability and complete immobility of the government which is the dream of every admi-

nistrator. This scheme seemed possible at a time when the majority of the peoples concerned consisted of dependent and ignorant peasants, far removed from all public life, destitute of political ideas and even of national sentiment. The working-class proletariat was not yet in existence and there were hardly any large towns. Political or national opposition could only find followers in the population of the capitales and in the educated middle-class (*bourgeoisie*), in what Metternich called " the restless classes..., state officials, men of letters, lawyers, and persons superintending public education "; bodies which were very small and defenceless when confronted with the powerful forces at the disposal of Governments. Police control was sufficient to make them inoffensive and in Austria there was no difficulty in dealing with them.

The hard and clear-cut system of Metternich prevailed over the generous but confused dream of Alexander. The sovereigns signed the " Holy Alliance " to please the Czar, but the principle on which they acted was that of *intervention*. They first took in hand the supervision of France, " the country least inclined to respect general peace ". Their ministers at Paris kept watch over the constitutional monarchy, and gave advice to the King; they carefully followed the annual elections to the Chambers and when they were dissatisfied with them they made representations and demanded a change in the system of election. When the armies, at Naples and Madrid, forced the Kings to grant a constitution, they forcibly intervened : they sent an Austrian army against Naples in 1820, a French army against Spain in 1823, to restore absolute monarchy. Public opinion, which was ill informed, was unable to distinguish between the two contradictory systems; the " Holy Alliance ", the liberal alliance of Alexander, came in for the curses that were really aimed at Metternich's system, the alliance of princes against peoples.

Alexander himself, circumvented by the supporters of

absolutism, finally rallied to the system of his rival, and Metternich achieved a public triumph when the Russian minister after the revolution at Naples in 1820, officially laid down in the name of his master the absolutist doctrine of intervention.

The first breaches in the system. — The sovereigns did not long succeed in applying Metternich's system. The European concert was soon disturbed, in the two regions which had been excluded from the settlement of 1815. In the Ottoman Empire the Christian Greeks rebelled in 1820 against the Mussulman Sultan who had been left outside the European family; their rebellion, stirred up by national feeling, was supported by the public opinion of Europe, which induced Governments to take sides with the rebels. The new Czar Nicholas I, absolutist but " orthodox ", supported the Christian subjects against the " infidel " sovereign : to accomplish " Russia's mission " in the East, he marched his army on Constantinople and forced the Sultan to recognise the little kingdom of Greece which had parted from his Empire.

Then came the Revolution of 1830 in France, a constitutional struggle, which the people of Paris turned into a national revolution by resuming the tricolour flag and driving out the legitimist dynasty, which it never forgave for allowing itself to be restored by foreigners. Its example led to the national rebellion of Brabant against the Dutch King, from which emerged the Kingdom of Belgium; then the national rebellion of the Poles against the Russian Czar, which ended in the destruction of the Kingdom of Poland. The last fragment of the Polish State, the little aristocratic Republic of Cracow, disappeared in 1846, absorbed by Austria.

The contrast in internal government between the legitimist monarchies which had remained absolute and the monarchies of England and France which had become

parliamentary broke up the concert of the Great Powers; Europe was now divided into two hostile groups : in the West the two constitutional States, in the East three absolute monarchies.

The territorial settlement of 1815, however, remained almost unchanged. It did indeed give signs of falling to pieces in the whole of Central Europe during the Revolution of 1848 : in Italy, there were wars of nationality against Austria, and republican risings against the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany; in Germany, civil war at Berlin and Vienna, a war of nationality in the Duchies against Denmark, republican risings in Saxony and Baden; in Hungary, " national " wars of Magyars against Germans, and of Serbians, Croats and Roumanians against Magyars. But the reaction of 1849 restored the whole structure in its completeness.

It still remained strong enough in 1854 to resist the blow dealt by Russia to the Ottoman Empire. England and France intervened with armed force to defend the Sultan; for the first time two of the Allies of 1814 made war on one another. The structure emerged from this trial with new strength, for the Congress of Paris put the integrity of the Ottoman Empire under the guarantee of the Powers and admitted the Sultan into " the family of Europe ", thus filling the gap left in the South-East of Europe in 1815.

The structure built at the Congress of Vienna remained standing in 1858, with only a few breaches in it.

II

THE COLLAPSE OF THE SYSTEM

The policy of Napoleon III. — The structure was destined to fall in twelve years, 1859-1871 ; its overthrow was due to three men, two of them ministers, Cavour in Italy, Bis-

marck in Germany, and one a sovereign, Napoleon III. They attacked the established order from different motives. Cavour and Bismarck were working for their masters the King of Sardinia and the King of Prussia, who were interested in creating a united Italy and a united Germany by uniting the other States of Italy and Germany under their supremacy. They were obliged to make war on Austria to drive her from Italy and Germany, and they needed the help or the connivance of Napoleon in thus tearing up the treaties of 1815. Napoleon was influenced by personal feelings : he hated with a personal hatred the treaties of 1815, which excluded him and his family from the throne of France (he publicly expressed his hatred in 1866 in his address at Auxerre). His rise to power, his title of Emperor, his name Napoleon III, which implied the reign of Napoleon II, were so many blows struck at the agreement made between the Allies in 1815 : the sovereigns had shut their eyes, from hatred of the democratic revolution, because they relied on him to bring the turbulent French nation to order : but they did not admit him into " the family of Europe "; and Nicholas I made him feel his position by refusing him the title of " brother ", to which the tradition of the Courts of Europe gave him a right. Napoleon loved Italy and hated Austria, against which he had fought during the insurrection of the Romagna in 1831, and which persecuted his Italian friends. He was eagerly anxious to destroy the treaties of 1815 and expel the Austrians from Italy. He hoped by that means to console French national pride, still suffering from the disasters of 1815, by a revival of the glories of Napoleon and the acquisition of new territories.

But Napoleon III had no illusions as to the actual strength of his army if he should have to face the coalition of 1814. He worked hard to break up the coalition, first by trying to divide the two great rival powers, England and Russia, in order to obtain an alliance which would serve him later against Austria. In these operations he was forced to con-

ceal his action from his diplomatic representatives and even from his ministers, whom he knew to he opposed to his schemes. He first drew closer to England, by helping her to defend against the Czar the Ottoman Empire, in which he took very little interest. He enjoyed some years' intimacy with the English royal family, and confided to Prince Albert, 1854, his designs against the treaties of 1815, but he received no encouragement from him and found England hostile to any policy involving war or territorial redistribution.

He turned towards Russia, and had a cordial interview with Alexander II at Stuttgart : proposals of alliance were exchanged between their ministers. But the Czar asked Napoleon for his help only in the East, for enterprises against Turkey with which England would have nothing to do : in the West he only offered him defensive support, to prevent a coalition against his dynasty. This was not enough to compensate for a rupture with England. Napoleon, in spite of the respect henceforward shewn him by the other sovereigns, had gained no support for his policy of action.

Italian Unity. — Thercupon he decided to act alone. He sent for Cavour (July 1858) and made a secret agreement with him at Plombières as to the means of making war on Austria. He was careful to wait till Austria, by diplomatic mistakes, had isolated herself in Europe, by appearing in the light of an aggressor. France immediately took her stand as defender of threatened Piedmont, and Napoleon, reassured against the danger of a coalition, began the Italian War of 1859. The object agreed on between France and Piedmont was to deprive Austria of all her Italian possessions. But after the conquest of Lombardy, and before Venetia was touched, Napoleon learnt that Prussia was arming : he did not venture to face a coalition of the two Germanic Powers and returned to France, leaving his Piedmontese allies disappointed and irritated.

A widespread legend represents Napoleon III as the cham-

pion of the principle of nationality, a Don Quixote fighting battle after battle in defence of oppressed peoples. Some have praised him for this, but the majority have blamed him for sacrificing the interests of France to the safety of foreign peoples; the result has been to create a prejudice in French opinion against the policy founded on respect for nationalities, which has been held responsible for the disasters of France. There is an element of truth in the legend. It is true that Napoleon took an interest in certain oppressed peoples, but he did not make war on their behalf. He interested himself in the Roumanians; when the Powers insisted on maintaining the separation of Moldavia and Wallachia, which had been given autonomy by the Congress of Paris, Napoleon gave personal instructions to support their union, to the great astonishment of the ambassador Thouvenel, who, having spent his career in the East, looked upon all the peoples under Turkey as so much " dung "!

He made offers to the Hungarian refugees in 1859, but to employ them for the war against Austria; Bismarck did the same in 1866. For the Poles, Napoleon was not able to do more in 1863 than take diplomatic measures demanded by French public opinion. For the Danes of Schleswig he did not risk war in 1864, and only obtained for them in 1866 belated verbal concession in the treaty of Prague. Of the five wars that he fought, not one, except the Italian, was in the interests of nationality. These facts help us to understand the behaviour of Napoleon in Italy after 1859. He had a sincere sympathy for the Italians, but his only concern with Italian *nationality* was to deliver Italy from the barbarians; he did not wish for Italian *unity*. What he wished to establish in Italy was a confederation of sovereign princes, analogous to that Germanic Confederation which the Germans rejected as incompatible with unity. This plan, which received official sanction by the treaty of Zurich, miscarried owing to the refusal of the princes. It was the Italians themselves who, under Cavour's direction, revolted and

expelled their legitimate princes, expressed their will by plebiscite, and by a series of annexations created the Kingdom of Italy.

Napoleon did not attempt to use force to prevent Italian unity, but took advantage of it to secure the cession of Savoy and Nice (1860). This acquisition, which belied his public promises in 1859, made all the sovereigns distrust him : it was in vain that he tried henceforward to resume cordial relations with them. He felt isolated and powerless.

Formation of the German Empire. — He gained new confidence from the conflict between Austria and Prussia for preponderance in Germany; he counted on a long war which would exhaust them both, when he would come forward as arbiter and make his own terms. That was why he helped Bismarck to conclude the alliance between Italy and Prussia, which decided King William to make war on Austria, the ally of the German States. His calculations were upset by the new Prussian method of warfare, a revival of that of Napoleon I, making use of rapid operations and a massed attack upon a surprised enemy to decide the fortune of war in one engagement. Sadowa, the news of which he heard with pleasure, was soon seen to be a disaster, for having neglected to keep an army in readiness, he was forced to be a powerless spectator of the manœuvres of victorious Prussia. He aggravated the evil by encouraging Prussia to annex a large part of the German States of the North, hoping in return for his compliance to get from her what Bismarck cynically called a *pourboire*. He first asked for German territory on the frontier of Lorraine, and then for Belgium ; he would have been satisfied in 1867 with Luxembourg. But he got nothing. He ceased to speak of nationality, and officially put forward through a minister a theory on the natural tendency of peoples to form " large agglomerations ", a theory threatening the existence of small States.

Prussia, supreme in Germany, united all the German

States, except the four States of the South, under a Federal Government, controlled by hierself. The Emperor of Austria reconciled with the Hungarian nobles, divided his Empire into two States, one governed by the Germans of Vienna, the other (the Kingdom of Hungary) by the Magyar nobility.

Preparations for the " revenge for Sadowa " were discussed at Paris and Vienna in 1869, a short time before the candidature of a Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain caused the sudden outbreak of war between France and Prussia. Preliminary steps had been taken for an alliance, in the form of an exchange of letters between the three sovereigns of Austria, France and Italy. The Duc de Gramont, who became Minister of Foreign Affairs in May 1870, was aware of their negociations, which he regarded as definite agreements full of and was therefore so confidence, that not content with the rebuff to Prussia expressed in the withdrawal of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, he wanted the King of Prussia officially to admit the rebuff. He thus provided Bismarck with his opportunity of replying by the " Ems telegram ", of which the outcome was the war between France and the German States.

The war against France completed the unity of Germany under the supremacy of the King of Prussia, who now became " German Emperor ". Such was the conclusion in 1871 of the European crisis, started by the Emperor of the French in 1859. Prussia, accomplishing in 1871 what her allies had prevented her from doing in 1815, drove France back beyond her frontiers of the 17th century, and tore from her Metz and Alsace, in defiance of the manifest wishes of the population.

Austria, driven out of Italy and Germany, Italy and Germany transformed into Great Powers, the Kingdom of Hungary elevated into a State, Denmark deprived of her Duchies, France of Alsace-Lorraine — all this meant that central Europe was turned upside down, and the structure raised by the Congress of Vienna was destroyed. It was

also the end of the European concert which guaranteed the balance of power in Europe. When Thiers, after the fall of the Empire, went in the name of invaded France to ask for the help of the Great Powers, Beust, the Austrian minister, replied to him : " I see no Europe left ". The treaties of 1815 disappeared in the storm unchained by their personal enemy Napoleon III, and with them disappeared men's confidence in international agreements, destroyed by the brutal methods and cynical declarations of Bismarck.

III

THE NEW SYSTEM AND THE WAR OF 1914

The preponderance of Germany. — The new structure was no longer, like that of 1815, framed by a general agreement between equal States to preserve peace by means of a Balance of Power; it rested on the preponderance of Germany, the strongest military Power, keeping the other Powers in awe, or binding them to her by separate agreements.

Nationalities were not much better treated than in 1815. Italians and Germans had obtained their national unity by accepting voluntarily in the one case, by submitting after defeat in the other, to the domination of the military States, Piedmont and Prussia, who had taken advantage of the sentiment of nationality to aggrandize their own power. The Hungarians had profited by the difficulties of the Emperor to re-establish an autonomous Kingdom. But the unity of Italy alone was based on the will of the peoples concerned and unstained by violence done to other nationalities. Prussia had annexed the Duchies and four German States without consulting their populations and certainly against the wishes of the inhabitants of Holstein, Hanover

and the Republic of Frankfurt, attempting to give an official justification to her action by an appeal to the barbarous custom of " the judgment of God ". In the " national " German Empire, Prussia did violence to the national sentiment of three peoples, the Poles of Posen, to whom she did not even keep the promise made in 1815 to leave them the use of their own language, the Danes of North Schleswig, whom she refused to consult in spite of the clause in the treaty of 1866, the peoples of Alsace-Lorraine, whom under the lying label of " Reichsland " (Imperial Territory) she kept under the discretionary power of the Government in Berlin. Arbitrary annexations were no novelty in Europe, but in Alsace-Lorraine Prussia made an unprecedented experiment : seizing a strip of territory on the frontier of another Great Power, she incorporated a population whose national sentiment, to which conquest had already done violence, was perpetually kept up by neighbourhood to their old mother-country and permanent ties with it. The creation of the Hungarian State, if it freed the Hungarian people from the German domination of Vienna, surrendered all the other nationalities of the Kingdom, Croats, Serbs, Slovaks, Roumanians, even Germans in Transylvania and the Banat, to the arbitrary will of the Magyar minority. The Magyar nobles who governed the " national " State of Hungary were to show much greater ardour in " Magyarizing " than the Germans of Austria had been in " Germanizing ". The Austrian monarchy remained, in both its halves, a challenge to the national sentiments of its subjects.

Across the whole breadth of Europe, from the Arctic Sea o the Archipelago, stretched a belt of small subject nationalities more or less ill-treated, all subject to foreign government, most of them ruled by officials, some even by an aristocracy, of another nation. Going from North to South, these nationalities were : Finland, the freest of all, in so far as the Czar left it its national autonomy; the Esthonian and Lettish peoples, subjected at the same time to a German

aristocracy and to Russian officials; the Lithuanian peoples divided between Russia and Prussia; the Polish people, dismembered by partition among the three Empires; the Czechs governed by Vienna and the Slovak branch of them subject to the Magyars; the Ruthenians, subject in Austria to the Polish nobility of Galicia, in Russia to a censorship which forbade them to publish anything in their own dialect; Croats and Slovenes, dependent partly on Vienna and partly on Buda-Pest; the Serbian people half vassals, half subjects of the Sultan; the Rumanians, divided between the Ottoman Empire and Hungary; the Bulgarian people, all of it still oppressed by the Turks; the Greek nationality, only a minority of whom enjoyed national independence. In 1871 as in 1815 Europe was everywhere ruled by the force of the governments, not by the will of the peoples.

This system, like that of 1815, was based on distrust of France, but it was dominated by the preponderance of Germany. Germany, which was strong enough to fill the part played by all the Allies combined in 1815, kept watch on republican France, which she suspected of a desire to retrieve her losses. She consolidated her position by agreements with other Powers, concluded under colour of preserving order, the *statu quo*, and peace. First came (from 1871 to 1873) the " entente " between the three Emperors, announced to the world by their visits to one another. The sovereigns, as in the time of Metternich, combined to take measures against the common enemy, the Revolution, social revolution as represented then by the " International association of working-men ", " The Internationai ", already in its last agonies, but taken by ill-informed governments to be a fighting organisation.

When the personal rivalry between Bismarck and Gortschakof had loosened the ties with Russia, Germany drew into her alliance first Austria, whose policy she supported against Russia in the Balkans, and then Italy which was at enmity with France, where the Conservatives were talking

of restoring the power of the Pope and the Republicans were deciding on the occupation of Tunis. Russia, resuming her advance against the Ottoman Empire, which was weakened by the bankruptcy of 1875 and the deposition of two successive Sultans in 1876, brought her army as far as Constantinople; but, checked by the intervention of England, she was forced to refer the decision to the Concert of Europe. She emerged (1878) empty-handed from the Congress of Berlin, enraged against Bismarck, the " honest broker ", who had tricked her.

The Triple Alliance of 1882 united the whole of central Europe under Germany's control; Bismarck supplemented it by a secret treaty of " re-insurance " with Russia, in 1884, which guaranteed to Germany the benevolent neutrality of her Eastern neighbour. Then, when the Bulgarians, freeing themselves from the guardianship of their liberators the Russians, reunited the two fragments into which they had been severed by the Congress of Berlin to form a single self-governing State, Bismarck seized the opportunity to maintain cordial relations with the Czar Alexander III by helping him to prevent the recognition by Europe of the new state of affairs in Bulgaria. All these alliances called themselves " defensive alliances " framed for the maintenance of peace.

The method of armed peace. — It was a peace such as the world had never seen, " armed peace ", Prussian peace, as costly as war, a peace precarious and insecure, always hovering on the brink of war. The new method of war, calculated for rapid invasion, continued until the enemy is crushed, demanded an enormous number of effectives, always ready. The doctrine of irresistible superiority in the offensive compelled each State to be constantly preparing for the aggressive and to live under the perpetual menace of aggression. The Prussian Staff even in 1875, when France was reorganising the *cadres* of her army, had appeared to adopt the formidable principle of " preventive " aggression.

When a State suspects its neighbour of preparing war, it ought to anticipate it and to attack it in order to prevent it finishing its preparations. William I and Bismarck disavowed this doctrine, but their protestations were not sufficient to reassure Europe. In the day of slow wars, an interval separated the state of peace from the state of war; men waited to prepare war until it was there, and raised armies only when the time was come to use them Now Europe was obliged to adopt the Prussian method, in order to resist Prussia. Except the States protected by their geographical position (England, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway) and Belgium, which relied on its neutrality guaranteed by treaty, every State required all its young men to pass through the active army and kept all able-bodied men liable to a summons to mobilise.

Every State, for fear of falling behind in its preparations went on increasing its armaments without ceasing; military expenditure grew rapidly. Wise persons said that financial ruin would check the nations in this mad race, just as in 1815 they foretold the inevitable bankruptcy of England, loaded with 800 million pounds of debt by the war. But the wiseacres did not estimate national resources at their true value. The burden of armaments has perhaps delayed the accumulation of wealth in Europe, but it has not stopped it. Germany under this system has rapidly increased her population, her commerce, her capital and her income; no large State has become impoverished.

Germany did not make use of her military power as her neighbours feared. Her preponderance was decided, but not bellicose. She threatened war but maintened peace. She did not seek either conquests or adventures. Her policy was summed up in two phrases of Bismarck : " The whole Eastern question is not worth the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier ", therefore no invasion in the East. " Germany is satiated ", therefore no more aggrandizement. The colonies, created from 1884 onward, were accepted by the

German Government only in the form of enterprises undertaken by companies under the protection of the Empire. The Germany of Bismarck, like the Austria of Metternich, content with the order she had established in Europe, remained motionless, watching France. Fafner, having won the *Rheingold*, withdrew into his cavern.

Germany maintained this attitude during the life-time of William I. But this conservative policy, confined within the limits of Europe, did not long satisfy William II. He soon came into conflict with Bismarck, and though it may be true that he dismissed him chiefly because he disapproved of his proposed *coup d'État* against universal suffrage, their disagreement on foreign policy was a contributory cause of the rupture. Bismarck wished to keep up the understanding with Russia, William preferred to draw the Austrian agreement closer. Alexander III, though he had a personal enmity with the Germans, had nevertheless given a cold reception to the advances of the French. He was reluctant to enter into relations with Republican ministers, in whom he did not find the guarantees of permanence and discretion which are necessary for negotiating an alliance. But finally, being reassured by the long duration of the ministry of 1890-1892, under the direction of men of distinguished bearing and moderate opinions (MM. Freycinet and Ribot) he consented to draw near to France, in compliance with the desire of his ministers of finance, who needed French capital for industrial undertakings and for the conversion of paper money.

The world-policy (Weltpolitik) of Germany. — The Franco-Russian alliance, by uniting two Great Powers hitherto isolated, in opposition to the Triple Alliance of the three Great Powers of central Europe, put an end to the exclusive preponderance of Germany, and led the way to the restoration of a system of relations in Europe based on the balance of forces. William II then inaugurated his " world-policy " (*Weltpolitik*); the phrase was grandiloquent, but the

idea wanting in clearness; the Emperor William, who has talked a great deal, has never taken the trouble to think with precision. The Germans have at different times, or even at the same time, given four interpretations of the phrase.

1st. The oldest explanation seems to have been that it was the duty of the imperial government, whether by subventions or by the intervention of its official representatives, to help Germans to extend their commerce throughout the world.

2nd. It was further urged that it was necessary to find an outlet for the population of Germany which was rapidly growing; instead of letting emigrants go to America where they were lost for Germany, the Government would direct them to unoccupied territories where they would form colonies of settlement (*colonies de peuplement*) under the direct control or under the influence of the Empire.

3rd. Later reflection suggested that Germany, with her colossal industry and highly developed agricultural system, had no longer any surplus population to send abroad, since she had actually to induce foreign labourers to come in. She must, therefore, look not for colonies, of settlement but for colonies to be exploited (*colonies d'exploitation*) : these would be developed by German capitalists, engineers, planters and contractors, who would direct the labour of the native population. They would thus learn, in Delbrück's words, to become like the English " a nation of masters ". But for this purpose vast territories were needed, and it was the duty of the Government to acquire them.

4th. Finally they went on to say that Germany, which had now become the greatest Power in the world, did not play a part in politics proportionate to her strength. Henceforward Germany must " have her say " on every question raised anywhere in the world; the Government must not allow any acquisition of territory, influence or economic advantages by another State to pass without claiming its share or some compensation.

All these ideas had one point in common : Germany must

abandon the policy of " satiation ", she must no longer remain withdrawn in her own borders and confined to Europe; her activity must spread wide over all the earth.

Fafner emerged from his cavern and looked out upon the world. The sight that met his eyes was not a pleasing one. He saw the best places occupied, the best of all by the English and their colonies of settlement (*colonies de peuplement*), the rest by English, French, Dutch, Russians. The future appeared closed. Wide territories, occupied by the great peoples of the future, were all inhabited by a population which did not speak German. Within a century, the language of North America would be English, of South America Spanish and Portuguese, of Africa English and French, of Australasia English; Asia would speak Russian, English and Chinese: no continent would speak German. It was necessary to prepare for distant operations; the army made to win supremacy in Europe, was not enough. Germany constructed a navy. At first it was a commercial undertaking. " Trade follows the flag ", it was said : the navy served to advertise German goods. Then it was asserted that the fleet was necessary to defend German colonies. Were these inconsiderable colonies worth so large an expenditure? In the end it was acknowledged that the navy, like the army, was an expression of German power, and that its object was to back up the diplomacy of Germany.

William II gave his *Weltpolitik* a wide range in every corner of the globe, where he thought an opening was to be found for German influence to penetrate, and particularly in those countries which he believed to be disorganized. He made preparations for the partition of China, but the national rising of the Chinese, in spite of the victory of the devastating " Huns " sent against them by Germany (William himself exhorted his soldiers to make the Huns their pattern) made him abandon the enterprise; there only remained the costly establishment at Tsing-Tau, which has just been taken

from him by Japan. His next idea was to support the Boers in their war with England, in order to open a door to German influence in South Africa; but he soon thought better of this, and sent to England a plan of operations against the Boers prepared by his Staff. This did not add to his influence, either in Africa or Europe. He tried to get a footing in South America by sending his fleet to demand from Venezuela at the cannon's mouth the payment of German debts; but he was pulled up sharply by the United States which appealed to the Monroe doctrine. He wanted to open up Morocco to the trade and to the enterprises of Germany, and three times he announced this to France " with mailed fist ". These three exhibitions of German power, at Tangiers 1905, Algeciras 1906, Agadir 1911, ended in the French Protectorate over Morocco. In Persia, before he had taken any steps, he was forestalled by the agreement between Russia and England. But the sphere of his particular choice was the Ottoman Empire. He extended his protection to the Sultan Abdul-Hamid who had massacred his subjects in Armenia, Crete and Macedonia, and thus obtained for the factories of Germany the privilege of providing material of war for the Turks, and for the German army that of educating Turkish officers. He got for a German company the concession for the great Bagdad railway, which was to open up to German goods, and it was even added to German colonists, the vast region of the Tigris and Euphrates. But " German Bagdad " did not get the French capital it hoped for. The Ottoman revolution of 1908, which put the Sultan under the guardianship of the Young Turks, and later the defeat of the Turks by the Balkan nations in 1912 endangered at once the influence and the enterprises of Germany. The *Weltpolitik* was reaping a harvest of defeats.

Meantime Germany was growing in strength more rapidly than ever, and she took more and more pride in her position : she was proud of her population, which had risen to 65 millions, proud of her wealth which was estimated at

12 000 to 14 000 million pounds, proud of the mechanical subordination of individuals to society, which she called " organisation ", proud of the regular discipline of her army and police, of the attention paid to every detail of her railways, streets, ports and insurance-arrangements, of the technical perfection of her workshops and laboratories, which she took for the higher form of civilisation. And the more Germany found to admire in herself, the less did she succeed in the world. She overlooked the fact that " culture " is an inward and individual possession, a product of mental experience and reflection, and that it is this which alone enables men to understand and to foresee the sentiments of others; and that no technical knowledge or social machinery can take its place. The more Germany advanced towards scientific perfection, the greater was the want of tact that she displayed. Her psychology was crude; it understood two motives only, fear and material interest, " sugar and the whip ", the methods of the liontamer. Her threats only exasperated those she wanted to frighten, and her trickery roused distrust in those she sought to win; her display of force gave offence.

Bismarck had shewn more tact, because, though he was a Prussian and therefore a barbarian in sensibility, he had also shared in the European culture which is based upon psychology : he knew " the psychological moment " and took account of " imponderables ". But ever since Germany, for twenty years past, has closed her windows on Europe and contemplates nothing but herself, she has lost the faculty of insight into character; for German society, uniform and docile, does not afford those subjects of observation which make education in psychology possible. That is why all the appeals addressed to the world by the Germans to justify their conduct are so amazingly clumsy; the educated classes have shewn no greater intelligence than the rest, because they have ceased to possess humane culture.

England, uneasy at the rapid increase of the German navy,

gave up her " splendid isolation ", and burying old rivalries, drew closer to France and then to Russia. The *Triple Entente* now stood confronting the Triple Alliance, which was weakened by the rivalry between Austria and Italy. The balance of forces among the Powers was re-established and the preponderance of Germany was at an end. This was seen in 1906 at the Conference of Algeciras, summoned at the express demand of Berlin; Germany found herself in isolation with Austria " her brilliant second ". The instrument forged by Bismarck for the maintenance of German peace in Europe had been wrenched out of shape by the *Weltpolitik*. An intelligent Prussian, Professor H. Delbrück, in 1906 warned his countrymen of the danger of a policy of aggression, which would drag Germany, with no other ally but Austria, into a war with the Triple Entente in which she would be defeated. But German opinion still demanded exhibitions of German strength. Why did the greatest Power in Europe hold a position in the world so much below her dignity? It was because envious neighbours had framed a plot to " ring her in " and to bar all roads to her expansion; The " ring " must be broken. Megalomania passed into the madness of persecution.

Not only her foreign policy but also her internal constitution led to Germany's isolation. While other civilized States were developing in the direction of representative government, increasingly liberal and democratic, based on the will of the people and on national sentiment, the Prussian nobility, in control of the Court and of the army, and the Prussian bureaucracy, in control of government and administration, were guiding Germany back in the direction of bureaucratic and military monarchy; the Emperor William revived the manners and the language of the divine right of kings. The nobility insisted on keeping up in Prussia the division of electors into three classes, election by two stages, and public voting, provisional expedients of the reaction of 1849, which have now become absurdly unjust and

unreasonable. The Government persisted in trying to denationalise the Poles, the Danes of Schleswig, and the Alsatians, by persecution through the police, through administration and through the schools, by colonisation and even by expropriation. The only result has been to strengthen the national sentiment of the persecuted and to outrage by barbarous methods the opinion of the civilised world. Delbrück, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, has for a long time called repeated attention to the fact.

The War of 1914. — The antipathy between Germany and the other Powers was growing : any sincere European Concert became impossible. The Eastern question broke the peace. Germany was now interested in it not merely the ally of Austria : her *Weltpolitik* regarded the Ottoman Empire as one of its spheres of activity; one of the essential parts of the programme of economic expansion, the *Drang nach Osten*, the " thrust to the East ", claimed for the Germanic Powers the control of the road between the Danube and Salonica, so that the Germanic supremacy might extend without a break over the whole centre of the historic continent, from Hamburg and Trieste to Bassorah and the Persian Gulf. Serbia blocked the way. Long submissive to the Court of Vienna she had since 1903 resumed under King Peter her political and economic independence and lived in perpetual hostility with Austria, which oppressed the Serbs of Bosnia, and with the Magyars, who persecuted the Serbs of Hungary. The Austrian government attributed the complaints of its Slav subjects to Serbian propaganda. It claimed to prove to the world the complicity of the Serbian government by getting false documents forged, which, when produced at the discussions connected with the famous trials at Agram in which Professor Friedjung was involved (1908-1909) covered the Austrian authorities with confusion. It was not a question of a genuine document, " improved " by a diplomatist, like the Ems telegram, but of bare-faced for-

geries, forgeries of a mediæval crudity; a document, full of grammatical blunders, claiming to be written by a Serbian minister, a pretended account of the proceedings of a society of Serbian students, written on a page a yard long, because the forger had found this size convenient for photographing his forgery. When the minister von Aehrenthal, to earn the title of " the Austrian Bismarck ", procured the annexation of Bosnia to the Austrian monarchy in 1908, the breach with Serbia became irreparable. The Balkan Alliance, formed in spite of the Court of Vienna, and the victories of the Balkan States over the Turks in 1912, ruined the policy of Austria in the East. The extension of Serbian territory in 1913 barred Germany's road to Salonica, and blocked Austria's way to supremacy in the Balkans. Germany, foiled in her " world-policy ", Austria foiled in her conflict with Serbia, made common cause. The resolution to get rid of the Serbians arose in 1913 from their common disappointment. The crime of Sarajevo furnished the pretext, and the two Emperors with a light heart advanced to the catastrophe.

Into this war, which they wanted and prepared, the Germans brought technical perfection of material : their machine-guns, their armoured cars, their railway transport, their trenches, their aeroplanes, their submarines have from the first proved them to be masters in the art of military preparation. But they have also brought into the war their childish psychology, which makes them unable to foresee the behaviour of other men and the consequences of their own actions. They have been mistaken in their judgments on every people without exception, and grossly mistaken : they misjudged the Russians and the French, whose national unity and individual courage they failed to appreciate; the Belgians and the Serbians, whom they expected to hypnotise by terror : the English, Italians, Japanese, and Americans, whom they attempted to seduce; the Mahommedan peoples, whom they induced the Turk to summon to " the holy war ". The crimes of their generals and the insolent avowals of their

diplomatists have forced Europe to convert into reality what was a chimæra of the German imagination — the " encirclement " of Germany, an encirclement military, economic and moral, which will stifle her at last.

IV

THE CONDITIONS OF A LASTING PEACE

What will be the next settlement of Europe? I will not attempt to trace its plan upon the map. To do so is an idle pastime until the armies have done their work, and it is a pastime which has its dangers, for anything a Frenchman publishes, though it is read without attention in France, is carefully scanned by our opponents. It is impossible to do more than lay down in outline the moral conditions of peace.

Peace will be demanded after this appalling war by the intense, unanimous and it may be imperious will of Europe : not merely the formal peace which will put an end to massacres and ruins and will restore the combatants to their normal life, but real and definitive peace, which will deliver the world from the race for armaments and from the perpetual nightmare of sudden war : peace which will give to the nations the security they need for their labour and freedom to employ their resources in the works of civilised life. Europe desires no longer to be an army always on guard, liable to the menaces of an attack which would become more and more formidable as explosives and air-ships arrive at higher perfection. She desires no longer to be forced to make herself half Prussian, in order to avoid being swallowed up by Prussia, and to be condemned to " armed peace " from fear of " preventive war ". The Prussian system has gone bankrupt; it never gave security and did not even prevent

war. A system is wanted which ensures complete security for Europe and delivers it from ruinous armaments.

On what foundation can it be established?

The next Congress will make its appeal not like Metternich to the legitimate rights of kings, nor like Bismarck to " the judgment of God ". Our age has ceased to have faith in the divine right of kings, it will not worship Force, its religion is national sentiment. The nations have made advances since 1815 and even since 1866: they have grown in wealth, in education and in freedom: they have all become conscious of their nationality and most of them have acquired the right to political life and have grown accustomed to having their wishes taken into account. The Congress will not proceed, like the Congress of Vienna, by counting the number of souls : it will have to learn what those souls desire. Everywhere this war has had a national colour, and has awakened the claims even of nationalities not yet organised. By an unprecedented innovation the allied governments have regulated the treatment of their prisoners of war according to the nationality of the prisoner. It may be hoped therefore that the Congress will make it a rule, in the redistribution of territories, to respect national sentiment and the wishes of the population concerned. I do not pretend that it is easy, in that zone of Eastern Europe where the nationalities are intermingled and have no precise limits, to find solutions which shall be, I do not say satisfactory to all those interested, but merely equitable. At least we have a right to count on measures being taken to ensure that all, even minorities, shall have their language and their customs respected. As for France, whose public law is based upon the national will, France will reject any settlement which would expose her to the shame of seeing deputies in a French Chamber protesting against their inclusion, or to the criminal temptation of making a territory French by forcing its inhabitants to disappear.

Respect for international law diminishes the chances of

war but does not remove them, as long as nations remain hostile. Every permanent agreement between groups of men, as between individuals, demands a common morality, to furnish rules respected by all, and sanctions effective for all. In Europe, since the decay of the political ideal of the Middle Ages based on religious authority, no rule exists to control the relations between States. This international anarchy has its foundation in the very idea of sovereignty as defined in the 16th century by Bodin, " the *absolute* and perpetual power of a Republic ". The characteristic of absolute power is that it recognises no rule or control superior to itself. Applied to internal government this principle leads to *absolute* monarchy, the arbitrary power of the sovereign over all his subjects : applied to the relations between States it ends in the moral anarchy erected into a doctrine by Machiavelli and confirmed by the usage of diplomacy. Between States there are no rights, no duties, no obligations; international rules are merely matters of expediency, which alter with national interests. A treaty is merely a record which states existing facts. Absolute monarchy and Machiavellism are only two varieties of the same absolutism. In the 19th century absolutism was driven from the field of internal government by national rebellions; it has entrenched itself in foreign policy and the ignorance of nations allows it to survive there, because they do not see the danger of it. This war has brought it into light. All other States make good the lack of international morality by usages of general morality; they respect peace and treaties out of gard for public opinion or from a feeling of humanity which makes them shrink from the awfulness of war. But Prussia has not these scruples and we know now for what purposes she employs her sovereignty.

As long as this superannuated idea of sovereignty survives in international relations, there will be no definitive peace. The menace of war will remain, so long as a statesman regards it as his duty as a patriot to prepare for an aggres-

sive war and as long as his country admires him if he succeeds. This feeling that the sovereignty of the State is absolute in relation to other States must be rooted out in the same way that the idea of the absolute sovereignty of the prince in relation to his subjects has already been rooted out. A revolution has to be made in international life, corresponding to the internal revolution which has established the representative system within individual States. Public opinion alone can effect it; this opinion is in advance of the diplomatists, it is already conscious that the nations of Europe have more common than they have conflicting interests, that it would be more advantageous for all to work in harmony than to destroy one another, it knows that peace is preferable to war. When the breath of public opinion finds its way into that hitherto closed world in which diplomatists live, it will blow to the winds the spirit of Machiavelli and of Bismarck, the spirit of trickery and violence.

But does not the surrender of an absolute power demand too great a sacrifice of self-esteem from those who govern? It is a sacrifice which may be hoped for in countries with a parliamentary system; statesmen accustomed to recognise powers above them — Parliament, the decision of majorities, the votes of electors — will not find it a great hardship to submit to international rules. But sovereigns of countries where government is personal, brought up from childhood to feel themselves superior beings, and to see in their peoples only the instrument of their greatness, accustomed to live in uniform, in the company of officers for whom war is the only honourable occupation, what would induce *them* to recognise the control of rules which draw their whole strength from the opinion of subjects who are their inferiors? What would induce them to give up enforcing respect for their sovereign will by the appeal to cannon, " the last argument of kings "? One of the worst evils of this system is the inclination for war which it creates in the governing class; we know it only too well, for we have just seen the most fearful

war of all time brought on by the decision of two sovereigns, neither of whom, certainly, is superior in intelligence to the average level of humanity.

It is certain that the defeat of the two aggressive Empires, by destroying the caste of Prussian officers, the police bureaucracy of Berlin, the Magyar Oligarchy of Buda-Pesth, will ruin personal government and military absolutism even in the opinions of their peoples, and will bring back the nations of Central Europe into the evolutionary process common to civilized States. It will then be easier to make their governments submit to the observance of an international morality. As for the Emperor of Russia, imbued with that pacific spirit which is the basis of the Russian character, he is ready to accept the rules which are necessary for peace: he proved it in 1899 by taking the initiative in a proposal for limitation of armaments which gave rise, at the two Hague Conferences, to the only practical attempts hitherto made to secure the avoidance of war. His victory, like the defeat of our ennemies, will increase the chances of a permanent peace, provided that practical guarantees are taken against Prussia, who by her avowals, as well as by her conduct, has openly put herself outside international law.

Let governments recognise above them, if not positive institutions, at least the moral authority of international rules; let them respect agreements between States as private persons respect their engagements; let them accept the principle of mutual regulation of armaments; let them frankly submit their negotiations and their decisions to public opinion, with the help of official parliamentary committees; then, international institutions for peace will come of themselves.

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SIR:—The accompanying article is the fourth in the series of constructive studies of the conditions precedent to the genuine welfare, prosperity and national efficiency of the United States, which Mr. George W. Perkins has prepared for particular occasions, and which have been published in the pages of THE ECONOMIC WORLD and subsequently given still wider circulation by us in pamphlet form. Great numbers of men of affairs and of patriotic citizens generally all over the country have evinced deep interest in the former articles; and they should find the present study of "industrial preparedness" equally illuminating and instructive.

Will you be good enough to give an attentive reading to this article, and to write us your opinion about it? What you write will be considered confidential, if you so desire; otherwise we shall feel free to use it for publication.

THE EDITORS,
THE ECONOMIC WORLD,
80 Wall St., New York City

WE ARE AS UNPREPARED FOR PEACE AS WE ARE FOR WAR

By

GEORGE W. PERKINS

An Address Before the Bankers' Association
at Indianapolis, October 12, 1915

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FOREWORD.

The American people at last begins to realize that the problem of "national preparedness," in the broadest sense of that term, is upon it, and that it must be resolutely and adequately taken up at once. If we are to withstand, in the days ahead of us, the inimical operation of world forces, both political and economic, the effects of which will be enormously intensified by the European War, our national life must have unanimity of purpose, co-ordination of effort and effectiveness of action.

The obvious lesson of the present war is that great nations may no longer count upon crossing bridges when they come to them, upon the mere extemporaneous gathering together of their powers to meet crises, when these suddenly arise, or upon the ability of their citizens, accustomed to go each his own way, according to his own interests and predilections, to acquire off-hand a clear vision of the common objective, or the collective energy and efficiency necessary to attain that objective with the least possible waste, loss and risk of failure.

It is true that this great lesson is now being impressed upon us chiefly in a military sense; but every thinking person must perceive that its implications are no less cogently applicable for the nations of the earth—our own among them—when they are at peace than when they are at war.

Such is the situation which the people of the United States must prepare to meet; and "national preparedness" means for us the clearing away at a stroke of all public policies that have their roots in the selfish conceptions of sections or factions or classes in the country, the establishment of firm principles of common action for permanently beneficial ends, and the substitution in the minds of all patriotic citizens of ideals of the general good for ideals of particular advantage here or there. Mr. Perkins' article is a contribution to this programme.

THE EDITORS,
THE ECONOMIC WORLD,
80 Wall St, New York City

WE ARE AS UNPREPARED FOR PEACE AS WE ARE FOR WAR.

By George W. Perkins

I TAKE it that no sane, thoughtful person any longer questions the assertion that we are unprepared for war. The events of the past year and a half in China, Russia, England, France and other countries clearly show what can happen to the people of a country that is unprepared for war, and how, in case of war, a myriad of lives must be sacrificed and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed while the nation is engaged in the task of preparation. A government that will expose its people to this risk is not a wise and prudent one.

Preparedness for War.

Our country, therefore, has received with almost universal approval President Wilson's statement of several days ago that he now favors a policy for National Defense. We are informed that the Army and the Navy departments are busily engaged in making plans and estimates. The Navy Department has appointed a committee of citizens, who are inventors and experts, of which Mr. Thomas A. Edison is the head, to advise with and help the Navy Department in its preparations. The papers tell us that Congress may be asked for as much as $800,000,000 to carry out a programme of preparedness and defense. All this has to do with the possibilities of war.

Unpreparedness for Peace.

What has happened to the rest of the world during the past year has aroused us to a sense of our own unpreparedness. Until this frightful war broke out we were sailing on, blissfully and serenely, without making any preparations for defense against invasion by a foreign foe. Suddenly we have awakened to our dangerous condition. And yet the question of our being attacked by a foreign foe with battleships, submarines, airships and armies is not a certainty—it is but a possibility. **We may not have to face a war at arms with foreign nations, but we are certain to face war in industry with foreign nations. War may not come, but peace will surely come, and, after peace, industrial conflict.**

We may not be invaded with long-range guns, but we actually are being and will continue to be invaded with long-range methods of inter-communication. The long-range gun, the submarine, and the airship are the most deadly instruments of modern war at arms. The long-distance telephone, the Atlantic cable, and the wireless are the most deadly instruments of war in industry. We may not have to face the former; we are already obliged to face the latter.

Industrial Depression Before the European War.

Every man from Maine to California who is in any way engaged in banking or industrial pursuits knows that when this war broke out the business of this country was rapidly shutting down. Factories were closing or going on short time. Thousands of men were being thrown out of work and an industrial depression was upon us. This depression

had been gathering force and headway for several years, largely because of the construction placed on the Sherman law by different governmental officials of various parties. Under these constructions the business men of this country reached a point where it was impossible for them to know how they could do business on a co-operative scale and do it legally. The result was that attempts to organize new enterprises on a large or co-operative scale were given up; for men even as ambitious and energetic as our American business men are not going to risk a jail sentence in undertaking a business enterprise. The Taft policy of dissolution as a solution of the trust problem had capped the climax. Expansion in business languished when the Democratic Party came into power and passed its tariff measure. The effects of this began to be felt keenly in the Spring of last year. By mid-Summer our combined troubles over the Sherman law and the Wilson tariff law brought a depression that was country-wide and increasing in intensity each month and we found ourselves, as Governor Ferguson, of Texas, very aptly said, "broke, with our pockets full of money."

What Will Happen After the War?

At that time the great European War suddenly began, and automatically a high tariff wall was built around this country. Europe had to turn her attention instantly from manufacturing goods which she could sell abroad in times of peace to manufacturing war materials for use in her great internal struggle. Hundreds of thousands of men were taken out of her factories and put into her armies. In addition to this, she found herself compelled to come to us for war supplies. Her orders for these supplies set

our idle factories at work and re-employed our men who were walking the streets seeking work, so that during the last few months we have seen a large percentage of our idle men put to work on what we call "war orders" from Europe. This, of course, is purely a temporary condition. Some day the war will cease—probably as suddenly as it began—and our men will no longer have this work. At approximately the same moment that Europe's demand on us for war supplies largely ceases, her men will be put to work manufacturing the things that she was selling to us so successfully under the Wilson tariff when the war broke out. In short, the end of this frightful war will automatically put many of our men out of work and many of Europe's men at work.

Identically the same condition will prevail that existed when the war broke out, plus another extremely important factor that did not exist at that time, viz., we shall have a very large amount of Europe's gold; Europe will of necessity make every possible effort to get back that gold and she will find that her easiest way—in fact, almost her only way—will lie in the direction of selling us manufactured goods at prices low enough to win back the gold she has lost. This will require her to use men in her factories at low wages, but those men will not consider it a hardship to exchange the trenches where they have been working for a few cents a day, on short rations, for factories where they will get better wages, beds to sleep on, protection for their lives and better food. On the other hand, our men over here will consider it a hardship to give up the high wages they are now getting for making war materials and accept lower wages for making materials used in times of peace. It seems to me that this phase of the matter is of the utmost

importance to our people, and if our Government were alive to this situation and eager to look after the welfare of its industrial classes it would at this very moment be at work on a policy of preparedness against this industrial war that is bound to come when peace is restored.

It will not do to lull ourselves to sleep with the argument that when this war is over Europe will be so exhausted in men and money that she cannot compete with us in the manufacturing lines. Emergencies and difficulties quicken the faculties of a resourceful people, and no country on the civilized globe to-day is more resourceful than Germany. **It is a great mistake to expect Europe to be hopelessly crippled, industrially speaking, when this war is over. The thing Europe will be crippled for will be gold. We shall have it, and her only way to get it will be by sending us manufactured goods at prices low enough to get back that gold; and this she will unquestionably do. As matters stand to-day we are wholly unprepared to repel her attempt to do this.**

The Need of a Non-Partisan Tariff Commission.

How can we prepare ourselves against Europe's industrial invasion? It seems to me there is just one way to do it and that is by securing from our Congress next Winter a bill that will create a non-partisan, scientific, permanent tariff commission that will be in constant session, taking up the tariff item by item, without regard to whether it should be high or low, but purely on the basis of what is equitable and right for all parties concerned and of proper reciprocity with other countries. Such a commission should be made permanent; it should at least be given full power to investigate and to recommend schedules to Con-

gress; it should be given all the power possible under our Constitution, and should be put in such a position toward the public that its findings, when announced, would carry so much weight that Congress could scarcely refuse to enact them into law.

Some people may object to this on the ground that it would be tantamount to taking the tariff-making power away from Congress and putting it in the hands of a committee; but this is no argument at all, because for thirty years our tariff has been made and remade, and each time by a small committee of the House and of the Senate, on purely a log-rolling political basis for political advantage. This small committee has then reported it to Congress, which has passed it without a large percentage of the members of Congress knowing much, if anything, more about it than the public itself knew.

The situation seems so clear, the need so urgent, the preparedness so necessary that I believe that, if the people of this country—farmers, laborers, bankers, manufacturers—will join in a unanimous demand on Congress for some such action next Winter, it can be secured from the present Democratic Congress; for while the Democratic Party is not in favor of a high tariff, it could with great propriety, it seems to me, be in favor of a tariff commission, for this does not mean a high tariff nor a low tariff, but a proper tariff.

Some of our Republican friends are urging that the Republican Party be returned to power, in which event it would adopt a policy of preparedness in this tariff matter by giving us a high tariff. It is dangerous to wait until 1917 to begin a policy of preparedness in this tariff matter, for the war may and probably will end sooner than that.

Then, too, we have been engaged long enough in this game of a low tariff by the Democrats and a high tariff by the Republicans. Five or six times during the past thirty years we have gone through this experience and each time with great loss to business and with thousands of men thrown out of work. Only recently Mr. Penrose told us that he was working on a revision of the Payne-Aldrich bill, which he proposed to introduce as soon as Congress convened. As Senator Penrose will in all probability be the Republican leader in the Senate next Winter, this means that the Republicans will endeavor to give us a Penrose-Cannon bill in place of a Payne-Aldrich bill. If such a course were pursued, it would only be a question of a few years until our Democratic friends would again make an issue of the tariff and we would once again go through the same performance we have gone through half a dozen times before.

Why temporize any longer with this great question? Why not meet it now and settle it now by all joining together, regardless of party ties and affiliations, and bringing the right sort of intelligent arguments to bear on Congress in such a way that Congress will dispose of the matter this coming Winter?

Some of us who have been deeply interested in this whole question have for this very purpose recently organized in Chicago a Tariff Commission League. It is purely non-political, formed to educate the public as to the impending danger and to urge upon Congress the necessity for preparedness in this respect.

The Need of a Merchant Marine.

The present war, frightful and regrettable as it is, furnishes this country with an unprecedented and enormous

opportunity to extend its foreign trade. No civilized people ever had such golden opportunities within their reach, and yet our unpreparedness to take advantage of them is so great that they are slipping away from us, and, as matters stand to-day, when peace comes we shall find ourselves worse off in the matter of our foreign trade relations than we were when the war began. If this should be the result, the responsibility will rest almost wholly on our Federal Government, which seems to be entirely incompetent and impotent to cope with the situation.

In addition to the tariff situation, let me cite in support of this assertion two or three other practical illustrations. Take the matter of our merchant marine. After the war broke out it immediately became evident that we were entirely unprepared with merchant ships on the seas. Our Government at once advocated the policy of a Government-owned merchant marine, and you all remember the precious time that was lost in debating this question in Congress and the Administration's defeat.

During the same Congress the La Follette bill was passed and signed by President Wilson, since which time our steamship lines on the Pacific Ocean have gone out of business and our place in that great trade is rapidly being taken by Japan; so that the net result of our Governmental activities since the war began, in the matter of a merchant marine, has been a marked decrease in our preparedness.

It is true that the Administration's policy for a Government-owned merchant marine was defeated, but several times since it met with that defeat the Government has made it known that it would take up the same programme again next Winter, and of course individual investors will not go into the shipping business on a large scale with

government competition threatening, in addition to other difficulties.

In glaring headlines and optimistic editorials our newspapers tell us that after this war is over New York will become the financial center of the world. I should like to know how this can be worked out in a practical way when the other nations own most of the ships with which to carry on the trade that makes the financial center of the world. London obtained and held her financial power because of her supremacy on the seas; and we shall never be able to obtain and hold anything like supremacy in international trade so long as other nations control the shipping.

An Unprejudiced Witness from Hong Kong.

To give you some idea of what has happened in this respect on the Pacific Ocean during the past few months, let me submit the following from a report to the Department of Commerce, at Washington, by Consul General Anderson, of Hong Kong, made on August 20th of this year. He says:

"The sale of the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steam-"ship Co. engaged in trans-Pacific service has precipi-"tated a crisis in the carrying trade of the Far East, "which is of the greatest possible practical importance "to American exporters and importers.

"As is generally known, the sale includes all American "vessels of the trans-Pacific fleet of this company. The "company has prepared to wind up its business in this "part of the world completely. Orders have been sent "general agents to close up their own agencies as well "as all sub-agencies in all parts of the Far East. The "personnel of the staffs in various offices have been

"given similar notice, with an indication of what steam-
"ers they are to take for their return to the United
"States and notice of no employment when they reach
"the United States. In Hong Kong the offices of the
"company are to be closed and the lease of an excep-
"tionally favorable office location has been taken over
"by a competing Japanese company.

"The loss of this tonnage amounts to about 224,000
"tons of actual carrying capacity without considering
"the possible expansion of which it is capable, reducing
"the total available tonnage across the Pacific to about
"half what it has been. The shortage becomes a direct
"and positive menace to all American trade in the
"Pacific.

"In the ordinary course of shipping affairs the loss
"of one company in such a trade would soon be made
"up by other companies placing ships on the run and
"taking up the business offered. Unfortunately there
"is little or no relief in sight in the present instance, for
"the Japanese Government has ordered the Japanese
"lines, all of which enjoy substantial, not to say large,
"subsidies from the Japanese Government, to take freight
"during certain months from Japanese ports only, thus
"serving Japanese industries and Japanese shippers in
"preference to other shippers in the Far East and, of
"course, without any reference to American interests in
"the premises.

"The only expansion probable is in Japanese lines,
"which are, in fact, making every effort to seize the
"trade of this American company as it relinquishes its
"business.

"While the general situation is bad enough, in that

"the only American steamship line operating on the Pa-
"cific has been driven from the ocean after many years
"of service (the Pacific Mail Co. was the oldest line
"operating on the Pacific Ocean) with all the loss of
"prestige to American trade which such change implies,
"and while it is disconcerting, to say the least, that
"business built up after long years of service by an Amer-
"ican company is being taken by Japanese competitors
"serving under heavy subsidies from the Japanese Gov-
"ernment, and with every possible assistance in other
"ways from such Government, the chief fact to be con-
"sidered at the immediate moment is that there are not
"now, and so far as may be seen at present, neither are
"there likely to be soon, sufficient vessels to carry
"American freight to its Eastern markets, or carry
"Asiatic raw materials to American manufacturers, while
"postal service and all similar facilities of trade depend-
"ing upon rapid and regular communication between the
"United States and the Far East can but be irregular
"and precarious for an indefinite period in the future.
"Whatever may be the cause or occasion for recent
"changes the actual result of such changes has been the
"placing of American trade and American interests in the
"Far East in the greatest jeopardy."

That indictment of the present administration was drawn by one of its own representatives, and is the result of the shipping bill signed by President Wilson last year. Can you imagine a more stupid, short-sighted policy than we have been following during the past year in the matter of preparedness for industrial activities on the high seas? Taft pursued a policy of dissolution on land and Wilson is pursuing a policy of dissolution on water; and between the

two the industrial development of this country is between the devil and the deep sea.

The Chinese Loan.

The present administration dealt another severe blow to our foreign trade in the Far East when, during the first days of the Wilson administration, it refused to allow our American bankers to participate in an international loan that was being made to China. Our bankers withdrew at the request of President Wilson, and the loan was made by Europe. In making it, Europe concluded trade arrangements with China by which very little, if any, of the actual money of the loan went to China, for goods went in liquidation of the loan. Of course, the English, French and Austrian merchants who furnished these goods immediately opened up trade relations with China which they will enjoy hereafter, while we threw away that golden opportunity for future trade with China.

The Anglo-French Loan and Trade Extension.

Only a week or two ago our bankers in New York concluded a $500,000,000 loan with England and France. Our Government again failed to embrace a golden opportunity for industrial preparedness, for, so far as we know, it took no hand whatever in these loan negotiations; it allowed the bankers to go on and make them without any regard whatever for the opportunity that presented itself to negotiate trade arrangements with England. Now imagine this country in war, for instance, with Japan and China and our going to England and France for a $500,000,000 loan. Does any man in this country doubt that the English and French Governments would immediately sit in with their

bankers and see to it that trade advantages were secured for the industries of their countries as part consideration for such a colossal sum as $500,000,000?

The Harlequin History of Our Anti-Trust Procedure.

As to our corporation question, the Sherman law and our policy of doing business, chaos reigns. In this great era of opportunity when we should have large industrial units reaching out all over the world with ample capital and large and well-organized bodies of men to capture international trade, which England and Germany with their great industrial machines have been enjoying, we not only have no ships but the few large industrial machines we have our Government is trying to legally destroy.

The policy of the Roosevelt administration was that there were good and bad trusts.

The policy of the Taft administration was that morals have nothing to do with the case—that the Sherman law must be enforced. You all know what happened in the dissolution of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Companies and the blight that fell upon business because of the many dissolution suits Mr. Wickersham prosecuted.

The Wilson administration said, when it created the Federal Trade Commission, that all would be well with business; yet months have gone by and no business concern has been able to get any help or advice from this Commission as to how it can do business legally on a co-operative scale. I recently heard that the Federal Trade Commission, of which we were told to expect so much, on its recent trip of inspection to the Pacific Coast, received over three hundred requests, asking how business on a comparatively large scale

could be done legally. The Commission could not answer any of these questions, for the simple reason that neither it nor anyone else knows what the Sherman law permits or prohibits.

Here we have three consecutive administrations, each having an entirely different view of what the Sherman law means and how business cannot be done. In short, the attempt has been made to conduct business in this country, or, rather, not to conduct it, on the personal opinion of some one man who for the moment happens to be in a position of great executive power.

The Need of a Uniform National Incorporation Law.

Meanwhile, none of the evils of which the people have been complaining in the organization of our large industrial companies have been corrected. Over-capitalization has continued; lack of publicity has continued, with no effort to correct it. Now we hear that a new steel company is to be organized; that a half dozen men have gathered around a table and decided that the capitalization of the new company is to be many millions more than the capitalization of the component companies; yet there is no law to prevent this. These gentlemen can go to some one of the forty odd States—it matters not which—and somewhere find a law that will enable them to organize. They can sell their watered stock to the public without any prospectus or subsequent method of accounting, and do it without interference. The risk they will take will be that five or seven or ten years from now some man in executive authority at Washington may decide that for political reasons it will be a good thing to attack this new company and try to put it out of business. We are told, in this connection, that all

will be well as soon as the two or three large trust suits now pending are decided by the Supreme Court. This is rank nonsense. No two industrial companies are organized alike or do business alike; and, therefore, an interpretation by the Supreme Court of the Sherman law in one case will not be a certain guide for all cases. It is impossible, therefore, under the present Sherman law for this country to organize industrially on as large a scale as is necessary to go out and compete with England and Germany for international trade. In short, we are in this all-important matter wholly unprepared for industrial peace.

The whole policy of our Government during recent years has been a repellant one—a destructive one and not a helpful and constructive one—to industrial enterprise in this country.

In my judgment, we will never be able to settle the corporation question in a manner that will bring preparedness for foreign trade, or anything like efficiency in domestic trade, until Congress gives us a federal incorporation law by which a large industrial concern desiring to do business in all the States and abroad can go to Washington, lay its prospectus before a Commission, and,—if it can show that Commission that its capitalization is to be honest, its publicity to be complete,—secure its charter and know that it is legally incorporated and free from constant harassing after it gets under way.

The Government Should Prepare for Industrial Peace.

It would be impossible in one paper on this subject of unpreparedness in times of peace to begin to cover the ground and present all the arguments in proof of the assertion that we are as unprepared for peace as we are for

war. I have only endeavored to cite some important and striking ones. Allow me to urge you to follow the question up and investigate it for yourselves. I believe that if you think of it deeply enough and earnestly enough, you will agree with me that we are as unprepared for peace as for war and that it is the duty of every citizen in this country to arouse himself to the seriousness of the situation and to do all that he can to arouse our Government at Washington and to make it take at least some intelligent active interest in this question, and do it now.

Our Government is at last aroused to the fact that we are unprepared for war. It is engaging from the ranks of our citizens the best minds in the country to advise it as to how to prepare a war defense. It is contemplating the expenditure of tens of millions of dollars. Why not pursue a similar policy in preparing for our industrial future?

The New Economic Era Calls for World Vision.

It is high time that this was done. When this war is over we are going to face a great new economic era. Only the other day we were startled to find that a new discovery made it possible for a human voice to carry from Washington to Honolulu without even the use of a wire. We are told that within a short time the human voice can in this way be carried around the globe. This is such a startling proposition as to stagger the imagination. It means that the world has been drawn into one close compact body. It means that any merchant can invade any other merchant's territory, anywhere in the world, with instant communication. It means that not only county lines and State lines are wiped out, but that international lines are wiped out, indus-

rially speaking; that whether we would or no we are no onger an isolated country.

We are a part of one great world-wide federation; and the sooner we realize this fact and prepare to meet it the better off we shall be. We cannot evade the new on-coming conditions. To attempt to turn back to small units of business and to old competitive methods is futile, and every well-informed man knows it. The failure of our Government in Washington to act in a large and constructive way on this whole question cannot fail to arouse great apprehension and fear for our industrial future.

Our politicians and so-called statesmen have given most of their thought to local questions, local issues, and what would elect them to office and bring them personal aggrandizement or gain. We must abandon this provincial sort of statesmanship. We must have men who will take a world-wide view of affairs. We must have more deep, intelligent thought and study of not only our problems but the world's problems.

In the New Era We Must Make Democracy Efficient.

We have been living in a land of milk and honey, where, during the last half century, things have come a mighty sight easier than in countries like England, France and Germany. Ours has been a new and undeveloped country, with a matchless climate, rich mines and fertile soil in abundance.

A people that could not have got on pretty well during the last half century, under the conditions under which we have lived, would have been a pretty stupid lot; but during the next half century we must face two new conditions, each of the utmost importance:

First, the fact that we have spread throughout our country and opened it up. We have skimmed off the cream, so to speak. There is no more new land to be taken up. Our mineral resources have been opened up and are fairly well known. We are, therefore, facing conditions more like those under which England, France and Germany have lived, where frugality and efficiency must be practiced and studied.

Second, the great forces of inter-communication have drawn the world so close together that we must hereafter meet in sharp conflict the competition of the rest of the world. To do this we must know what the rest of the world is doing—know it intelligently, scientifically and thoroughly —and be prepared to meet it.

Easy Wealth Leads to Superficial Methods.

At the present time, our thought and knowledge on these two vast and all-important questions is superficial and sadly lacking. To illustrate what I mean, let me tell you the following story, recited to me only a few weeks ago by an American merchant just back from Germany:

One evening this man found himself seated at dinner next to one of the officials of the German Government's agricultural department. My American friend asked the German official what he thought of our country, and the German said he thought we had a very wonderful country and that we had had a wonderful period of prosperity, but that he doubted if our future held in store for us the prosperity we have enjoyed in the past. My friend asked him, why; and he replied, because we were a superficial people, did not study our problems earnestly enough, and were not prepared for the world struggle in industry which was facing every

civilized nation. To illustrate what he meant, he remarked that unless our annual wheat crop reached a billion bushels we thought we were poor. If we secured a billion bushels, we thought all was well and nothing could harm us. Then the German said that they were trying to get their people to pay less attention to the raising of wheat, to buy more of it from us, and to pay more attention to raising beets, to be manufactured into sugar and the sugar sold to us; that they knew that every bushel of wheat that came out of the ground took about 20 per cent of its nutriment from the strength of the soil, while the beets took most of their nutriment from the air; and they thought they were making a pretty good trade if they could eventually reach a point where they would exchange their beets for our wheat, which would in effect be swapping their good air for our rich soil.

That story may seem a bit fantastic, but to my mind it is an absolutely accurate comparison of the mental process by which Germany goes at her great industrial problems and the mental process by which we go at our problems. She is thorough to the last degree and we are superficial to a great degree.

The Country Needs Clear Thinkers and Unselfish Doers.

Gentlemen, in my judgment, the great economic questions confronting us to-day are as vital and important to the future welfare of our people as were the great moral questions that confronted us in 1776 and 1860. Those questions were settled by men who were willing to give up something, forego something, deny themselves something for the sake of their country and its future; and our questions of to-day, all-important and vital as they are, can only

be settled by men of the same type, working in the same unselfish, disinterested way. We must have practical, well-equipped men, who will go to our Congress and to our great executive offices in a spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism—men who believe in service for service's sake. You men here in Indiana and similar men in other States have got to pause and think a little less about how much money you are making and a little more about what kind of a country you are making. Will you not do it, and do it now?

13

STUDIES AND DOCUMENTS ON THE WAR

"Germany above all"

The German mental attitude and the war

by

É. DURKHEIM
Professor at the University of Paris

Der Staat ist Macht
TREITSCHKE (*Politik*)

Translated by J. S.

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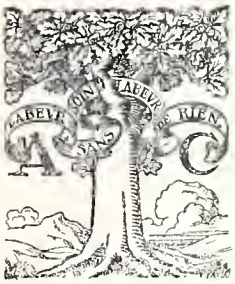

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" GERMANY ABOVE ALL "

INTRODUCTION

The conduct of Germany during the war springs from a certain mental attitude. — The principal object of the analytic studies, which form our series is to depict Germany as the war has revealed her to us. We have spoken already of her aggresive temper, her bellicose disposition, her contempt of international laws, of her systematic savagery, and her deliberate cruelties. But these various demonstrations of the German spirit, however distinct each of their characteristics may be, are all subservient to one and the same basic condition, which establishes their unity. They are only varying expressions of one and the same condition of mentality, which, in the present work, we would wish to examine, in order to comprehend, and to determine, its essential elements.

This analysis is so much the more necessary, because only by its aid can an answer be found to the question which a certain number of well meaning people abroad are still asking themselves. The cumulative proofs which show what Germany has become, and which justify in this way the charges brought against her, have brought about, even in quarters which were most favourable to her, a definite shifting of opinion. None the less, an objection is often made against us, under shelter of which certain inveterate sympathies still try to assert themselves. The facts that we have alleged, authoritative as they are, are challenged upon the ground that they are *a priori* improbable. It is beyond

belief, they say, that Germany, which yesterday was a member of the great family of civilized peoples, which even played amongst them a part of the first importance, has been capable of giving so completely the lie to the principles of human civilization. It is not possible that those men, with whom we used to consort, whom we held in high regard, who belonged without any reservation to the same moral community as we ourselves, have been capable of becoming those savage creatures, aggressive and unconscionable, whom we hold up to public indignation. They believe that the fury we feel as belligerents leads us astray, and prevents us from seeing things as they really are.

Now those very acts which are so baffling and which, for that reason, people would desire to deny, are exactly those which are found to have their origin in that totality of ideas and sentiments, which we propose to analyse : they spring from it just as a conclusion springs from its premises. We find there in its entirety a mental and moral system, which, elaborated especially with a view to war, remained in the back-ground during peace. Its existence was known, and the danger involved in it was to some degree suspected; but only during the war, has it been possible to appreciate the extent of its influence in the light of the extent of its activity.

It is the system summed up in the famous formula, which appears as the heading of these pages.

This mentality will be studied as presented by Treitschke. — To describe this system it will not be necessary that we should set out to seek on this side and on that its constituent elements, and then to group and to correlate them one with another in a more or less artificial manner. It is a German writer, Heinrich Treitschke, who has set forth this system on his own responsibility, with a full and clear appreciation of the principles upon which it rests, and of the consequences which it implies. The system is deve-

loped throughout his works as but more particularly in his *Politik* (1).

We cannot then do better than take him for our guide : we will follow the lines of his exposition in making our own. We will do this so closely as even to let him use his own language; we will veil ourselves behind him. In that way we shall not be liable to change the German mode of thought by a biassed and hostile interpretation.

If we select Treitschke as the leading subject of our analysis, it is not by reason of the value which he can claim as a savant or philosopher. Quite the contrary, he interests us, because his mode of thought is less that of an individual than of a school. Treitschke is not an original thinker, who worked out, in the seclusion of his study, an individual system ; but he is a personality pre-eminently representative, and it is as such that he is instructive. Immersed in the life of his period, he expresses the mental attitude of his surroundings. A friend of Bismarck, who in 1874 invited him to the University of Berlin, a great admirer of William II, he was one of the first and most ardent apostles of the imperialist policy. He did not limit himself to translating into resounding phrases the ideas which prevailed around him ; he contributed, more than anyone, to the diffusion of them as much by his speeches as by his pen. That is the task to which as journalist, professor, and deputy in the Reichstag, he devoted himself. His eloquence, rugged and picturesque, careless and arresting in style, had a fascinating influence, especially upon the young students who crowded eagerly round his professorial chair. He has been one of the educators of modern Germany, and his authority has only grown the greater since his death(2).

(1) This book contains a course of lectures, which Treitschke gave every year at Berlin, during the winter session. Our quotations are taken from the second edition (Leipzig, 1899).

(2) Scarcely was he dead when " extravagant eulogies were raised on all sides. A Committee, of which Prince Bismarck was the president, was formed immediately to erect a monument to him. If we

But what best shows the impersonal character of his work, is that we shall find there, set forth with absolute and frank precision, all the principles which German diplomacy, and the German military staff, have put, and are daily putting, into practice. He has predicted, nay more has enjoined as a duty upon Germany, all that she has been doing for the last ten months, and he tells us what in his opinion are the reasons which impose that duty. All the theories, by which the German " intellectuals " have tried to justify the acts of their government, and the conduct of their armies, are found ready to hand in his teaching ; but they are there co-ordinated, and made subordinate to a central idea, which reveals the unity underlying them. Bernhardi, of whom one hears so much, is only his disciple ; he is even a disciple, who has limited himself to applying to the political questions of the day, the axioms of his master, without adding anything of substance to them(1); he has carried them to extreme limits in the attempt to popularise them.

At the same time, because the work of Treitschke has been published for twenty years, his teaching, as there presented to us, is free from certain accretions which obscure it to-day, and cloud the essential lines of his argument. Upon these grounds we explain and justify our choice.

believe those persons, the Prussian historian outshone all the historians of his country. " (A. Guilland, *L'Allemagne nouvelle et ses historiens*, p. 230).

(1) We shall refer to his views, when they seem usefully to supplement those of Treitschke.

I

THE STATE ABOVE INTERNATIONAL LAW,

International treaties do not bind the State. Apology for war. — The system rests entirely on a certain way of conceiving of the State, its nature and its function. It may be objected perhaps that such an idea is too abstract to have made any deep impression upon men's minds. But it will be seen that it is only apparently abstract, and in reality connotes a feeling altogether active and real.

We expect generally to see in the nature of its sovereignty the characteristic quality of the State. The State is sovereign in the sense that it is the source of all the juridical authorities, to which the citizens are subject, and that for itself it recognises no authority of the same kind which is superior to it, or upon which it depends. All law proceeds from it, while no authority exists which is competent to impose law upon it. But the sovereignty which, in the ordinary way, we attribute to the State, is always merely relative. We well know that in fact the State depends upon a multitude of moral forces which, though they may not have a form and organisation absolutely juridical, are none the less real and effective.

It depends upon treaties that it has signed, upon engagements that it has voluntarily made, upon moral principles which its duty is to see respected, principles which it must therefore itself respect. It depends upon the goodwill of its subjects, and the goodwill of foreign nationalities, which it is obliged to take into consideration.

Exaggerate, on the contrary, that independence, release it from all limitation and reserve, extend it to absolutism, and then you will have the idea which Treitschke makes of the

State(1). For him the State is αὐτάρκης, in the sense which the Greek philosophers gave to that word; it must be completely self-sufficient; it has, and ought to have, need only of itself, to exist and to maintain itself; it is an absolutism. Made only to command, its will must never obey other than itself. " Above me ", said Gustavus Adolphus, " I recognise no one but God, and the sword of the conqueror ". That proud formula, says Treitschke, applies in exactly the same way to the State(2). Moreover the supremacy of God, is it not here reserved scarcely more than as a matter of form? To sum up, " it is of the very essence of the State that it cannot recognise any force above itself(3) ".

All superiority is intolerable to it, were it only a superiority in appearance. It cannot even allow a contrary will to express itself in face of its own; for to attempt to exercise upon it any degree of pressure is to deny its sovereignty. It cannot even wear the appearance of yielding to any kind of constraint from the outside, without weakening and lowering itself. A concrete example, showing the application of these axioms, will make one better understand their meaning and bearing. It will be remembered how, at the time of the Moroccan affair, the Emperor William II sent one of his gunboats to Agadir; it was a menacing way of reminding France that Germany did not propose to stand aside from the Moroccan question. If at that moment France, in reply to that threat, had sent into the same port, alongside the *Panther*, one of its war vessels, that simple assertion of its right would have been considered by Germany as a defiance, and war probably would have broken out. The reason is that the State is a creature peculiarly susceptible, even morbidly prone to take offence; it cannot be too jealous of its prestige. However sacred in our eyes human personality may be, we do not admit that a man may avenge by

(1) *Politik*, vol. I, p. 41. (2) *Politik*, vol. I, p. 37.
(3) " Das Wesen des Staates besteht darin dass er keine höhere Gewalt über sich dulden kann " (*ibid.*).

bloodshed a simple default in the ordinary rules of etiquette. A State, on the contrary, must considerer as a grave insult the least slight to its *amour propre.* " It is to misunderstand ", said Treitschke, " the moral laws of political conduct to reproach a State with a too lively sense of honour. A State must have a sentiment of honour developed to a very high degree, if it does not wish to be faithless to its own nature. The State is not a violet, which blooms in the shade; its power ought to be proudly displayed in the full glare of light, and the State must not allow it to be questioned, not even in a symbolical manner. Should its flag be insulted, the duty of the State is to demand satisfaction, and, if it fails to obtain it, *to declare war, however petty the cause may appear to be; for it must insist absolutely on preserving for itself the rank that it occupies in the community of nations*(1) ".

The only possible limitations to the sovereignty of the State are those which it accepts itself, when it undertakes engagements towards other States. Then at least one might suppose that it is bound by the engagements which it has undertaken. Starting from that moment, it would seem, it has to reckon with another entity than itself; is it not subject to the terms of the treaty agreed upon? But in fact that subjection is only apparent; the bonds which it has thus fashioned are the work of its own will; they remain for that reason subordinate to its own will; they have no binding force, except in so far as they continue to be in harmony with that will. The contracts, in which these obligations have their origin, contemplated a definite state of facts; it is because of that state of facts that the State accepted those obligations; let the situation be changed, and the State is released. And since it is the State which decides in sovereign fashion, and without control, whether the situation has remained the same or not, the validity of the contracts, to which it has subscribed, depends wholly upon the judg-

(1) " Mag der Anlass noch so kleinlich erscheinen ". II, p. 550.

ment it forms of the circumstances and its own interests at any particular moment. It can as a matter of right denounce them, cancel them, that is to say, violate them, when and how it pleases.

" All international contracts are entered into subject to the clause, *rebus sic stantibus*, (so long as the circumstances shall remain the same). *A State can in no way bind for the future its own will towards another State.* The State has no judge superior to itself, and consequently will conclude all its contracts with that tacit reservation. This is proved by the fact that, so long as international law shall endure, from the moment that a war has broken out, contracts between the belligerent States cease to exist; but every State, being sovereign, has an incontestable right to declare war when it pleases. Consequently every State is in a position to set aside contracts which it has entered into.... Thus it is clear that international contracts, which limit the freewill of a State, do not constitute absolute limitations (1).... "

Whilst in contracts between private persons there is at the base a moral power which controls the wills of the contracting parties, international contracts cannot be subject to this superior power, for there is nothing above the will of a State. This follows not only when the contract has been imposed by force, as the sequel of a war, but not less when it has been accepted by a free choice. In all cases, whatsoever they may be, " every State reserves to itself the right to determine the extent of its contractual obligations (2) ". This principle may shock the jurists, judges and advocates; but " History does not admit of being considered from the point of view adopted by judges in civil suits (3) ". That is a " philistine " point of view; neither the statesman nor the historian could accept it (4).

Much more therefore a State cannot accept the jurisdiction of any international tribunal, howsoever it may be consti-

(1) I, p. 37-38. (2) I p. 102. (3) II, p. 550. (4) I, p. 102-103.

tuted. To submit itself to the verdict of a judge would be to place itself in a condition of dependence, irreconcilable with the notion of sovereignty. Besides, in vital questions, such as are those in which States find themselves in conflict, there is no neutral authority which could judge with impartiality. " If we were to commit the folly of treating the question of Alsace as an open question, and if we were to submit it to an arbitrator, who would seriously believe that such an arbitrator could be impartial " (1).

In the same way too, Bernhardi adds (2), what principle of right will the judge invoke in pronouncing his decision? Will he invoke that sense of justice that each of us finds in his own conscience? But we know how vague, uncertain, and elusive that sense is; it varies from man to man, from people to people. Are we to rely on conventional international law? But we have just seen that that law itself rests on agreements peculiarly precarious, which each State can legitimately denounce at its pleasure. It is the expression of the respective position of States; and their position is perpetually changing. The law, then, opens the door to prejudices, individual and national. In a word an international tribunal presupposes an international law, firmly established, composed of rules impersonal and imperative, imposed on all alike and not contested by any law abiding conscience; but an international law of that kind does not exist.

A State owes it to itself to solve by its own powers questions wherein it judges that its essential interests are involved. War then is the only form of procedure which it can recognise, and " the proofs which are unrolled in those terrible cases between nations have a binding force such as cannot be attained by any proofs' in civil proceedings (3) ".

(1) I, p. 38.
(2) *Unsere Zukunft* (our Future), ch. v. An English translation of this book is published by Messrs. Wm. Dawson and Sons Ltd (London) under the title : " Britain as Germany's Vassal. "
(3) I, p. 73.

That is why so long as there shall be competition, rivalry, and antagonism amongst States, war is inevitable. Now competition is the law of States still more than of individuals; for between nations it is mitigated neither by mutual sympathy, nor by the influence of a culture common to both, nor by attachment to the same ideal. Without war, the State is not even conceivable. Again the right of making war at its own will constitutes the essential quality of sovereignty. It is by this right that it is distinguished from all other human associations. When the State is no longer in a position to draw the sword at its will, it no longer deserves the name of State. " One may still, by way of politeness or of courtly flattery, call such a State a Kingdom, but science, whose first duty is to speak the truth, must declare without circumlocution that such a country is no longer a State.... In this fact alone appears the difference between the crown of Prussia and the other German States, that the King of Prussia is himself the War-Lord, and that thus Prussia has not lost her sovereignty as have the other States (1) ".

War is not only inevitable, it is moral and sacred. It is sacred first because it represents a condition necessary to the existence of States, and without the State humanity cannot live. " Apart from the State, humanity cannot breathe " (2). But it is sacred also, because it is the source of the highest moral virtues. It is war which compels men to master their natural egoism; it is war which raises them to the majesty of the supreme sacrifice, the sacrifice of self. By it, individual wills, instead of dissipating themselves in the pursuit of sordid ends, are concentrated on great causes, and " the petty personality of the individual is effaced and disappears before the vast perspective envisaged by the aspirations of the State ". By war, " man tastes the joy of sharing with all his compatriots, learned or simple, in one and the same feeling, and whosoever has tasted that happi-

(1) I, p. 39-40 (2) I, p. 115.

ness never forgets all the sweetness and comfort that it yields ". In a word, war connotes " a political idealism ", which leads a man forward to surpass himself. Peace. on the contrary, is " the reign of materialism " ; it is the triumph of personal interest over the spirit of devotion and sacrifice, of the mediocre and sordid over the noble life. It is the " indolent " (1) renunciation, of great aims and great ambitions. The ideal of perpetual peace is not only incapable of realization : it is a moral scandal (2), a veritable curse (3). " In effect is not the wish to exclude heroism from human life the subversion of morality? " It is a misconception to invoke against war the principles of Christianity; the Bible says expressly that authority has the duty to draw the sword. Again " it is always periods of weariness, without vigour and without enthusiasm, which have comforted themselves with the dream of eternal peace ". This was the case after the Treaty of Utrecht, and also after the Congress of Vienna. According to Treitschke, at the moment when he was writing, Germany was passing through a period of the same kind. But, he adds, one can be assured that it will not last. " The living God will see to it that war will always recur, as a drastic medicine for the human race (4) ".

The state is power. Suppression of small States. — To sum up, the State is a personality, imperious and ambitious, impatient of all subjection, even of the appearance of subjection : it is only really itself in proportion to the measure in which it belongs completely to itself. But to be able to play that part, to check the irresponsibities of ambition. to impose its own law without submitting to any law of another, it is necessary that it should have powerful

(1) " Der faule Friedenszustand " (I, p. 59).
(2) " Dass der Gedanke des ewigen Friedens... ein unsittliches Ideal ist, haben wir schon erkannt " (II, p. 553).
(3) " Der Unsegen des Friedens " (I, p. 59).
(4) I. p. 76. — All the passages quoted, without being accompanied by a special reference are taken from pages 72-76 of Volume I.

means of action. A weak State naturally falls into dependence on another, and, in proportion as its sovereignty ceases to be complete, it ceases itself to be a State. Whence it follows that the element, which essentially constitutes a State, is Power. *Der Staat ist Macht* — this axiom, which constantly falls from the pen of Treitschke, dominates all his teaching.

What constitutes first and above all this power, is the physical strength of the nation, it is the army. Thus the army, in the totality of social institutions, is found to occupy a place altogether apart. It is not only a public service of the first importance, it is the corner stone of the community; it is the " incarnation of the State " (1).

When, in company with Treitschke and modern Germany, men make of war a thing most sacred, the army as the agent of war cannot but share in that sanctity. Of course an army, even numerous and strongly organised, does not suffice to assure the power of the State. It is further necessary that the statecraft, " of which war is only the forcible expression ", should be managed by intellects clear and well balanced, by energetic will power, conscious of the end at which they must aim, and persistent in their efforts. It is necessary also that the soldiers should have moral enthusiasm, and those military virtues without which numbers and the most skilful strategy are of no avail. The power of the State then presupposes serious moral qualities. But those qualities are not sought after for their own sakes; they are only means to be employed to give to the army its maximum of efficiency; for it is in the army that the State realises its essential nature; this is the very root principle of militarism (2).

There have been, it is true, some States which by preference have sought their greatness and their glory in the arts, in literature, or in science, but in so doing they were false

(1) II, p. 361. (2) II, p. 354-363.

to the fundamental laws of their nature, and for that default they have paid dearly. " In this respect, the world's history offers to the thoughtful researcher the spectacle of an implacable justice. The dreamer may deplore that Athens, with her refined culture, should have succumbed to Sparta, Greece to Rome; that similarly Florence, in spite of her lofty moral sense, should not have been able to maintain the struggle against Venice. The serious thinker recognises that it was bound to be so. Behind it all, stands an inherent necessity. The State is not an Academy of Arts. When it sacrifices its power to the idealistic aspirations of humanity, it contradicts its own underlying principle and perishes " (1). A State is not made for thinking, for finding out new ideas, but for action. " Most certainly the Emperor William I and Bismarck were the true founders of the German Empire, not Fichte, Paul Pfizer or any other pioneers. The great political thinkers have their own glory, but not they are the true heroes of history; these are the men of action ". The founders of States are not men of genius, in the intellectual sense of the word. The Emperor William had nothing of the genius in him, but he was a man of calm and firm will. It was the force of character that was his strength (2).

But if the State is defined as Power, States cannot claim to be so called, except in proportion as they are really powerful. The small countries, that is those which cannot defend and maintain themselves by their own strength alone, are not true States, since they exist only by the goodwill of the great Powers. They have, and can have only a nominal sovereignty. That is the case notably with the neutral States, such as Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. Their independence, in reality, is guaranteed only by international conventions, the fragile character of which we well know. Given that one of the contracting parties comes to the conclusion that those conventions are no longer in accord

(1) I, p. 34. (2) I, p. 34.

with the respective positions of the Powers, and he has the right to release himself. Treitschke even shows us, by a casual omission, that in his eyes the autonomy of Belgium, and of Holland no longer fits in with the present condition of Europe; for he says of Switzerland, but of Switzerland alone : " So long as there shall come about no material change in the existing relations between the States themselves, Switzerland can count upon a long existence " (1). The silence which he observes about the two other neutral States is significant. There are furthermore, other passages in which he expressly says about Holland that, if the natural law be followed, she must re-enter the " old German Fatherland ", and that this return is " highly desirable " (2). And as for Switzerland herself, she is warned that the right of existence, which is conceded to her, is wholly conditional, and consequently provisional; it only holds good *rebus sic stantibus*; the menace is only deferred.

In a general way he speaks only with contempt of the small State, of that which he calls, by an untranslatable word, the *Kleinstaaterei*. " The very existence of the small State ", he says, " contains something which is undeniably ridiculous. In itself, weakness is in no way ridiculous; but the weakness which puts on the mask of strength, is so " (3). The idea of a State evokes that of Power; a weak State then brings about a contradiction in terms. Dignity and a boundless and haughty self-confidence, in these qualities we see *par excellence* the virtues of the State. Now " it is only in great States that it is possible to develop a true national pride, the mark of the moral value of a people " (4). The wide ranges of vision which are thus opened up to individuals develop in them a " world sense " (*Weltsinn*). No longer can they let themselves be shut in within limits

(1) I, p. 42.
(2) " Dass aber wenigstens Holland noch einmal zum alten Vaterland zurückkehrt ist... dringend zu wünschen " (I, p. 128)
(3) I, p. 43. (4) I, p. 44-45.

which are too closely confined; they have need of space. This sense is particularly active as regards the domination of the sea. " The free sea sets free the mind ". The petty State, on the other hand, dwarfs everything to its own proportions. It develops the mentality of the beggar (*eine bettelhafte Gesinnung*); its people get into the way of estimating the State only according to the taxes that it imposes. " From that results a materialism, which has the most deplorable influence upon the sentiments of the citizens " (1).

From this representation of the case Treitschke concludes that the existence of the small States to-day is no more than a mere survival, without *raison d'être*. According to him, it is in the nature of things that they should disappear; they are destined by fate to be absorbed by the great States. And as the dignity of a great State is fully recognised as belonging only to five Powers, (Italy is presented to us as only on the eve of being admitted into the aristocracy of the peoples of Europe) (2) we divine what the map of Europe would become, if the conceptions of Treitschke, which are those of contemporary Germany, were ever realised.

(1) I, p. 43. Treitschke means to say that, in the small countries, people consider as the best government that which costs the least, and, for that reason, imposes the lowest taxes. That, he adds, is to lose the point of view " that the State, like the egg-shell, does not protect except at some cost of compression ".

(2) " Italien ist nahe daran in ihn hineinzukommen " : *Italy is ready to enter it* (i. e. the circle of the great States) (I, p. 42).

II

THE STATE ABOVE MORALITY

But there is something which is generally accepted as superior to the State; this is morality. Morality is no doubt merely a matter of ideas; but these ideas are forces which move and dominate men. Is the State, too, subject to their action, or may it legitimately claim immunity therefrom? If it is under their authority, its sovereignty has limits which it is not within its competence to transgress at will. If morality has no power over it, it must be admitted that it is not human.

Treitschke approaches and treats this question with a curious mixture of embarrassment and audacity, but in the end audacity gains the day.

For the State Morality is a means. — A thinker of the sixteenth century did not hesitate to maintain that the State is not under the jurisdiction of the moral conscience, and should recognise no law but its own interest. This was Machiavelli. His work, the expression of a thoroughly corrupt age and society, had been universally reprobated for centuries. His name had become a synonym for political dishonesty. Frederick II himself, who cannot be described as over-scrupulous, wrote an *Anti-Machiavelli* in his youth. This reprobation seems to Treitschke undeserved, and he openly undertakes to rehabilitate Machiavelli.

It was natural enough that Machiavelli should not have enjoyed the odour of sanctity among the dreamers of the eighteenth century, those " professional humanitarians ", whose highest pleasure was " to smoke the pipe of peace(1) ";

(1) I, p. 95.

and this explains, to some extent, the injustice of Frederick the Great to the famous Florentine. But, as a fact, he was one of the precursors of modern times. " It was he who formulated the idea that, when the salvation of the State is concerned, no question ought to arise concerning the purity of the means employed. Save the State first, and afterwards everyone will approve the means used " (1). It was he who delivered the State from the Church and who was the first to proclaim this fundamental principle of all political life : *Der Staat ist Macht*, the State is Power (2).

Treitschke, however, though he makes profession of Machiavellism, seeks to render it more acceptable to the contemporary moral conscience by certain apparent concessions.

He does not allow that, in a general way, the State may disregard morality altogether. " It is evident " he says, " that the State, whose function it is to further the education of humanity, is necessarily subject to the moral law ". Reading these lines, we might take them to imply the abandonment of the principle of political immorality. But the proposition has really a very different bearing, as we find when we continue.

" To maintain absolutely that gratitude and generosity are not political virtues is to speak unadvisedly.... Take the treaty of peace of 1866 (with Austria). It is the most generous treaty ever concluded by a State after a signal victory. We did not take a single village from Austria, though our compatriots in Silesia would have liked at least to have had Cracow, an important junction of roads. ... But to make a future alliance between the two States possible, it was necessary not to add fresh mortifications to that of defeats suffered on the field of battle. It was a stroke of diplomacy as well as an act of generosity (3) ".

If then the State is to respect morality, it is not because

(1) I, p. 89. (2) I, p. 90. (3) I, p. 95-96.

it considers morality respectable in and for itself, but because there are advantages to be gained from respecting it. If political immorality is generally reprehensible, it is not because it is immoral, but because it is " impolitic "(1). If generosity and gratitude are virtues which the State should cultivate upon occasion, " it must be only when they are not contrary to the essential ends of Policy ". They may indeed be faults. " In 1849, the thrones of different small German princes were shaking. Frederick William IV marched his troops into Saxony and Bavaria (2) and re-established order, which was commendable. But hereupon he committed a mortal sin. Were the Prussians there merely to shed their blood for the kings of Saxony and Bavaria? Prussia should have derived some durable benefit from this campaign. She held the small princes in the hollow of her hand; all she had to do was to leave her troops in the countries they had occupied, until these princes had submitted to the new German Empire. Instead of this, the King simply withdrew his troops, and then the minor sovereigns, feeling themselves safe, laughed at him.... The blood of the Prussian people had been shed in vain (3) ".

The remarkable frankness of great statesmen is also generally a matter of calculation. " When Frederick the Great entered upon a war, he always stated the object he had in view with the utmost precision. Although he was not in the least ashamed to resort to cunning upon occasion, veracity was as a rule one of the dominant traits of his character. And although Bismarck displayed a subtle craftiness in the details of affairs, his diplomacy as a whole was marked by a solid frankness (*massive Offenheit*) which was a most

(1) I, p. 105.

(2) Insurrections had broken out in these states. It was after the dissolution of the Diet of Frankfort, which had offered the Imperial crown to Frederick William IV. He refused it, desiring to receive it, not from a parliament, but from the German Princes, who were not inclined to offer it to him.

(3) I, p. 101.

effective weapon in his hands. For inferior diplomatists always believed the opposite of what he said when he candidly told them what he wanted " (1).

The sole duty of the State is to be strong. — But though this happy harmony of moral exigency and State interests frequently occurs, it is not invariable. They may conflict. What is to be done then?

The antinomy would be insoluble, replies Treitschke, if Christian morality were a kind of fixed code, made up of inflexible precepts, uniformly incumbent on all. But if we are to believe him, Christianity has no such code; unlike the Oriental creeds, it does not allow that human actions can be classified once for all as good or bad, and its superiority and its true originality lie in its having proclaimed that each individual must make his morality to his own measure. " Everyone must feel that for the Christian the rule is to develop his personality, thoroughly to know himself, and to act upon that knowledge. True Christian morality has no uniform standard applicable to everyone; it teaches the principle *si duo faciunt idem, non est idem* (2). Suppose that the grace of God has made you an artist. When once you are assured of this, it is your duty to develop the qualities with which you are gifted in this respect, and your other duties become secondary. Doubtless it is not possible in such cases to avoid moral conflicts and tragic shortcoming (*tragische Schuld*), the cause of which is human weakness.... But in the end all that matters is to know if each individual has recognised his true nature, and brought it to the highest degree of perfection attainable " (3).

This is certainly a somewhat surprising interpretation of Christian morality! To say that for Christianity there are

(1) I, p. 96.
(2) " The same act done by two different persons is not the same in both cases. "
(3) I, p. 99-100.

no objectively good or evil actions is to revert to the theory so often made a reproach to the Jesuits — that all the moral value of an act depends on the intention of the agent. To say that the prime virtue of the Christian is to develop his personality is a negation of the principle that the Christian's supreme duty is to put self aside, to forget self, and to sacrifice oneself for some higher end. It is evident that this very summary exegesis is only introduced to make a show of argument. The prime object was to make morality pliable, and thus enable the State to adopt it to its own ends. And indeed, if this principle be accepted, all the rest follows.

Between the individual and the State there is no common measure; there is a difference of nature between these two entities. The morality of the one cannot therefore be the morality of the other. " We must be careful to distinguish between private and public morality. The hierarchy of duties cannot be the same for the State and for individuals. There is a whole series of duties which are incumbent upon the individual, but of which the State takes no cognizance ". It is essentially Power; its duty therefore is to develop its quality of Power. " To assert itself is its supreme duty in all circumstances; this is its absolute good. For the same reason, it should be expressly said that of political sins the worst, the most despicable of all, is weakness (1). In private life there are sentimental weaknesses which are excusable. But in connection with the State, there is no excuse in such cases; the State is Power, and when it is false to its essential quality, it cannot be blamed too severely " (2). " The individual ", says Treitschke elsewhere, " ought to sacrifice himself to a higher community of which he is a member.. *The State however is itself the highest external*

(1) The facility with which Treitschke applies religious terms to political errors is noteworthy; he calls them sins, mortal sins, sins against the Holy Ghost. This is the more remarkable in that Treitschke inclined to freethought, and was indeed for a considerable time a *Freisinnige*.

(2) I, p. 101.

human community.... Consequently, the Christian duty of self-sacrifice for some higher end does not exist for the State; for in the whole course of the world's history we can find nothing superior to the State" (1).

Accordingly, not a word of humanity, of the duties the State has towards it! It is of no account to the State; for the State is its own end, and outside it there is nothing to which it owes allegiance. Here we have a logical demonstration of the famous formula the German learns to repeat from his earliest childhood : *Deutschland über alles*; for the German there is nothing above the German State. The State has but one duty : to get as large a place in the sun as possible, trampling its rivals under foot in the process. The radical exclusion of all other ideals will rightly be regarded as monstrous. And indeed none will deny that the morality of the State is not always a simple matter; that the State often finds itself confronted by contradictory duties, between which it is impossible to choose without painful conflicts. But that humanity should be simply obliterated from the moral values it has to take into account, that all the efforts made for twenty centuries by Christian societies to mingle a little idealism with realities should be treated as non-existent, constitutes a moral as well as a historical scandal. It is a return to pagan morality. This indeed is to understate the case, for the thinkers of Greece had risen far above this conception; it is a return to the ancient Roman morality, to the tribal morality according to which humanity was confined to the tribe or the city (2).

In this morality we cannot recognise that which we practise. For morality to us, that is to say to all civilised nations, to all those who have been formed in the school of Christianity, has for its primary object the realisation of humanity, its liberation from the servitudes that belittle it, its growth

(1) I, p. 100.
(2) The Emperor William II has been credited with this dictum : " For me humanity ends at the Vosges. "

in loving-kindness and fraternity. To say that the State should be deaf to the great human interests is therefore to put it outside and above morality. And indeed Treitschke himself recognises that politics, as he understands them, can only become moral if morality changes its nature. " Morality " he says, " must become more political, if politics are to become more moral » (1).

This is why we could say (2) that when he seemed to allow God a certain superiority over the State, Treitschke was but making a formal reservation. For the only God the great religions of to-day recognise (3) is not the god of such and such a city, or such and such a State, but the God of the human race, God the Father, lawgiver, and guardian of a morality which has all humanity as its object. Now the very idea of this God is alien to the mentality which we are studying.

The end justifies the means. — But let us admit that the aggrandisement of its power is the sole end the State should pursue. On what principle should it choose the means necessary to attain this end? Are all those which tend to achieve its object lawful, or does ordinary morality here resume its sway?

To this question Treitschke replies by the famous aphorism : *the end justifies the means.* He is content to modify it slightly : " No doubt " he says " this wellknown maxim of the Jesuits is brutal and sweeping in its abruptness, but no one can deny that it contains a certain amount of truth. There are unfortunately innumerable cases in the life of the State, as in that of the individual, where the use of perfectly pure methods is impossible. Assuredly, when, to attain a moral end, means equally moral may be employed, they are

(1) I, p. 105. (2) See *supra*, p. 8.
(3) There are in fact but few societies where the gods have such a strictly national character. There are hardly any great divinities who are not to some extent international.

to be preferred, even if they are slower and less convenient for achieving the aim" (1). But in the opposite case, recourse must be had to others; it is a question of kinds, and even of circumstances.

Thus straightforwardness is often in politics a force and a clever move. But the remark remains true only on condition that it is not turned into an absolute rule. " In dealing with people who are still in an inferior stage of civilisation, it is evident that policy must adapt the means it employs to their feelings and mentality. It would be folly for an historian to judge European policy in Africa or the East by the principles applied in Europe. In those countries, *he who knows not how to terrorise is lost* ". Treitschke goes on to quote the example of the English, who, over half a century ago, bound the rebel Sepoys to the mouths of the guns and blew their bodies into fragments that were scattered to all the winds of heaven. These terrible measures of repression which the manners of the time tolerated, but which those of to-day condemn, and which would certainly be unanimously condemned by contemporary England, are pronounced natural and legitimate by Treitschke. " If we admit—as the English would naturally maintain — that their domination of India was moral and necessary ", he says, " we cannot condemn the methods employed " (2). This is almost the only instance in which Treitschke expressed an opinion favourable to the English.

In Europe also it may happen that the statesman is obliged to subordinate morality to the necessities of time and circumstance. Very often there are nations officially at peace with each other who are as a matter of fact in a state of " veiled warfare ". By this we are to understand that, under an apparent peace, latent war is growling and muttering; and this situation may last for a long time, " even for decades ". " It is perfectly evident that many diplomatic stra

(1) p. 105-106. (2) I, p. 106.

tagems are justified by this state of latent war. Let us, for instance, recall the negociations between Bismarck and Benedetti. When Bismarck was hoping that it might yet be possible to avoid a great war, Benedetti arrived with his list of impudent demands. Was it not perfectly moral of Bismarck to amuse him with half promises, making him believe that Germany might grant all he asked? (1). The same may be said of the methods of corruption used in similar circumstances against another State. It is absurd to declaim against these practices in the name of morality, and to ask the State to act only catechism in hand " (2).

To sum up, politics is a strenuous business in which it is not always possible to act " with perfectly clean hands (3) ". There are certain scruples, a certain sensitiveness of the moral conscience which it must inevitably disregard. " The statesman has no right to warm his hands comfortably at the smoking ruins of his country, content that he is able to say : ' I have never lied '. This is the virtue of a monk " (4). Morality is only for small people occupied with small things. But those who are ambitious of doing great things are obliged to over-step the narrow limits it lays down; far reaching action cannot be cast in the conventional mould that suits the world in general. And the State is bound by its very nature to act on a large scale.

(1) The reference is to the negotiations which took place after Sadowa. Bismarck led Benedetti to believe that he would not oppose the annexation of Belgium by France, and caused a written proposal to this effect to be handed to him. When once he had secured the document, he said no more about the project, but held the paper in reserve in order to compromise the French government. This plan he carried out in 1870.

(2) I, p. 107.

(3) " Mit ganz reinen Händen ".

(4) I, p. 110.

III

THE STATE ABOVE CIVIL SOCIETY

Hitherto we have considered the State mainly in its relation to foreign states. But in addition to its international functions, the State has a part to play in the internal life of society. It will be well to see how, according to Treitschke, this part should be interpreted; incidentally, an essential trait of German psychology will be revealed.

The antagonism between the State and civil society. — In our ordinary terminology, the question may be put as follows : what are the relations of the State to the general body of its citizens, or, as we still say, to the people?

In a democratic society, the People and the State are merely two aspects of a single reality. The State is the people awakened to a consciousness of itself, of its needs and its aspirations—a more complete and definite consciousness. To Germany, however, there is between these two necessary elements of all national life a radical distinction, and even a sort of contradiction.

To designate what we call the People as distinguished from the State, Treitschke and a number of other German theorists prefer the term Civil Society (*die bürgerliche Gesellschaft*). Civil Society includes everything in the nation which is not immediately connected with the State, the family, trade and industry, religion (when this is not a department of the State), science, art. All these forms of activity have this characteristic in common, that we embrace them voluntarily and spontaneously. They have their origin in the natural inclinations of man. Of our own free will we found a family, love our children, work to satisfy their mate-

rial wants and our own, seek after truth, and enjoy aesthetic pleasures. Here we have a whole life which develops without the intervention of the State.

But the very fact that all these activities are determined by private motives prevents them from being directed towards one and the same end. Each family, each industry, each religious confession, each scientific, philosophic or artistic school, each man of business, scientist, philosopher or artist has his individual interests and his individual method of seeking to promote them. Civil Society is therefore a mosaic of individuals and of separate groups pursuing divergent aims, and the whole formed by their agglomeration consequently lacks unity. The multiplicity of relations that connect individual with individual, or group with group do not constitute a naturally organised system. The resulting aggregate is not a personality; it is but an incoherent mass of dissimilar elements. " Where is the common organ of Civil Society? There is none. It is obvious to everyone that Civil Society is not a precise and tangible thing like the State. A State has unity; we know it as such; it is not a mystic personality. Civil Society has no unity of will "(1).

Many Schools of German scientists (Niebuhr, Savigny, Latzarus and Steinthal) have, it is true, attributed to the nation, as distinguished from the State, a kind of soul (*die Volksseele*) and consequently, a personality. A people, from the mere fact that it is a people, will have an intellectual and moral temperament, a character which will assert itself in every detail of its thoughts and acts, but in the formation of which the State will bear no part. This popular soul will find expression in literary monuments, epics, myths, legends, etc., which, without being referable to any particular author will have a kind of internal unity like the works of individuals. It is from the same source that we derive those bodies of juridical customs, the first forms of law, which the

(1) I, p. 54.

State may codify later on, but does not create. It was indeed one of the services rendered to the world by German science of the past to have called attention to these impersonal, anonymous and obscure forces which are not the least important factors in history. But to Treitschke, all these conceptions are but abstract constructions, " mere fashions of a day, destined to pass away like the snows of winter. How can one say that at any given moment the soul of the people decided something? " (1).

Not only has civil society no natural unity, but it is big with internal conflict; for all these individuals and groups are pursuing opposing interests, which necessarily come into collision. Each one tends to expand and develop at the expense of the others. Competition is not only the law of commercial life, but also of religious life, of scientific life, or artistic life etc. Each industrial or commercial enterprize struggles against rival enterprizes; each religious confession, each school of art or philosophy, strives to get the better of other schools or confessions. The optimistic thesis, according to which individual interests will harmonise automatically, by means of a kind of spontaneous agreement, due to a clear perception of their solidarity, is a theoretical proposition unsupported by facts. Between public interest and private interest, there is a gulf fixed; the first is quite a different thing from the second, duly gauged and understood. Where private interests alone govern, there can be nothing but disorderly antagonisms. " Civil Society is the theatre of a confused medley of all imaginable interests in conflict one with another. Were they left to themselves, the result would be a war of all against all, *bellum omnium contra omnes* (2).

Very different are the requirements of the State. What it demands above all is unity, order, organisation. The State is a person conscious of itself; it says *I, I will.* And this *I*

(1) 1, p. 63. (2) I, p. 54.

does not vary from moment to moment; it developes, identical with itself in its essential traits, through successive generations. The State is stability as opposed to the shifting kaleidoscope of civil society. Its activity is of a similar character. It is made up of coherent and persevering efforts directed to enduring, lofty and distant ends, and here it is in strong contrast with the dissipation of private energies, all occupied in the pursuit of immediate, variable, and often opposed interests. Society therefore consists of two kinds of forces, set in a different direction. It reveals a veritable antinomy.

The duty of citizens is to obey. — In reality there is no such antinomy in practice. If it be true that there is a gulf between public and private interests, it is false that individuals care only for their personal interests. By uniting, by linking themselves one with another, they become conscious of the groups they form, from the simplest to the most elevated, and thus those social sentiments which the State expresses, defines, and regulates, but which it assumes to exist, come spontaneously into being. The action of the State, far from meeting with nothing but opposition in individual consciousness, finds support here. But to Treitschke who on this point merely adopts an old German tradition (1), between the individual and the State there is a veritable antithesis; the State alone has a sense of the common good. Under these conditions, the only way to make these two forces, so manifestly antagonistic, unite and form a whole, is to place one in subjection to the other. Naturally, the State is the agent to whom Treitschke assigns the predominant part, for, according to him, the State is the vital principle of society.

It is true that in these days, a different conception tends more and more to gain ground. Many historians hold that

(1) This is not the only German conception of the subject, but it is the classical one.

the State is rather a result than a cause; that the events in which it plays the principal part, wars, diplomatic negotiations, treaties of all sorts, are the most superficial elements in social life; that the real factors of historic development are ideas and beliefs, commercial and technical life, art, etc. They say that the place of nations in the world depends, above all, on their degree of civilisation. But, according to Treitschke, this manner of interpreting history would be contrary to all that history itself teaches us; the greatness of nations in the past was the outcome of their political activity, of the manner in which the State performed its functions. " There is hardly a people in history whose acts have had a more lasting influence than those of the Romans, yet the Romans were never supreme either in art or literature, nor were they distinguished as inventors. Horace and Virgil merely wrote Greek poetry in the Latin language.... *And yet by their deeds the Romans were one of the most productive nations in the history of the world* " (1). On the other hand, when a nation makes commercial or artistic life its main preoccupation, " it falls under the domination of the inferior instincts of our nature ". This was the case with Holland from the moment when she ceased to struggle against the world power of Spain (2). In like manner, when literary and artistic interests became preponderant in Germany, Germany " fell from heaven to earth " (3). " Statesmen and military commanders are the heroes of history. Scholars and artists too belong to history, but historic life cannot certainly be reduced to the proportions of their purely ideal productions. The farther one recedes from the State, the further one recedes also from the life of history " (4).

It is the State then that has the right to dictate its laws, and as it cannot dispense with unity, civil society must bow to its exigencies. This society is, in itself, antagonistic to

(1) I, p. 65. (2) I, p. 59. (3) I, p. 69. (4) I, p. 64.

order; but the State will impose order upon it. " Law, peace, and order cannot be evolved from the multiplicity of social interests that stand in an eternal conflict with one another, but solely from the power which dominates this society and which is armed with a force capable of controlling and subjugating the wild social passions "(1). It is therefore by coercive action that the State succeeds in establishing order; " it can only act by external pressure "(2). It commands and men obey; " obedience is the first of civic duties "(3). True, coercion has no effect upon the inner conscience; it can only produce actions, but the State asks for nothing more. What it insists upon is the material fact of obedience, not the manner in which it is obeyed. " It says : what you think is a matter of indifference to me; but you must obey.... Progress has been made when the silent obedience of citizens is reinforced by internal and well-considered acquiescence; but this acquiescence is not essential. Empires have existed for centuries as powerful and highly developed States without this internal acquiescence of their citizens. What the State demands above all, is action in its most external form.... *Its essence is to realise what it wishes.* The terrible principle βία βίᾳ βιάζεται (force is controlled by force) *dominates all the history of States* (4).

But if the State is to make itself obeyed in this fashion, it must be strong and powerful. With its own nationals then, as with foreign States, it is essentially Power. Its duty therefore, within as without, is to assert this Power. So when its decisions are once made, it must insist that they are inexorably carried out. It must show no trace of hesitation, for this is a sign of weakness. " At home as abroad, the essential is Power, the persistent assertion and the integral realisation of the will of the State. A State which permits the slightest doubt concerning the firmness of its

(1) I, p. 56. (2) I, p. 62. (3) I, p. 143. (4) I, p. 52-53.

will and of its ordinances shakes the faith in law. "(1) If il meets with resistance, let it strike, and strike hard; this is the only way to give a sense of its strength. " Consider the sentimentality with which German princes long exercised their prerogative of mercy. The philanthropists had made such a moan over the immorality of capital punishment that the princes were infected by a similar sentiment; things came to such a pitch that there were no more beheadings in Germany " (2). Politics cannot be carried on without harshness; that is why women understand nothing about them(3).

The ideal Statesman. — This analysis gives us the portrait of the ideal statesman, as Treitschke conceived him.

Above all, he must have a massive ambition (*massive Ehrgeiz*)(4). For, as the State is essentially ambitious, as it aspires to become ever greater and more powerful, a man too modest in his designs could not help it to fulfil its destiny.

To realise his ambitions, he must, of course, be intelligent, and his intelligence must be essentially practical, keeping him on his guard against " the intoxication of fine political ideas. " For it is the result only that should have any value in his eyes; " in the result he finds his happiness. "

But the most indispensable quality is an inflexible will. " The art of politics demands an iron character. " A statesman's function is to dominate, to master, to coerce both his compatriots and foreign States; it might almost be said that his activity is exercised against the nature of things; on every hand he meets with resistance, the selfishness of individuals, the rival ambitions of other States, against which he has to struggle. To triumph over them, he needs indomitable energy. This is why, when he has once set an end before him, he goes towards it undeviatingly, " without

(1) I, p. 101. (2) I, p. 102. (3) I, p. 33. (4) I, p 66.

allowing himself to be arrested by scruples in the choice of means, and still less, of persons "(1). The idea of the State, always present to his mind, must prevent him from allowing himself to be softened by considerations of private morality, or by the suggestions of sensibility; philanthropy and humanitarianism are not his business. Of course it is inevitable that, under these conditions, his personality should be marked by something harsh, caustic, and more or less detestable(2). But this is of little moment to him : his task is none the less the noblest that can be fall to a human being(3).

That certain qualities of the heart might be useful to him, if but to enable him to understand what is going on in the hearts of others; that, if he would influence men, he must not be a stranger to the nobler human aspirations; that he should use a portion of the power he wields to promote a little justice between individuals and also between nations; that a little sympathy is an indispensable instrument of action — these are things Treitschke never admits for a moment. — In the ideal portrait he paints for us we easily recognise the historical personage who was his model : the Iron Chancellor.

(1) " Trotz seiner Rücksichtslosigkeit in der Wahl der Mittel und namentlich der Personen. " (I, p. 66).

(2) " Mit allem Groben und Herben was ihm anhaften muss. " (*Ibid.*).

(3) The elements of this portrait are taken from pp. 66 and 104-105 of Vol. I.

IV

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR EXPLAINED BY THIS MENTALITY

We are now able to understand how Germany can have been guilty of the deeds laid to her charge. They are the logical application of the ideas set forth above.

Violation of Belgian neutrality and of the Hague Conventions. — If the strange conception of international law which we have now examined be accepted, the violation of Belgian neutrality appears perfectly legitimate and natural. How should Germany, when she has come to recognise no binding power in the international contracts to which she subscribes, feel any scruples in violating the treaty she has signed? This is the true meaning of the language of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg to the English ambassador, Sir E. Goschen, on August 4th, 1914, when he dared to say that Belgian neutrality was but " a word ", and that the treaties which guaranteed it were mere " scraps of paper ". These expressions were not merely irritable ejaculations, evoked by anger and chagrin; they were the outcome of a sentiment really felt, a truth the Chancellor looked upon as self-evident. When Germany treats with other States, she does not consider herself to be effectively bound by the undertakings she gives.

When once this principle is understood, it takes away all value from the pretext by which the German Government attempted later to justify its crime, the assertion that it had been obliged to invade Belgium, in order to forestall France, who was preparing to do the like(1). Indeed, for a long

(1) It is hardly necessary to refute this calumny once more. We need only to recall how on August 1st, 1914, France, at the request of

time, it gave this excuse only as a supplementary and superfluous vindication. This was the period when the Imperial Chancellor, proudly confirming Treitschke's principle, declared at the tribune of the Reichstag that necessity knows no law, — *Not kennt kein Gebot.* And Harnack, the historian of Christianity, did not hesitate to improve upon this official cynicism when, addressing the leaders of Protestant thought in England, he wrote : " Our Chancellor, with that lofty conscientiousness which characterises him, has admitted that this was an unlawful act. But for my part, I cannot follow him here admitting a formal breach of law; for we were in a position in which forms no longer existed, and nothing but moral duties remained.... There is a law of necessity which breaks iron; how much more then will it break a contract " (1). Later, when the overwhelming success, on which Germany had counted to win pardon for her deed, had not come about, it was thought necessary to speak in rather less brutal terms, and to show a certain respect for the public conscience; but we must turn to these early confessions to find the true reasons which determined Germany's action.

The same principle of course explains the innumerable breaches of the Hague Conventions, which the German Government has committed without even deigning to excuse them (2).

The existence of small States threatened. — But, when she threw herself upon Belgium, Germany was not only bent

England, solemnly undertook to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and how Germany, when the same request was made to her, refused to give the same undertaking. Thus on the very eve of the war, the two States proclaimed their respective intentions in no uncertain terms.

(1) This translation is made from the French translation in the *Semaine littéraire*, 10th October, 1914.

(2) Violation of the article forbidding collective penalties, of the article prohibiting the bombardment of open towns without previous warning, and of works of art without strategic necessity, the use of asphyxiating gases, the killing of the wounded, etc., etc.

upon securing in spite of treaties a more rapid route to Paris. Another reason, which Treitschke has also revealed to us, further explains this act of violence, and at the same time, makes more manifest its eventual gravity; it is that in the eyes of Germany, small States are not States in the true sense of the word. It is evident that their constitutional weakness does not allow them to assert themselves as Powers, that is to say as States; they have therefore no right to the respect which may be normally claimed by the great moral personalities, States properly so called. Mere historical anachronisms, they are destined to be merged in vaster States, and the greater State which absorbs them merely reconstitutes their true nature. It executes the decree of the laws of history (1).

This thesis is so entirely that of the German Government that Herr von Jagow, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has not hesitated to uphold it personally. Talking one day with an Ambassador of the vast Colonial Empire owned by Belgium, he pointed out that Germany was in a much better position to turn this to account, and " going on to work out this proposition more fully, he attempted to make his interlocutor share his contempt for the rights of property of small States; according to him only the great Powers had the right and the power to colonise. He even disclosed his underlying thought : *in the transformation which is now taking place in Europe in favour of the stronger nationalities, the small States will no longer be able to enjoy the independence hitherto permitted to them; they are destined to disappear, or to gravitate into the orbit of the great Powers* " (2).

This conversation took place a few months before the war. Further, in a secret official report published in the Yellow Book and emanating beyond doubt from a German

(1) See supra, pp. 15-17.

(2) Beyens, *La famille impériale allemande*, in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, March 15, 1915, p. 264.

of high distinction, who most probably expresses the opinion of the Government, we read : " In the next European war, it will also be necessary that the small States should be forced to follow us or be subdued. In certain conditions their armies and their strong positions can be rapidly conquered or neutralised " (1).

When therefore the Germans invaded Belgium they did so under the impression that they were entering a territory which was a kind of *res nullius*, a territory they had every intention of making their own in some manner. True, they had promised to evacuate it as soon as hostilities were over; but we know what their promises are worth. Besides, there are various ways of reducing a State to vassalage. Luxemburg offered no resistance to the German occupation. But no one doubts that, should Germany be victorious, the Grand-Duchy would never recover its former autonomy.

Systematically inhuman warfare. — When we accumulate proofs to show that the war has been carried on by the German Staff with a barbarity unparalleled in history, we are often told that the facts adduced are after all only isolated individual instances, such as take place in every army in the field, and that we have no right to generalise. But as a fact these atrocities, examples of which are only too numerous, are but the practical application of ideas and sentiments long inculcated among the young in Germany.

We may, indeed, cite Treitschke's political morality. The State is above Morality; it knows no higher end than itself; it is in itself its own end. To work to make itself as powerful as possible, so that it may impose its will on other States, is its highest good, and all that serves to attain this end is legitimate and morally good. Apply these axioms to war, and you get the maxims into which the German Staff has condensed its conception of military duty in war-time.

(1) *French Yellow Book*, Despatch No. 2, p. 11.

Some of these propositions directly recall those of Treitschke. It is permissible, says the General Staff, " for the belligerent State to have recourse to all means which enable it to attain the object of the war " (1). This is but a specialised version of Treitschke's general precept in politics, the end justifies the means. Hence it follows, to quote General von Hartmann, that " international law must beware of paralysing military action by placing fetters upon it " (2). If the will of the adversary can be broken by terrorising the civil population, it will be terrorised and all efficacious means, terrible as these may be, will be legitimate.

Again, the individual atrocities committed by the soldiery are but the methodical application of these principles and rules. Thus the whole system is homogeneous and logical; a pre-determined concept of the State is expressed in rules of conduct laid down by the military authority, and these rules are, in their turn, translated into action by the individual. Hence in all this, there is no question of individual misdeeds, more or less numerous; we recognise a completely organised system, deeply rooted in the public mentality, and working automatically (3).

(1) The German War Book [Professor J. H. Morgan's translation of the *Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege* (The Usages of War on Land)], p. 52.

(2) *Militärische Notwendigkeit und Humanität*, in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, XIII, p. 119.

(3) Treitschke himself has briefly treated the question of the rules of war. The principle from which he proceeds is identical with that on which the official doctrine of the German General Staff is based: everything must be subordinated to military exigency. " It is perfectly lawful ", he writes, " to wage war in any manner which promises to be most efficacious, since by this means its object, which is peace, will be most rapidly attained. For this reason, every effort should be made to strike the enemy to the heart. The most terrible weapons are absolutely permissible to this end, provided they cause no unnecessary suffering to the wounded. No philanthropic declamations can be allowed to affect this issue... " (II, p. 564). In the application of the principle, he shows a relative moderation. For instance, he condemns the useless destruction of works of art, and recommends respect for private property. Nevertheless, the humanity he allows to filter into the exiguous code of international law he lays down is measured out by drops. After recognising that the public conscience no longer sanctions the burning of towns and villages in

Negation of the rights of nationalities. — In the course of this study we shall have noted how impervious this mentality is to the idea of nationality, and the principle derived therefrom.

A nationality is a group of human beings, who for ethnica or perhaps merely for historical reasons desire to live under the same laws, and to form a single State, large or small, as it may be : and it is now a recognised principle among civilised peoples that, when this common desire has been persistently affirmed, it commands respect, and is indeed the only solid basis of a State. But this truth is made to appear a sentimental absurdity if we agree with Treitschke that a State may be consolidated by mere coercion, that the cordial consent of its citizens is unnecessary to it, and that its authority may be efficacious without their free consent. Seeing that great empires have endured against the will of their subjects (1), we should not hesitate to coerce a people if by so doing we may build up a great and powerful State.

Hence the passion of Germany for conquest and annexation. She cares so little what men may feel or desire. All she asks is that they should submit to the law of the conqueror, and she herself will see to it that it is obeyed. She never even dreams that it would be well to efface the memory of her violence, to win over the vanquished and assimilate them. Germany has never recognised the right of nations to dispose of themselves. This is the principle of her policy, and she proclaims beforehand that she will not depart from it when peace is made, if it be in her power to impose her laws.

war between civilised combatants, he adds : " The State must not be made a field of experiment for humanitarian sentiments ". (II, p. 569). It is, however, not very easy to understand why Treitschke speaks of an international law in war-time, since the State is accountable only to itself. It *owes* nothing to anyone, in the strict sense of the term.

(1) See *supra*, p. 32.

V

THE MORBID CHARACTER OF THIS MENTALITY

It is now evident that there is an intelligently organised system of ideas in the German mind which accounts for deeds of which we would fain believe Germany incapable. We have not reconstructed this system artificially by indirect methods; it offered itself spontaneously to our analysis. The practical consequences resulting from it have not been deduced by us dialectically; they have been enunciated as natural and legitimate by the very persons who were mainly responsible for the establishment of this system. We are therefore able to see where and how they coincide with a certain form of German mentality, as with their principle. There is so little ground for surprise at their evolution that we might easily have foreseen them before the event, as we foresee an effect from its cause.

Besides, we do not maintain tnat the Germans individually are the victims of a kind of constitutional moral perversity corresponding to the deeds imputed to them. Treitschke's character was harsh, but ardent, disinterested, and of great nobility, "full of indulgence for man" (1). The soldiers who have committed the atrocities which rouse our indignation, the leaders who have prescribed them, the ministers who have dishonoured their country by refusing to honour her signature, are probably for the most part honest men, who perform their daily duties conscientiously. But the mental system we have studied above is not made for everyday private life. It is designed for public life and, above all, for war; for it is in war-time that public life is most intense.

(1) Guilland, *L'Allemagne nouvelle et ses historiens*, p. 235.

So when war is declared, it takes possession of the Germa conscience, drives out the ideas and sentiments hostile to it, and becomes the tyrant of the will. Thenceforth, the individual sees things from a special angle and becomes capable of actions which in time of peace he would, as an individual, reprobate severely.

How shall we characterise this mentality?

It has sometimes been defined as materialistic. The expression is unjust and incorrect. Indeed, to Treitschke, Bernhardi, and all the Pan-German theorists, materialism was the arch-enemy, against which war was to be waged unceasingly. In their eyes, economic life is but the low and vulgar manifestation of national life, and a people which makes wealth the goal of its highest effort is doomed to decadence. According to them prolonged peace becomes a source of moral danger because it developes a taste for comfort, and for a soft and easy life; it fosters our least admirable instincts. They are the apologists of war, because it is a school of abnegation and sacrifice. Their teaching, far from showing any indulgence to sensual appetites, breathes a spirit of austere and mystic idealism. The end for which they exhort men to sacrifice themselves is far beyond the circle of material interests.

Yet this idealism has an abnormal and noxious element which makes it a danger for humanity at large.

There is, in short, but one means by which the State may achieve that integral autonomy which they declare to be its essence, and free itself from any dependence on other states: it is to hold these others in subjection. If it cannot dominate them, it runs the risk of having to submit to them. If, to adopt Treitschke's formula, there is to be no power greater than its own, it must make its own superior to all others. The absolute independence to which it aspires can therefore only be ensured by its supremacy. True, Treitschke considers it neither possible nor desirable that one single State should absorb all the nations of the earth. A world-empire,

in the strict sense of the term, seems to him a monstrosity, for human civilisation is too rich a thing to be completely realised by a single nation (1). But it is nevertheless evident that, from this point of view, universal hegemony is the goal to which the State must press forward. It cannot tolerate equals, or at least, it must seek to reduce their numbers; for equals are rivals whom it must outstrip, if it is not to be outstripped by them. In its frenzied race to power, it cannot hold until it has reached a degree of might which cannot be challenged; and if, as a fact, this point can never be attained, none the less is it the duty of the State to approach it as closely as possible. This is the veryprinciple of Pan-Germanism.

The origin of this political doctrine has been very generally referred to Germany's exaggerated estimate of herself, her importance and her civilisation. It is supposed that, if she has come to arrogate to herself a sort of innate right to rule the world, it is because, owing to some inexplicable illusion, she has made of herself an idol before which she invites the whole world to prostrate itself. But, as we have seen, Treitschke brings us to the very threshold of Pan-Germanism without any hint of this apotheosis (2).

It may therefore be asked whether it is not rather an effect than a cause, an explanation after the event, of a deeper and more primitive fact (3). The fundamental thing

(1) I, p. 29.

(2) It is true that Treitschke does not fail on occasion to extol the incomparable merits of Germany. But there is no trace of mysticism in his language. He glorifies Germany just as any other enthusiastic patriot glorifies his country; he never claims providential hegemony for her. But Bernhardi arrived at classic Pan-Germanism simply by developing his master's principles (see *Der nächste Krieg*. Chapters III and IV). An English translation of this book is published by Mr. Edward Arnold (London) under the title : "Germany and the Next War"

(3) The belief in the superiority of German culture is, in fact, not very illuminating; for a nation may consider itself morally and intellectually superior to others without wishing to dominate them. Germany might believe herself to be of divine essence without aspiring to conquer the world. Megalomania does not necessarily entail a taste for hegemony, though it tends to reinforce this after the event.

is her need to assert herself, to feel nothing above her, her impatience of all limitation and dependence, in a word, her "will to power". To explain to herself the ebullition of energy of which she was conscious, an energy which imperiously opposed every obstacle and every restraint, Germany created a myth she has persistently developed, complicating and systematising it in the process. To justify her lust for sovereignty, she naturally claimed every kind of superiority; and then, to explain this universal superiority she sought for its causes in race, in history, and in legend. Thus was born that multiform Pan-German mythology, now poetical and now scientific, which represents Germany as the highest terrestrial incarnation of divine power. But these conceptions, sometimes bordering on delirium, did not arise spontaneously, none knowing how or where; they are but the expression of a vital fact. This has justified us in saying that, in spite of its abstract appearance, the idea of the State, on which Treitschke's doctrine is based, masks a concrete and living sentiment; its soul is a certain attitude of the will. No doubt the myth, as it gradually developed, confirmed and strengthened the tendency which gave rise to it; but if we would understand it, we must go beyond the letter of its formulae. We must get down to the spiritual state, which is its cause.

This state may be defined as a morbid hypertrophy of the will, a kind of will-mania. The normal, healthy will, however vigorous, accepts the necessary relations of dependence inherent in the nature of things. Man is part of a physical system which supports, but at the same time limits him, and keeps him in a state of dependence. He therefore submits to the laws of this system, for he cannot change them; he obeys them, even when he makes them serve his ends. For to free himself entirely from these limitations and resistances, he would have to make a vacuum around him, to place himself, that is to say, outside the conditions of life. But there are moral forces equally incumbent on nations

and on individuals, though on different grounds and in different ways. There is no State so powerful that it can govern eternally against the wishes of its subjects and force them, by purely external coercion, to submit to its will. There is no state so great that it is not merged in the vaster system formed by the agglomeration of other states, that does not, in other words, form part of the great human community, and owe respect to this. There is a universal conscience and a universal opinion, and it is no more possible to escape the empire of these than to escape the empire of physical laws; for they are forces which re-act against those who transgress them; a State cannot subsist when all humanity is arrayed against it.

Now what we find at the base of the mentality we have been studying is precisely a sort of attempt to rise " above all human forces ", to master them and exercise full and absolute sovereignty over them. It was with this word " sovereignty " that we began our analysis, and it is to this that we must come back in concluding, for it sums up the ideal set before us. The individual is not strong enough to realise this ideal, the essential principle of which is domination; but the State can and must attain to it by gathering firmly into its hand the sum of individual energies and directing them all to this supreme end. The State is the sole concrete and historic form possible to the Superman of whom Nietzsche was the prophet and harbinger, and the German State must put forth all its strength to become this Superman. The German State must be " *über Alles* " (above all). Superior to all private wills, individual or collective, superior to the moral laws themselves, without any law save that imposed by itself, it will be able to triumph over all resistance and rule by constraint, when it cannot secure voluntary acceptance. To affirm its power more impressively, we shall even find it exciting the whole world against itself, and lightheartedly braving universal

anger (1). The extravagance of these ambitions would in itself suffice to prove their pathological nature. Have they not, indeed, the same character of morbid enormity which we find in all the details of the material methods actually adopted by German strategy and tactics? The projects for invading England by air-craft, the dreams of cannon, the projectiles of which are to be almost exempt from the laws of gravity, recall the romances of a Jules Verne or a Wells. They seem to transport us into an unreal world, where nothing can any longer resist the will of man.

We are then clearly in the presence of a case of social pathology. Historians and sociologists will have to determine its causes in the future; we are content to-day to take note of its existence. The recognition of it cannot but confirm France and her Allies in their legitimate confidence; for there can be no greater source of strength than to have the nature of things on one's side; violence cannot be done to this with impunity. True, there are great nervous maladies in the course of which the powers of the patient appear to be abnormal; his capacity for work and production increases; he does things of which he would be incapable in a normal state. He too recognises no limits to his energies. But this super-activity is always transient; it wears itself out by its own exaggeration, and nature is not slow to take her revenge. Germany offers us a similar spectacle. The unhealthy activity of will, which attempts to evade the action of natural forces, has enabled her to accomplish great things. It has inspired her to build up the monstrous engine of war she has hurled upon the universe in order to subdue it. But it is not possible to subdue the world. When the will refuses to recognise the limitations and restrictions from which nothing human is exempt, it is inevitable that it should be carried away by excesses which exhaust it, and that sooner or later it should dash itself against superior forces which

(1) These words were written on the very day that the news of the *Lusitania* outrage was received.

will shatter it. Already, indeed, the onslaught of the monster has been checked. When all the nations whose existence it threatens or disturbs — and they are legion — combine against it, it will be unable to resist them, and the world will be set free. Now, though fortuitous combinations of interests, individuals, and circumstances may retard the day of deliverance, sooner or later it will dawn. For Germany cannot fulfil the destiny she has marked out for herself without preventing humanity from living in freedom, and life will not submit to perpetual enslavement. It is possible to repress and paralyse it for a time by mechanical action; but in the end it will resume its course, throwing out upon its banks the obstacles that oppose its free movement.

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR

THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

PHILADELPHIA:

C. SHERMAN AND CO. PRINTERS, 19 ST. JAMES STREET.

1838.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR

THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA,

N. W. CORNER OF SCHUYLKILL THIRD AND SASSAFRAS STREETS.

MARCH 5, 1838.

PHILADELPHIA:

C. SHERMAN AND CO. PRINTERS, 19 ST. JAMES STREET.

1838.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

At the annual meeting of the contributors to the "Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind," held March 5th, 1838, Mr. Timothy Abbott was called to the Chair, and Joseph Sill appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organised, Mr. Jacob Snider, Jr. Recording Secretary, on behalf of the Board of Managers, submitted their report for the past year, which was read, and, on motion, adopted.

The Treasurer's accounts were then read and accepted.

The following letter was received from Frederic Fraley, Esq. Treasurer, read, and his resignation accepted:

"PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28th, 1838.

To the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

"Finding that the claims of an extended business, and the discharge of public duties, do not leave sufficient time at my disposal to give proper attention to the affairs of our Institution, on their present enlarged scale, I am reluctantly compelled to decline being a candidate for re-election as Treasurer.

"My warmest sympathies, however, will continue for the establishment, and the interesting objects of its care, and my heart will cleave to the wish that, at some future day, I may again be associated in its management.

"Ardently desiring that the endowment it has already received may be enlarged for the most liberal education of its pupils, and sincerely wishing it all prosperity,

"I am, very respectfully,

F. FRALEY, TREASURER."

It was moved by Mr. A. G. Waterman, that a committee of three be appointed to attend to that part of the report relative to Mr. Friedlander. Whereupon, A. G. Waterman, James Taylor and Jacob Lex, Esqrs., were appointed a committee.

Frederic Brown and Alexander Ferguson, Esqrs., were then regularly nominated and appointed Tellers, and the meeting proceeded to the election of officers of the Institution.

The committee who had retired, returned and presented the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"The committee to whom was referred so much of the report of the Board of Managers as relates to the Principal of the Institution, begs leave to report, that, whereas the report of the Managers which has just been read, is highly satisfactory to the contributors to the "Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind," and evincing a praiseworthy and proper management of the trust confided to them—and this meeting regarding the signal success of the Institution as due also, in great part, to the judicious and faithful exertions of Julius R. Friedlander, cordially concurs in the sentiments of respect and sympathy expressed for him by the Board of Managers in their report." Therefore,

Resolved, That the Managers be requested to present to Julius R. Friedlander, a piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription, as a mark of respect and esteem, and as evidence of our appreciation of his benevolent exertions and untiring zeal in behalf of the Blind.

And whereas, it also appears from the report of the Managers, that the Principal did, in the infancy of the institution, cheerfully consent that his services should be compensated—not according to their acknowledged value—but our limited means; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers cause an order to be drawn on the Treasurer, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, as an acknowledgment of his liberal conduct.

A. G. WATERMAN,
JAMES TAYLOR, } Committee.
JACOB LEX,

The Tellers then reported the following gentlemen to be duly elected:

OFFICERS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,

FOR 1838.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Nathan Dunn,
John A. Brown,
Edward Coleman,
Benj. W. Richards,

TREASURER.

William Ashbridge.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

J. Francis Fisher.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Jacob Snider, Jr.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

Charles D. Meigs, M. D.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

Casper Morris, M. D.
Thos. S. Kirkbride, M. D.

MANAGERS.

Richard Price,
Isaac S. Loyd,
Jno. U. Fraley,
Geo. Handy,
Alexander Symington,
Edward Penington,
Wm. Drayton,
J. K. Kane,
D. B. Stacey,
R. M. Patterson,
A. G. Waterman,
C. C. Biddle.

T. ABBOTT, CHAIRMAN.

Attest—JOSEPH SILL, *Secretary.*

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR

THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

In conformity with the requisitions of the Charter, the Board of Managers of the Institution present the following, their Fifth Annual Report.

The whole number of Pupils in the Institution is 50, —39 of whom, being Pennsylvanians, are entitled to the appropriation for their education made by the Legislature. 4 are from New-Jersey, 3 from Delaware, 2 from Maryland, 1 from Virginia, and 1 from South Carolina. 18 have been admitted since February 14, 1837. Of these, 15 are from this state, 2 from New-Jersey, and 1 from Maryland.

A list of their names, places of residence, and dates of admission, is hereunto appended.

The Treasurer's accounts for the past year are also annexed; from which information may be obtained of the state of the funds of the Institution.

The branches now taught are various, viz: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, the German Language, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Natural Philosophy, and History. And, although as yet but a

small part of the peculiar apparatus necessary for the full instruction of the Blind has been procured, the progress of the pupils is most encouraging; especially when the mental and physical condition at the time of their admission, and the shortness of the period since the first establishment of the Institution, are considered. In the arrangement of the classes, regard is paid to difference of ability; of course, as in all seminaries, the progress made has not been in all cases equally rapid. Some have been retarded by the want of appropriate apparatus.

In music great proficiency has been shown at the concerts and monthly examinations. Instruction is given on most of the* Instruments used in an orchestra, and the expectation is cherished, that in a few years the Institution will furnish competent organists for churches.

The principal articles produced by the labour of the pupils are shoes, brushes, baskets, mats and mattrasses.

Turning has been introduced, and with promise of success.

The female pupils, twenty in number, have been occupied in a variety of Fancy Handicraft. Great attention is bestowed upon them to furnish them with a sufficient knowledge of household employment; and all the bed and other linen used in the establishment testifies to their usefulness and industry in this department. It is designed, as soon as possible, by the introduction of Tailoring, to render them still more serviceable to the Institution. Great care has been taken of the moral department of the pupils by our excellent Principal, whose able and devoted exertions in behalf of the Blind, crowned, as such exertions always must be, with signal success, the Board

---

*The Instruments at present in use in the Institution are, viz: one Organ, six Piano Fortes, one Harpsichord, three Harps, nine Violins, two Violoncelloes, one double Bass do., three Flutes, one Hautboy, one Bassoon, three French Horns, one Trumpet, one Trombone, one pair Kettle Drums.

would omit no opportunity of acknowledging. The idea of a school for this helpless class was no sooner formed, than Mr. Friedlander, taking charge of a few blind children, demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the community, its practicability and its benefits. So speedy and decisive were the results produced by him, that perhaps no benevolent object, ever proposed among us, so quickly commanded the active sympathies of the public.

Liberal contributions were instantly made by individuals; and the Legislature, upon witnessing an exhibition of the progress made by Mr. Friedlander's pupils, instantly and unanimously extended efficient aid, although the time was one of general commercial embarrassment and alarm. And now that the Institution has taken its place among the liberally endowed establishments of our state, the steady zeal of Mr. Friedlander has in no wise abated. His health has already suffered, and is still precarious; yet, his best endeavours are given, without limit or restraint, to the office for which he is every way remarkably qualified.

A Printing Press has recently been set up in the Institution, and in addition to the publication of text-books, and the supply of some general literature for the Blind, the plan has been formed, and its execution commenced, of issuing a Monthly Magazine of a few pages, to which the pupils may render valuable aid, not merely in the mechanical business of publication, but also by original contributions.

It is believed that this periodical may be rendered a very happy and effectual mode of stimulating the dormant mental faculties of the blind. Shut out from all the magnificent sights and shows of the material world, the daily and nightly spectacle of the heavens, the beautiful and significant appearances that pass under the notice of the humblest man that sees, the blind need every aid to supply this great loss, to quicken their unconscious ener-

gies and to bring them into active and improving fellowship with the world of mind. Give them the power of expressing their thoughts and the means of communication, and they are endowed with all but a new sense. The highest spheres of activity and usefulness are thrown open to them, and they are made to feel that their infirmity does not necessarily confine them for ever to a few humble manual occupations. It is not enough that they are saved from being burthens to society; they may be inspired with the ambition of being numbered among its blessings and ornaments.

There have been blind men in whom uncommon powers of mind have been developed, and we know not how many "a gem of purest ray serene," may be buried under the miseries of blindness. The friends of this unfortunate class feel, therefore, that no pains should be spared, not only to qualify them for mechanical occupations, but to awaken in them whatever noble faculties it may have pleased the Giver of all good to bestow on those to whom the gift of sight is denied. In the measures proposed to facilitate the art of reading for the blind, to furnish them with books, and to encourage them to attempt original compositions, the Board have felt the greatest interest; and they are anxious to attract public attention* to this novel enterprise, of a periodical supported principally by the blind and designed for their use. They anticipate from it the happiest results. It is entitled the "Student's Magazine." "It will contain," (we quote from Mr. Friedlander's Prospectus,) "in addition to appropriate selections of useful reading, particularly for youth, original compositions by the pupils; embracing,

* The benevolent, who are interested in the success of the objects of the Institution, may make this little publication a happy means of extending a knowledge of its benefits, by aiding its dissemination.

among other subjects, anecdotes illustrative of their habits and modes of thinking.

The terms of subscription will be Three Dollars per annum. The objects proposed are, 1st, to provide the pupils monthly with new reading, made up of extracts from such works as would be perhaps too expensive, or inexpedient to print entire. 2d, The more rapid advancement of the pupils in composition, from a public exhibition of their talents in this way. 3d, To awaken the attention and excite the interest of the public, in behalf of this neglected class of our fellow beings. 4th, The vast importance of bringing to the homes of all the blind, a great means of education, which, from their inability to enter an Institution, or the want of a work like this, they could never command.

Those born blind, may, by the aid of a friend or relation—though not without much labour and perseverance, obtain a knowledge of the alphabet; while those who have lost their sight at a mature age, will soon recognise and be able to retain it by their sense of touch."

To the service which this publication may render to those who, from age or other circumstances, may be unable to partake of the full benefits of our Institution, touching testimony is borne by the following letter, received by one of the pupils from a blind lady in this state, to whom a copy of the Magazine had been sent, and who, we venture to infer, from the tone of her letter, would not object to its publication, since it must tend most effectually to show the value of this little periodical.

LETTER.

Jan. 18th, 1838.

"You will, I have no doubt, be much surprised, my dear Miss F——, at receiving a letter from one wholly a stranger to you, though I have talked of you, till in my own fancy, we are quite on terms of intimacy. When

informed that you had passed through our village, I anxiously awaited your return, laid all my plans for detaining you, and anticipated the pleasant hours we should spend together; nothing could have reconciled me to the disappointment but the knowledge of your being pleasantly situated where you are. I have never had the melancholy pleasure of meeting with any female friend in my own situation, and never with any one deprived of sight from childhood; I think we certainly should have some feelings in common, and find sympathy that we could find no where else. Is it not so?

I should like to ask you an hundred questions. How you succeed in reading, and what studies you are most interested in? Do you take music lessons? Every thing relating to the Institution is very interesting to me; and I was really delighted when it was mentioned to me some weeks since, that there was an expectation of issuing a paper from among you, but I fear the attempt has failed. If you could, without inconvenience, return me a few lines printed, (for it would greatly add to the pleasure of receiving them if I should be able to read them myself,) you will greatly oblige me.

Feb. 1st. P. S. "This letter was written as dated, but I hesitated to send it. Until within three days the "Student's Magazine" was handed to me. I have not learned how it came to the village; it was lent me to read; I should think it could come in the mail without injury, and as I wish to subscribe for it, I send the enclosed note to Mr. Friedlander; and you who have many studies to interest you, can never imagine how anxiously I shall await its coming, nor the delight with which I welcome it. When I received this one, I felt a childish selfishness and wished that no one should see it until I had learned its contents, and they had to wait a while, as I was not much accustomed to the capital letters; but I shall have another long letter, if I do not haste to bid you farewell."

C——.

Although only No. 2 of the Magazine has as yet been issued, applications for it have been received from distant parts of the Union, and we cannot but feel that the knowledge of its extended circulation must have the most animating effect upon the minds of the pupils and the blind every where. In addition to the foregoing, the Board submits a review of the affairs of the Institution during the past year.

In April last, the Institution received another liberal mark of the concern of the Legislature for its welfare and success, in the passage of an act exempting it from taxation and making a donation of ten thousand dollars to aid the completion of the Buildings.

In the same month, at a special meeting of the Board, the result of a "Fair for the Blind," held in this city, was communicated in the following report from the Ladies' visiting committee of the Institution, which the Board of Managers have great pleasure in laying before the contributors.

REPORT.

"The Ladies' Visiting Committee, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Managers of the 22d December last, 'Recommending to the Ladies associated with them, to get up a Fair in aid of the funds of the Institution,' respectfully report,

"That, in accordance with the wishes so expressed, they proceeded without delay to solicit the assistance of their friends in Philadelphia, and elsewhere, to aid the cause of the Blind, which appeal was promptly and liberally met, and they take great pleasure in stating that many benevolent individuals, without any personal solicitation on their part, rendered gratuitous and valuable contributions, in money, in work, and in materials, to promote the objects of the Fair. It was held at the Ma-

sonic Hall on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of this month, and has surpassed their most sanguine expectations in realising a clear profit of upwards of $ 9,000, viz:

Mrs. Read's Table, - - -	$ 2,300	
Mrs. E. Coleman's do. - - -	1,800	
Taken at the door, - - -	1,450	
Mrs. Price's Table, - - -	1,000	
Mrs. Brown's do. - - -	974	50
Mrs. Penington's do. - - -	700	
Mrs. Richards' do. - - - -	600	
Mrs. Handy's do. - - -	500	
Mrs. Meigs' do. from sales of articles manufactured by the Blind,	265	
From a Picture purchased and presented to the Institution, by Mrs. Stott,	50	
Total, - - - - - -	$ 9,639	50

"The Ladies' Committee cannot permit the present opportunity to pass, without expressing their great obligations to those not belonging to their number, who kindly undertook the responsibility of furnishing tables.

"To Mrs. G. C. Read, they owe peculiar acknowledgments, for having, although entirely unconnected with the Institution, by her unwearied endeavours, and extensive influence, furnished a table, which realised a much larger profit than any other.

"They are also greatly indebted to Mrs. G. Handy, for her charge of the refreshment table, for which she provided a rich display of beautiful confectionary, &c., which, by her careful superintendence, yielded a large profit. To the many kind friends who assisted in the arduous duties of attending to the sales, they must also proffer their warmest thanks. And, although among so many munificent donors, it is difficult to individualize, they cannot suffer the very beautiful and liberal contributions of Mr. Sully to pass unnoticed, whose fine paint-

ings, whilst materially adding to the beauty of the show, greatly enhanced the profits of the Fair.

"To the ladies of Lancaster they must also tender their cordial acknowledgments, for their varied and valuable contributions; the sales of which alone, amounted to near $ 400. In conclusion, the Ladies' Committee offer their sincere congratulations to the Board of Managers, upon the entire success of their 'recommendation,' and their heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the Institution, in which all feel so deep an interest.

ANNE C. COLEMAN,
MARY MEIGS,
GRACE BROWN,
S. A. RICHARDS,
LYDIA W. PRICE,
ELIZABETH L. PENINGTON.

Philadelphia, April 17th, 1837."

It may be added, that the receipts proved to be $ 9,661 75, and the expenses incurred amounted to $ 621 76, leaving to the Institution the net receipts of $ 9,039 99, which, with the liberal donation from the state, enabled the Managers to complete the main building, to make considerable additions to the furniture of the house, and also erect a two story brick building for workshops, 14 feet wide by 140 feet in length.

It will readily be supposed that the Board were not forgetful of the acknowledgments which it became them to make, to all who in any way contributed to the "Fair for the Blind."

In June last, the Institution became, by the death of one who had always shown the warmest interest in its welfare, residuary legatee to his ample estate; the principal portion of which comes into the possession of the Institution, trammelled by no conditions or limitations. Whatever may have been the private views and convictions of the testator, he has proposed no individual opi-

nions of his own to control the administration of this bequest. He has bestowed it unconditionally upon the "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." The Board appreciates the generous confidence evinced in them, by the manner of the bequest, scarcely less than the munificence of the gift itself, and trusts that they and their successors, in all time, will be sacredly impressed by the simple and liberal spirit, of which their late friend and coadjutor, William Young Birch, has left an impressive example.

The Managers caused an appropriate tablet, of Italian marble, to be erected in the principal room of the Institution, bearing on it a likeness of Mr. Birch, in *Bas-relief*, and the following inscription:

IN
GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF
WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH:
BORN IN MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
NOVEMBER 9, 1764,
DIED IN PHILADELPHIA,
JUNE 2, 1837,
ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THIS
INSTITUTION FROM ITS FOUNDATION.
IN HIS LIFE HE WAS DISTINGUISHED
BY INDUSTRY,
INTEGRITY, AND UNOSTENTATIOUS CHARITY,
AT HIS DEATH HE ENDOWED
THIS INSTITUTION
WITH THE GREATEST PART
OF HIS WELL EARNED WEALTH.

They have also purchased a lot at the Laurel Hill Cemetery to which they have caused the remains of Mr.

Birch to be removed, and purpose to erect over the same a suitable monument. It is contemplated to use these grounds as a burial place for any indigent pupils who may happen to die within the Institution. Happily no event of this kind has occurred. The fact, that the health of several of the pupils has not recently been so good as at previous periods, has called the attention of the Board to the subject of erecting an infirmary for the sick, and we hope soon to have a building erected, contiguous to the main building, that the sick may not be disturbed by the noise incident to an Institution for the Blind, where oral instruction and the practising of music on various instruments are constantly going on.

A more minute account of the state of instruction and the general affairs of the Institution may be gathered from the several extracts from the reports made by the various Committees of the Board in November last.

Extract from the Report of the Committee on Instruction.

"Having been directed to prepare a Report of the state of the school, they requested Mr. Friedlander to furnish them with a particular statement of the branches taught, and the progress made by the pupils in each.

"The Committee have since attended private examinations of the pupils, and are happy to confirm the satisfactory account given in the report of the Principal. They examined the classes in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, and geometry, &c., and consider the progress made in each quite as great as could reasonably have been hoped for.

"Our Teachers have the disadvantage of instructing in spelling without spelling Books, reading in a few copies of parts of the Bible in different types (for the Boston volumes are used in the school) and Geometry without raised diagrams.

"When our Printing Press is established, and the improved letters used, we anticipate rapid progress, and hope that an adequate appropriation per annum, for the expense of printing, will, in a short time, furnish all the books we may desire.

"It may be stated, that the new form of letters, designed by the Principal and approved of by this Committee, has the advantage of great distinctness and compressibility, and so nearly resembles the type used in some of the British Institutions, that we shall be able to make an interchange of volumes, much to the advantage of all parties."*

"The Committee examined, with great gratification, several specimens of the composition† of the pupils, in

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* We gather from several European publications, that the efforts made at Philadelphia and Boston, to establish a system of Printing for the Blind, have been a means of stimulating the benevolent in England and Scotland to do likewise.

In an address by Mr. Alston, at the Ninth Annual Examination of the pupils, at the Glasgow Institution, October 25th, 1836, allusion is made to the first book for the Blind, published in America, the Gospel of Mark, printed at our Institution, in the following words: "If in Philadelphia two gentlemen could come forward," (Nathan Dunn, and Edward Coleman, Esqs., Managers of the Institution,) "and undertake the sole responsibility of the outfit for printing for the Blind, in that city; and if the ladies in Boston could imitate the example there, surely in a city so distinguished for its munificent contributions for the erection of schools and churches, and for the support of its benevolent institutions, such an undertaking as this, will not be allowed to languish for want of money."

Since the foregoing appeal was made, in Glasgow, the Institution there has commenced the printing of books with a letter similar to our present forms—the same as the Capitals of our first book—"The Gospel according to Mark." Great benefits must accrue to the Blind, from this uniformity in the style of printing.

† Specimens are appended to this Report; but particular reference is requested to those published in the "Students Magazine," issued monthly from the Institution, in raised characters for the Blind, at $3 00 per annum; a specimen of which type is also in this Report.

Prose and Verse; indicating an intellectual improvement, and a command of language which they had not anticipated, and rendering it an object of the highest importance, to establish a regular system of reading to the pupils. This, and the selection of proper books, will receive the earliest attention of the Committee.

"They also heard, with great satisfaction, the overture of 'Iphigenia,' played with great precision; and the performances of several of the pupils on the Piano, and different instruments, indicate great advancement in the practice and science of music, and give us reason to believe, that assistant teachers will soon be furnished from among our own scholars.

"During the last year, the Institution has lost the valuable services of Mr. Schmitz, under whose care the pupils had made the most satisfactory advancement.

"The Committee have every reason, so far, to be satisfied with the new instructer in music, Mr. F. Rasché.

"They would remark, that the pupils labour under the disadvantage of the want of instruments, of good quality, and they hope the appropriations of the Board may enable them to purchase such other new instruments, as the state of instruction in the Institution seems to render indispensable. Since the new workshops have been occupied, great progress has been made in the Handicrafts. The brushes, cords, twine, baskets, mats, shoes, &c. now made, are such as to promise to the Institution a considerable revenue from this source. Want of space has prevented the carrying on the manufacture of mattrasses, which has proved the most profitable work done in other Institutions. If the Infirmary, recommended some time since by the visiting physicians, be erected, it might answer for this purpose, as the room could immediately be vacated, in case of sickness in the Institution.

"In conclusion, the Committee would speak in the highest terms of the system of instruction, and of the good

discipline, order and contentment, which pervades in the school."

J. FRANCIS FISHER,
J. K. KANE,
C. D. MEIGS, M. D.
CASPAR MORRIS, M. D.
JACOB SNIDER, Jr.
} Com. on Instruction.

Extract from the Report of the Committee on the House.

"The several Buildings occupied by the Institution are in good order, and no further expenditure will be required upon them, for a long time, except some small outlays for repairs, which will be embraced in the estimate of the current expenses, unless the Board should determine upon the erection of an infirmary, which subject has been referred, at a previous meeting, to a special committee. In all other particulars the accommodations of the establishment are quite equal to the wants of the family, which consists at this time of 28 male and 19 female pupils,* the Principal, two teachers, the teacher of handicrafts, one assistant, the janitor, the matron, and four domestics, in all 58 inmates. The contract which for a long time existed between Miss Nicholes, the matron, and the institution, under which she received a certain sum for the board of the different members of the family, expired on the 29th day of August last. Since then the subsistence of the house has been in the charge of your Committee, from whom the Board will probably expect some remarks in relation to the change of the manner of supplying. This, from the limited experience of that body, it would not be advisable at this time to enlarge upon; only remarking that there is but little reason to hope for any economical advantage from the new method. In all other respects the affairs of the Institution are conducted

* Since the date of this report, the number of pupils has augmented to 50.

as they were previous to the change, under the unwearied and attentive superintendence of the matron. The Committee beg leave to remark to the Board that, according to the estimate made, there will be required for the support, washing, clothing, &c. of the pupils, and other expenses for the maintenance of the house, the annual sum of ten thousand dollars."

EDWARD PENINGTON,
J. U. FRALEY,
T. S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D. } Com. on the House.
GEO. HANDY,
ALEX. SYMINGTON,

More especially, for the information of those who may desire to make application for the admission of pupils into the Institution, is appended the following

Extract from the Report of the Committee on Admissions.

"All things relating to the admission of pupils have been conducted under the following regulations, viz. Upon application being made for admission, agreeably to the form herewith submitted,* the applicant is examined by the Committee, where their presence renders it practicable, and always by one of the Physicians to the Institution; a certificate of their being incurable and of their fitness for admission being given by the Physician, the Committee issue an order to the Principal as per form annexed, (which is a copy of the replies to the questions on the application.) At the same time notice thereof is issued to the Treasurer. The Committee retains the original application, which contains the Physician's certificate and all information and evidence upon which the

* The form of application will be forwarded to applicants by addressing any one of the "Committee on Admissions."

Committee have granted admission. A digest of the history of the pupil, from these documents, is made into a register kept by the committee. The Principal does likewise from the order for admission, and thus a history is retained by the committee of each pupil prior to admission, and in the register at the Institution, at the date of entrance and during their stay there, of every fact of interest relating to each pupil."

EDWARD COLEMAN, No. 381 Arch St. EDWARD PENINGTON, No. 96 S. Fourth St. JACOB SNIDER, Jr. No. 32 Walnut St.	Committee on Admission and Discharge.

During the absence last winter of our Principal, whose impaired health required a milder climate, two individuals were informally admitted into the Institution, whose condition excited great interest. One, a female, Margaret Irvin, from the Philadelphia Alms House, a Blind idiot, whose case proved hopeless, and she was returned to the Alms House; every effort to brighten her intellect having been fruitless.

John Burris, (the other case referred to,) was found in the suburbs of the city, in circumstances of great want and wretchedness, almost a Caspar Hauser, depending for a scanty subsistence upon the feeble exertions of an aged relative. He was brought to the notice of the President of our Institution, who admitted him. When first admitted he could not stand upright, nor walk without assistance. His utterance was incoherent and unintelligible; and he appeared to understand no questions save such as related to dates, and in reply to these he could almost instantly name the day of the week, of any day of the year, and state the changes of the moon with great precision. But beyond this, his mind seemed to wander

in darkness. "There is no end of figures? Is there?" was his constant exclamation, and answer to almost every question addressed to him. His case seeming hopeless, an order was passed for his dismissal; but at the request of Mr. Vaughan, he was retained until the return of Mr. Friedlander. In the meanwhile he learned the use of his limbs, and could walk alone, eat without assistance, and utter himself more coherently. At this present time, he attends to reading, grammar, arithmetic and geography, in all which, as Mr. Friedlander remarks, "he is indisputably improving."

So much information on the subject of the finances and income and expenditures of the Institution, is contained in the Report of the Committee of Finance, that an apology is scarcely necessary, for extending this Report by an insertion of the following

Extract from the Report of the Committee on Finance.

"The productive property of the Institution consists, *first*, of the real estate which has come into its possession from the estate of the late Mr. Birch, being houses and lots now under rent for the sum of 885 dollars per annum; but in consequence of being leased to a class of tenants whose means are much restricted, the sum actually collected, cannot be estimated at more than half that amount, and the probability is, from the delapidated condition of the property, nothing can be relied on from that source for the ensuing year, as the necessary repairs and taxes will exhaust the rent. *Secondly*, of the sum of $9,000, part of the proceeds of the Fair, which has been temporarily invested. Three thousand dollars of which amount are payable on the 4th December, 1837, and six thousand on the 15th February, 1838. These investments were made during the severe pressure in the money market, in May last, and cost the Institution $8,008 75 cts. By a re-investment of this amount, the Institution will

secure an income of $540 per annum; and by loaning the floating balance in the Treasury as heretofore, until the same is actually required for the expenses of the establishment, about $60 per annum more may be obtained, making a total of $600. *Third*, of the amount received for the support and instruction of the pupils. The number now in the Institution is 45; and from 44 of them the sum of $8,800 per annum. The number will probably be augmented to average 50 for the ensuing year, and will then yield $10,000 per annum. *Fourth*, of annual contributions of members. From this source the sum of $556 net was received for the year 1836, and the amount will not be increased, owing to the belief very generally entertained, that the Institution is now so liberally endowed under the will of Mr. Birch, as to require but little patronage from the community. In addition to the foregoing sources of revenue, the residuary portion of Mr. Birch's estate will probably come into the possession of the Institution during the year 1838; but the value of it has been estimated so variously, that the Committee feel some reluctance in naming any sum, as the income to be derived from it hereafter. A disposition to place it within, rather than beyond the amount at which, by common consent, it has been estimated, induces them to name a sum of $6,000 per annum, as the income; and as the Committee are without any positive data on which to settle it, they think our allowance for expenditure from it, should not be predicated on a larger sum. Of the application of these resources, to the various items of expenditure, the Committee feel great diffidence in recommending any fixed distribution. Our experience of the amount required to sustain an Institution of the kind and extent of that confided to our administration, is so recent and limited, and the novelty of the undertaking so great, that any adequate conception of the sum required for its leading department, especially that

of instruction, can scarcely be formed. A very imperfect estimate, however, deduced from the actual cost of the establishment, under the limited means at our control, for the past year, may be made; and on the foundation thus obtained, the appropriation of our present estimated income, given to the several objects claiming our attention. The whole sum paid for instruction, which includes the salaries of the Principal and assistant teachers, and the instruction in handicrafts, purchases of instruments and some crude materials for manufacturing purposes, from March 1st to November 1st, 1837, was in round numbers, $3,300; and the amount disbursed during the same period for house expenses, furniture, and the preparation of the garden, $6,300; which two sums, with $600 for interest on the bond to Mr. Bohlen, for the sum borrowed towards completing the house, form the current expenditure for eight months of the present year, and make a total of $10,200, equal to about $15,000 per annum, or on an average of about 40 pupils, about $375 per annum, each.

"Applying these data to the present scale of expenditure in the Institution, on an estimate of 50 pupils, and adding the increase known to exist in the salaries of the Teachers, we will find that the amount required for Instruction will be $5,000 per annum. The salaries and wages of the teachers and assistants in this department being now upwards of $3,800, and a contingent of $1,200 per annum for books, instruments and materials, deemed quite small enough for the department. It is known to the committee that the sum expended during the last eight months for the support of the pupils, including the board of the teachers and assistants, amounted to $6,300, or about $9,500 per annum, being equal to about $237 per annum for each pupil; but in this sum the fuel and furniture of the establishment is included, which would not vary materially for a much larger number of pupils. We there-

fore suppose the sum needed for 50 pupils will not exceed $10,000 per annum for support, clothing, and the necessary supply of furniture for their accommodation. We thus obtain the sum of $15,000 per annum as the amount required for instruction and support, adding $600 for interest, $1,000 per annum for the gradual extension of buildings, &c. Makes the sum of $16,600 per annum as the current expenditures.

"Recapitulating the estimates and expenditures they will stand thus:

RECEIPTS.*

Real Estate for 1838, - - - - -	$ 00 00
Investments at Interest, - - - - -	600 00
Instruction and support of fifty pupils, -	10,000 00
Annual Contributions, - - - - -	566 00
Income from the residuary estate of Wm. Birch, - - - - - - -	6,000 00
	$ 17,166 00

EXPENDITURES.

INSTRUCTION, including purchase of books and instruments, materials for manufacturing and salaries, - - -	$ 5,000 00
HOUSE EXPENSES, including support and clothing of pupils, furniture, fuel, repairs, salary of matron, wages, &c. -	10,000 00
Interest on money borrowed, - -	600 00
Building fund, - - - - - - -	1,000 00
	$ 16,600 00

Leaving a balance equal to the annual contributions to li-

* Since this estimate was made, the Board regret to notice a decrease in the payments for annual contributions for 1837. They would also remark that there is no reason to suppose the expenditure can be less than here stated, and will most probably exceed it.

quidate the mortgage debt of the Institution. In coming to the foregoing result, it may be thought that the estimated expenditure is put down at too large a sum, particularly for the support of pupils and other house expenses; but the board will perceive that it is based on the actual expenditure of the Institution when its domestic economy was under the strict supervision of private interest, and when the sum paid per head to the matron was found too low to enable her to continue it on that footing. The only Institution with which it would be proper to make a comparison is that for the Deaf and Dumb; but even with that the comparison would fail in many respects, and particularly so in the department of instruction. In the one case, the teaching being visible to the whole class, and in the other, (of the Blind,) directly personal to each pupil. There can be but little doubt that if the number of our pupils was augmented to 100, a very great reduction in the cost of instruction and support per head would be effected, as the stationary expenses of the establishment are nearly the same for 50 or 100 scholars, and the supplies of the table not proportionately increased. By the improvements of the pupils in handicrafts, something towards their maintenance will be hereafter derived from their labour, and their support press less heavily on our funds."

BENJ. W. RICHARDS,
JNO. A. BROWN,
NATHAN DUNN,
FRED. FRALEY, TREASURER, } Com. of Finance.

Mr. A. Penniman, from the Boston Institution, who had been solicited to act as assistant teacher, during the absence of Mr. Friedlander from November to May last, filled his situation to the entire satisfaction of the board. His place has been supplied by Mr. F. Jones. Mr. Jno. B. Stout and Mr. Jones now perform the duties of assist-

ant teachers, under whom the classes have made satisfactory progress, as was evidenced at the examination, before the Committee of Instruction.

The Managers have particular pleasure in making mention of the services rendered to the Institution by the matron, Miss Ann Nicholes, who from the first founding of the Institution has been most zealous and faithful in her efforts for the welfare of the inmates, showing herself always ready to promote their comfort without regard to personal considerations.

The services of Henry Meyer, master workman in the handicraft department, have given entire satisfaction.

There is one subject to which the Board wish to call the particular attention of the contributors; they allude to the eminent services of the Principal of the Institution.

At a former period, when their means were scanty, the Board were unwillingly compelled to present the condition of their funds to Mr. Friedlander, who instantly acceded to a reduction of his salary to the amount of $600 for the term of one year. The condition of the Institution was such, as to keep his salary at this reduced rate for two years. In July last, the Board again raised it to $1,500 per annum, from the 1st of March, of last year. Heretofore the funds of the Institution have not permitted the Managers to express to Mr. Friedlander their sense of his services, with a liberality corresponding to their value, rendered as they have been with unremitting fidelity, and at the serious cost of his health.

Although the Board would feel themselves justified in taking immediate steps to manifest their sense of Mr. Friedlander's devotion to the interests of the noble charity confided to their charge, yet they prefer to lay his claims before the contributors, and friends of the Blind generally. And they do it now without any communication with him, or any knowledge on his part of this pro-

ceeding. They deem it due to our community that such an instance of wise, faithful, and successful services, should not pass without a distinct and substantial acknowledgment; and they beg leave to propose, that measures be immediately taken, to convey to the Principal of the Institution for the Blind, the sense entertained of his exertions, and the sympathy which his impaired health awakens.

Respectfully submitted to the Contributors.

JOHN VAUGHAN, President.

JACOB SNIDER, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 5th, 1838.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction

DR.

1838. Feb. 28,	To cash paid sundry orders of the Board of Managers and Standing Committees, and charged to the following accounts:	
	Instruction.	
	For salaries of teachers, wages of instruction of handicraft, musical instruments, music, repairs of musical instruments, printing press, books, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses, -	$ 6730 22
	House Expenses.	
	For boarding and clothing pupils, fuel, furniture, wages of servants, repairs to building and preparing garden, salary of matron and miscellaneous expenses, - - - - - -	9766 03
	Fair for the benefit of the Institution.	
	For expenses of Masonic Hall, printing, wages of attendants, &c., - - - - - .	621 76
	Interest.	
	For 6 per cent. on $10,000 for one year, borrowed of John Bohlen, Esq. Trustee on Mortgage,	600 00
	Burial Lot at Laurel Hill.	
	For ground in Laurel Hill Cemetery and expenses of removing the remains of W. Y. Birch, Esq. - - - - - - - - - -	564 88
	Building Fund.	
	For debts due on main building and building work shops, &c., - - - - - -	8727 18
	Investments.	
	For amount invested temporarily at interest, during the year, - - - - - -	12628 75
		$ 39638 82

of the Blind, in account with F. Fraley, Treasurer.

CR.

1837.		
March 1, By balance due the Institution, - - -		707 01
1838.		
Feb. 28, By cash received during the year, and credited to the following accounts.		
Building Fund for donation of State of Pennsylvania, to pay the debts incurred for erecting the main building, $10,000, and from individuals, $57 66, - - - - - - - -		10057 66
Fair for the benefit of the Institution.		
Proceeds received from the Ladies' Committee, and for sales at the various tables and tickets,		9661 75
Permanent Fund.		
For donations of sundry individuals to form a fund for the endowment of the Institution, -		786 77
Expenditure Fund.		
The amount received from the State of Pennsylvania, for instruction and support of pupils, $5421 21, pay pupils $400, annual subscriptions $482 86, interest on Pennsylvania Five per cent. Stock, $148 44, and Miscellaneous Charity Box, &c., $13 22, - - - - -		6465 73
Investments.		
The Pennsylvania Five per cent. Stock sold $5981 78, and temporary loans repaid,	13773 75	19755 53
Real Estate bequeathed by Mr. W. Y. Birch.		
On account of rent from J. Palmer, Jr.,		120 00
Committee of Instruction.		
For sales of manufactured goods at the Institution, and other receipts by the Principal, -		273 77
		$47828 22
Balance due the Institution February 28th, 1838, and in the hands of the Treasurer, - -		$8189 40

Errors and omissions excepted.

F. FRALEY, Treasurer.

B. W. RICHARDS, }
NATHAN DUNN, } Committee of Finance.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28th, 1838.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION,

MARCH 5th, 1838.

Name.	Where from.	When admitted.
Abraham Marsh,	Philadelphia City,	1833. March 25th.
Sarah Marsh,	do.	do.
Theodore Myers,	do.	do.
Mary Ann Mallett,	Philadelphia Co.	April 29th.
William Graham,	do.	do.
William Hatz,	Lancaster Co.	June 3d.
Beniah Parvin,	Delaware State,	July 16th.
John B. Martindale,	Charleston (S. C.)	Nov. 6th.
J. H. Gray,	Virginia State,	1834. March 24th.
R. Guyn,	Bucks Co.	April 12th.
M. E. Nuniviller.	Philadelphia Co.	May 12th.
H. Gillem,	Franklin Co.	May 16th.
H. Newbourough,	Chester Co.	Sept. 6th.
M. Lightfoot.	do.	Nov. 7th.
J. Ramsey,	Philadelphia Co.	Nov. 15th.
E. Solomon,	Bucks Co.	1835. May 13th.
P. Feterow,	York Co.	Sept. 12th.
M. E. Wiley,	Maryland State,	Sept. 8th.
E. Wheelan,	Lancaster Co.	1834. June 24th.
M. V. Roberts,	Philadelphia Co.	1835. Nov. 28th.
R. Laird,	Centre Co.	April 22d.
E. A. Howell,	N. Jersey State,	1836. May 10th.
J. Dyer,	Bucks Co.	April 23d.
W. H. Churchman,	Delaware State,	Sept. 2d.
N. Thompson,	Montgomery Co.	Sept. 6th.
J. Stinson,	Bedford Co.	Sept. or Oct.
S. Pyle,	Philadelphia City,	Nov. 1st.
J. Buchanan,	Delaware State,	Nov. 12th.
L. Marsh,	Philadelphia City,	Nov. 18th.
M. Hankins,	N. Jersey State,	Nov. 23d.
E. Adolph,	Philadelphia Co.	1837. Jan. 20th,
J. Burris,	do.	Feb. 1st.
S. Dandy,	N. Jersey State,	April 11th.
C. Torrens,	Philadelphia Co.	April 13th.
W. Keim,	do.	do.

Name.	Where from.	When admitted.
P. Kelly,	Philadelphia Co.	April 22d.
S. Ellicott,	Maryland State,	May 3d.
E. A. Fennimore,	N. Jersey State,	May 4th.
M. Gill,	Philadelphia,	May 25th.
S. McGiffin,	Huntington Co.	May 30th.
M. Donelly,	Philadelphia,	June 16th.
E. A. Haines,	Lancaster Co.	May —.
John Robinson,	do.	March 6th.
H. Boyce,	Berks Co.	Oct. 26th.
M. Finney,	Luzerne Co.	Nov. 7th.
J. Berry,	Chester Co.	Sept. 14th.
E. Wilson,	Philadelphia,	Dec. 11th.
G. Laws,	do.	1838. Jan. 2d.
C. Kandel,	Schuylkill Co.	Jan. 5th.
L. Beaumont,	Philadelphia,	

SPECIMENS OF COMPOSITION OF THE PUPILS,

IN PROSE AND VERSE.

Mr. S:

I think time has got new wings, at least she flies remarkably swift, for the day on which I am accustomed to write, has arrived and found me in a very dull mood. I have nothing particularly concerning ourselves to say. The winter so far has been very mild, though cold enough for me, and nothing but the dinner bell can induce me to leave my best friend, the *stove*.

The Germans are doing wonders; they now make wooden violin players,—but never mind, our forests can dance to any thing they play; besides sustain any character you choose.

This is very troublesome work; I think I shall get myself an automaton amanuensis, which will write to you, whilst I attend to my own business.

Some say you think hard of me, for writing in this style; in this you may use your pleasure. I write for you to read, and if you read more than I write, you need not charge it to me.

E. WHEELAN.

Pupil of the Institution.

February 15*th*, 1838.

What is this short life to me?
  One of sin and vanity;
One in which we have to gain
  Every thing by toil and pain.

Earth's amusements, pleasures, joys,
  Are to me like trifling toys;
They shall fade and pass away,
  Like the scenes of yesterday.

What is time? or who hath pow'r
  To prolong his days one hour?
None among us now can say
  I shall live another day.

But the word of truth has found
  Us a place, with pleasures crown'd,
Where from troubles we shall cease,
  In a never ending peace.

Where, without this frame of dust,
  With the pure, the good and just,
We, in perfect happiness,
  Lasting comforts shall possess.

Who would then on earth abide,
  With its trifles satisfied,
Would he not much rather rove,
  With these spirits blest above?

O then, source of all divine,
  May this happy lot be mine,
When from toils and cares I rest,
  I shall dwell among the blest.

B. PARVIN.
Pupil of the Institution.

January 23d, 1838.

WORDS BY J. B. STOUT.

MUSIC BY WILLIAM GRAHAM, PUPIL OF THE INSTITUTION.

NOT YET!

Oh! tell me where grows the fragrant rose,
  That e'er with pearly dew is wet;
And where is the bower of unfading flower?
  Have you found that bower?
                Not yet! Not yet!

Oh! where is the star, though distant far,
  Whose brilliant disk is never set;
And whose sweet light dispels all night:
  Have you found that light?
                Not yet! not yet!

And where is the isle of affection's smile,
  Where hearts once love and ne'er forget,
And where is the rest of the pure and blest?
  Have you found that rest?
                No, no! Not yet!

SONG

Composed by

Andante. W.M GRAHAM, a Pupil of the "Penn.a Institution for the Instruct.n of the BLIND".

Oh tell me where grows the fragrant Rose that e'er with pearly dew is wet, and where is the bower, of unfading Flower have you found that Bower not yet _ _ _ _ _ not yet.

mf

p

ad lib.

f

Fac-simile.

There is this difference between happyness and wisdom; he that thinks himself the happyest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

William Churchman

(a Pupil in the Penn.a Inst.n for the Instruction of the Blind.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Tract Society:

PRESENTED AT NEW YORK,

MAY 12, 1852.

PUBLISHED BY THE

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

150 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK.

1852.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SOCIETY.

150 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK.

COMMUNICATIONS pertaining to the Publishing and Foreign departments may be addressed to Rev. WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, *Corresponding Secretary*, etc.

Those pertaining to the departments of Finance, Colportage, Distribution, and Christian coöperation, to Rev. O. EASTMAN, or Rev. R. S. COOK, *Corresponding Secretaries*, etc.

Those covering remittances of Funds and ordering Publications, to Mr. O. R. KINGSBURY, *Assistant Secretary*, (or *Assistant Treasurer*,) etc. Drafts for dues will also be issued in the name of Mr. Kingsbury, and drafts containing remittances should be drawn in his favor.

Articles for insertion in the American Messenger may be addressed to Rev. WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, or Rev. R. S. COOK, Editors.

All communications may be addressed to either of the above, or to *The Secretaries of the American Tract Society*, No. 150 Nassau-street, New York.

Mr. JOHN A. ACKLEY, *General Depositary*.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

THE Society are collecting a Library, to which additions of books of reference, and all valuable ancient or modern works, will be gratefully received.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I GIVE and bequeath to "THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY," instituted in the city of New York, the sum of ——— Dollars, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY;

PRESENTED AT NEW YORK,

MAY 12, 1852.

PRINTED BY THE
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
150 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK.

OFFICERS, ELECTED MAY 12, 1852.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, LL. D., late Chief-Justice of Connecticut.

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Aristarchus Champion, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.	"
Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., Princeton, N. J.	1852
Rev. John T. Prestley, D. D., Alleghany City, Pa.	"

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Dr. James C. Bliss	1825
William Forrest	1831
William Winterton	1833

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Richard T. Haines	1825
Moses Allen	"
Thomas C. Doremus	1837
Richard S. Fellowes	1847
George N. Titus, Esq.	1848
Oliver E. Wood	1849

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

THE Society met on Wednesday, May 12, 1852, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Society's House, the President, Hon. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, LL. D., in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., professor in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me. The chairman of the Executive Committee briefly reported the progress and prosperity of the Society, and the desirableness of electing an assistant-secretary for the Germans; when, on motion of Chancellor Walworth, it was

Resolved, That the Society elect an Assistant-secretary for the Germans.

The Society then adjourned to the Broadway Tabernacle.

The public exercises of the anniversary were held in the Broadway Tabernacle at 10 A. M., the President in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Asa D. Smith of the Presbyterian church, New York; the President made an opening address, giving an interesting history of the Society; the Treasurer's Report was presented by Moses Allen, Esq., and an abstract of the Annual Report by Rev. Messrs. Hallock and Cook, Secretaries, when the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

On motion of the Rev. J. S. Lord of the Reformed Dutch church, Harlaem, N. Y., seconded by Rev. W. W. Turner, President of the Connecticut Branch, Hartford, and supported by Rev. S. T. Wells, Mr. L. Eulner, and Mr. Jonathan Cross, agents of the Society,

Resolved, That the Report be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee, as a grateful memorial of the divine blessing on all the departments of the Society's labors.

On motion of Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., Vice-president, of the Baptist church, Boston, seconded by Rev. John N. M'Leod of the Reformed Presbyterian church, New York,

Resolved, That the sanction of the Holy Spirit, and the concurrent approval of the church of God for ages, of the standard practical works of Bunyan, Flavel, Baxter, Hopkins, Edwards, and kindred publications issued by the Society, are motives for their universal diffusion, especially among the unevangelized classes of our fellow-men.

On motion of Rev. William Goodell, missionary to the Armenians of Turkey, seconded by Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., Vice-president, Boston, Mass.,

Resolved, That the Society recognize the necessity of the steady support of the Christian press in nominally Christian and pagan lands, as an indispensable auxiliary to missionary labors, and rejoice that they have been enabled to remit $20,000 the past year in aid of this noble work.

The Society united in singing the hymn of praise, "The morning light is breaking," etc.

On motion of Rev. David S. Doggett, D. D., Editor of the Southern Methodist Quarterly, Richmond, Va., seconded by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York,

Resolved, That, while the Society rejoice in the efficiency of all kindred institutions and boards, and especially of the divinely authorized ministry—the wide-spread destitution and neglect of the means of grace, the prevalence of destructive error, and the rapid increase of foreign emigration, urgently call for the prompt extension of Colportage to our unevangelized population of every tongue.

On motion of Rev. David Magie, D. D., of the Presbyterian church, Elizabethtown, N. J., seconded by Hon. Peter Starr of Middlebury, Vt., the officers of the Society were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and Rev. John T. Prestley, D. D., of the Associated Reformed church, Allegheny City, Pa., being elected Vice-presidents in the place of Rev. Dr. Alexander and Governor Morrow, deceased; and Rev. Augustus Rauschenbusch elected Assistant-secretary for the Germans; when the Christian doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Knox.

ABSTRACT OF THE ADDRESSES.

The address of the President, Judge Williams, presenting an interesting view of the providential history of the Society, will be found at page 154.

REV. J. S. LORD'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Mr. Lord wanted the Report to go forth to show the heavenly spirit which animates this Society. It breathes a spirit of love to God, to Christ, to man—a spirit of union. It had been founded in prayer, and every stone had been laid in prayer. The Committee, consisting of members of six different communions, harmoniously engaged in diffusing the truths of a common salvation, furnished an illustration of the feasibility and glory of the union principle. He had rejoiced in a like demonstration in the precious revival of the past winter in Harlaem, where Christians of four denominations had united in a morning prayer-meeting and in the evening sermon, without thinking of denominational differences, so intent were they on saving souls.

The Report would also show that the Society was in earnest in carrying the gospel to men. He had been deeply impressed of late with the necessity of more aggressive efforts to reach the people with saving instruction. Many precious jewels had been gathered, in this way, during the past winter, who had not been inside a church for years. You may have comfortable churches—and would that there were more of them—but tens of thousands never come to them. We must go into the highways and hedges. That is what the Society's agents and colporteurs are doing with so much activity and devotion. Could a voice be brought to these men from those who through their instrumentality have been saved, it would fill their hearts with joy, and cause tears to stream from their eyes.

The Report would also show the success of this instrumentality. It does not labor in vain. He was thinking, during the reading of the Report, if the history of its results could be written, what an interesting volume it would make. The blessing of God is upon this Society. It commenced with a little rill, and now it flowed on a mighty river of divine truth. God had been with it from the beginning, and he would continue with it to the end. This Report also showed the uncertainty of life. When the names of the departed are seen, it would make Christians feel that what they do must be done quickly.

The Report would show that this Society was just what the age demanded. There never was a time when there was a greater desire for religious truth. He met an individual in the inquiry-meeting who told him that he had not been to church for nine years. The tract distributer had seen him, and given him tracts and books; and by this means he was awakened. In another case, a gentleman and lady called under deep impressions; and on inquiry, he found that they did not go to church. They also had been awakened by the reading of tracts. They are now rejoicing in hope. The echo of the age was a cry for gospel truth.

ADDRESS OF REV. MR. WELLS.

Rev. Mr. Wells said, it was now almost ten years since he stood up here and received, from the venerable and now sainted Milnor, a charge before going to his work. He spent the first year principally in Missouri, and had carried the truth into neighborhoods where, for five or eight years, no sermon had been preached—where pious parents had declared weeping, that if the means of grace were not speedily furnished them, their children would be lost. He had with his own hand furnished books both to the master and to the slave.

In the fall of 1843, he was transferred to Western Pennsylvania, having about forty counties assigned him as his field of labor. He wished to bear a distinct testimony, that the Society had always encouraged his efforts to reach the destitute. Often, when he could not raise the funds on the field necessary to carry on the work, he had turned to the Society, inquiring, 'What shall I do: shall I leave this field?' The question was returned, 'What are you doing?' When it was shown that we were reaching the destitute in various directions, the reply was, Go on. Thus three, four, and sometimes five thousand dollars have been expended in a year, over and above all contributions on the field. In five years his grants alone had exceeded the total donations received by three hundred dollars, leaving the expense of colportage to be sustained by donations from other fields; while there had been circulated, in all, books to the value of more than $100,000, at an average of not more than 30 cents to a family.

But to appreciate the real import of these figures, and of the figures of the Report, a book like Baxter, Bunyan, or Flavel should be obtained, and a chapter of their contents read and pondered, and the emotions thus awakened considered; and then remember that millions of hearts are moved in like manner, or more deeply, all over the land. Could he array before the audience all the tears of penitence, and sighs of contrition, which he had witnessed in the last ten years; and would they consider, that but the smallest part of such emotions ever come to the knowledge of any man; and then that thousands have no other means of religious instruction, they might appreciate the value of the millions of these precious books, scattered among the families of our land.

MR. EULNER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Eulner said he had labored four years as a colporteur among his German countrymen in New York, and five years in Buffalo. He had witnessed the happiest results in the conversion of sinners to God, as well as in ministering to the temporal well-being of his poor people. At Buffalo he had formed two Sabbath-schools, one of 100 scholars, and one now numbering 300. He had devoted much time to the emigrants. They were pounced upon by the harpies, who often robbed them of all they had. He had met them at the railroad—had sought to protect them from wrong, giving them the aid and information they needed; and by befriending them in temporal matters, had gained access to them with the gospel. His creed was short: *Ruin by the fall, salvation by Christ, renewal by the Holy Spirit.* This was his motto, under which he worked, and with which he hoped to live and die.

MR. CROSS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Cross stated the results of the year's labors in Virginia, and the encouragements to a more vigorous prosecution of Colportage among the destitute. The important lesson could be gathered from the statistics of his field, that the number of neglecters of evangelical preaching was about in the same ratio as those destitute of evangelical books. Usually where there are no religious volumes in the family, the people absent themselves from the place of worship.

REV. DR. SHARP'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Sharp, who has just completed his fortieth year as the pastor of a Baptist church in Boston, said the very names of Bunyan, Flavel, and Baxter had a charm for his eye. From his childhood, these were the books he read, and he never could think of them without a feeling of gratitude for the good influence they had exerted upon him; and subsequently he had met with the immortal Edwards. He had the happiness to be present at the first anniversary of this Society. Forty-one years ago, he was present at the house of his venerable friend whom he saw here present, (Hon. Heman Lincoln of Boston,) when the "Evangelical Tract Society" was formed; and during his whole ministry he had been a Tract distributer. He never thought of journeying without Tracts. Who, in this stirring age, thought of reading a quarto volume? But these small tracts and volumes meet the wants of rich and poor, the mechanic and the merchant; they would be read and reach the heart. He loved the Tract Society for its catholic spirit. He liked it far better than if its work was done by a single denomination. The great gospel truths, in which all evangelical denominations agree, were what formed the Christian character. The points on which we differ might be important to us; but there is something more important than our differences. Perhaps if we were all of one creed, we should fall into a dead state. Then if a Whitefield or a Wesley comes along, preaching the essential truths of the gospel, and stirs us up and raises the dead, let him come. He would give his hand to a good-tempered Presbyterian sooner than he would to an ill-tempered Baptist. May God Almighty bless you, for Christ's sake.

REV. MR. GOODELL'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Mr. Goodell rejoiced to bear testimony to the good this Society was doing in the East, where he had labored for thirty years. Many good people there would never have got over the "Hill Difficulty," or the "Slough of Despond," but for this Society. These publications can go where the missionaries cannot go. For many years the movements of the missionaries were carefully watched. It is said of our Saviour, that he once entered into a house, and "would have no man know it," for he would be hid, but he could not. We have also felt the same in our missionary excursions, and often we could not vindicate the truth, because of the prejudice which had been waked against us in the minds of the people. How often could we have strengthened the hearts of our weak brethren, if we could have gone, like Jonathan

to David, in private. Your publications can go anywhere. The "Dairyman's Daughter" can wrap her cloak around her, and move from scene to scene, without observation. John Bunyan, with his sack of tools on his shoulder, can move around without the notice of spies or enemies. Since I went to the Mediterranean, we have published about 450 different books and tracts; 120 in Armenian, 160 in Armeno-Turkish, and many in the Greeo-Turkish and Arabic languages. They have gone forth like the river of the water of life through that whole country. John Bunyan, with his pilgrim's staff, has been travelling all over mount Lebanon, even to where the garden of Eden was for aught we know, and to mount Parnassus, where the muses once sat, telling his wondrous Dream to the people. These books were like so many springs, where the wild asses, or those that are wilder than they, may quench their thirst.

That blessed work at Nicomedia, which resulted in the organization of an Armenian church, owes its commencement to the poor Armeno-Turkish tracts first published at Malta, so imperfect that we are now almost ashamed of them; showing that God uses the weak things of this world to confound the mighty. What they did at Malta, they did in the morning, when they had not learned how to sow the seed; but God had blessed it. One of those who went, in so poor a dress, to Nicomedia, was the Dairyman's Daughter.

He now stood up as the representative of fifteen churches in Asia—more than twice the number of those to whom the apostle wrote—and in their name he thanked the Society, and besought them to press on their work. Blessed be the Lord, the Lord God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things, and let his glorious name be praised for ever and ever. Amen and amen.

REV. DR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Beecher said, he wished to corroborate all that had been said of the importance of the Society. It was a matter of fact entirely settled, that the gospel must be carried to the people. They would never go after it. When our fathers came over, and were all of one way, and built their churches, then they all had it. But when the gospel was first published, those who had received it went everywhere preaching the word. We had stopped at the idea that we must have more ministers. But he had been compelled to feel that the ministry could not do every thing. The pulpit was the great main-spring; but we should find more persons awakened in revivals by personal conversation, than perhaps in any other way. Providence is now evidently opening the world to the invasion of the gospel. And how shall it be carried? Not by ministers alone, but by ministers with the coöperation of private members of the church, in appropriate auxiliary relations. It takes nine years to complete the course of study for ministers. We cannot get them fast enough.

How shall we get men enough, and how support them? He sent out a colony from the second church in Cincinnati, and told them to build a meeting-house. They were a small band. He told them to set down all that they thought they could do, and then double it and go forward, and God would add his blessing.

In Boston he recently attended the monthly meeting of the city missionaries. That society has two or three ministers, several laymen, and over twenty female helpers, who devote all their time to the work. Every one of them reported conversions. The matter at once rose up before him that the number could be doubled, and the same might be done in every other city; and then, with the blessing of God in all the combined agencies for good, our land will be evangelized.

REV. DR. DOGGETT'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Doggett said, Christianity possesses unity. There are diversities of administration, but the same Spirit. But if Christianity be an unit, her agencies are multiform, which is an infinitely wise arrangement. It is wise in regard to human nature, and to the opening avenues of Christian labor; and there is also divine beauty in this arrangement. An element of beauty is said to be unity in diversity. While the foundation and *animus* of Christianity are one, its agencies are infinitely diversified. He should like to show the harmony of all these agencies, but he wished now to notice one, the press. This is a hackneyed phrase, but he thought very little understood. Power is a very abstruse term; almost all we find of it is by its effects. There is power in the press, but where does it lie? There is a mechanical power of the press: as a piece of ingenuity, there is no work of art surpassing it. There is also the manual power of the press—exceeding in number the hands that erected the great pyramid of Cheops. There is also the mental power of the press. What an army of mind is now pouring itself into the press—poets, statesmen, philosophers! This is the most interesting and most palpable view of the power of the press. Suppose the press were one mind—what a great mind it would be! But there is what may be called the psychological power of the press, which makes a compact between the intellectual and sensible part of the earth's population. On the mass of population it has more influence than all the other agencies put together. But it is the momentum which forms the great power of the press. It galvanizes into intellectual being the great masses of the people. This is what we are engaged in developing and bringing into play. How does the press produce this influence? It arouses, awakens, stimulates all the faculties of the mind. Attention is engaged, the memory is brought into action, and the human mind is wound up and set agoing.

The press also possesses a moral power, and gives shape to the character and destiny of man as a moral being. It comes in contact with man's moral nature, and controls him in his whole being. There is power which the press is now exerting, tending to extinguish religion and morality. An immoral press finds affinities already existing in the corrupt nature of man, upon which it acts instantly. There is a great deal of sagacity employed in appropriating this power to evil; it is always adapted to the peculiar phases of the world. Literature, religion, imagination, as well as man's lower propensities, are worked upon. On how extensive a scale is this done, all over our country! What can be the motive, why is it that there is such a relentless crusade against the virtue of mankind by the press? We would instinc-

tively ascribe this work to evil spirits, but we see by ocular demonstration, that *men* are carrying on this work of death. There are some men who delight in destroying the foundations of society, and men of genius who delight in casting down virtue; and there are men who rejoice in the carnival, and care nothing about the wreck. There are editors and publishers who build their fortunes on the ruin of humanity.

But the press is powerful for good, and on this we take our stand. The devil had nothing to do with the invention of types. The press was made for God. The press is just as free to us as to the apostles of evil. The press has a hold on man's natural reason. Mankind can remember and reason on a virtuous tract as well as a bad one. There is an attendant power of the religious press upon which we rely. Power is where God's word is—not Bunyan nor Baxter, but the word of God taught and sent forth by these men. I would not give one cent for the influence of a book not baptized by God's Spirit. On this we found the influence of our tracts.

I am, said he, from the capital of the Old Dominion, the mother of states, and the mother of Presidents—from the bosom of a communion little known here, but embracing many firm friends of the American Tract Society, to supplicate for you God's continued benediction, till the angelic anthem shall announce earth's catastrophe, and heaven's consummation.

REV. DR. TYNG'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng said, there was a commingling of views on this festive occasion which reminded him of an incident of his boyhood, when in the academy at Andover, in 1812. During the intermission of the services on a fast-day, six boys went into the fields, and held a prayer-meeting around an old stump. Of those six boys, Samuel Green found an early entrance into glory, from successful pastoral labors in Boston. Daniel Temple, after a quarter of a century of honorable labor in Syria, has recently gone to his rest. Asa Cummings was still living, the editor of a useful religious paper in Maine. Alva Woods had been the honored President of the University of Alabama. William Goodell, from Constantinople, meets us here to-day, after thirty years' service as a foreign missionary. And, if you will permit another name to be added to the honored group, the last was your unworthy speaker. It was a meeting in which Congregationalists, Baptists, and Episcopalians were represented. Perhaps the *grubs* were disturbed and the *bugs* took wings, as we met there and mingled our prayers, but the angels rejoiced. As we were one then, so I trust we shall be one for ever. It was on a similar platform that this Society was founded. This Tract-meeting is the type of that meeting in heaven, the President of which shall be our great High-priest, our platform the sea of glass, and our theme redeeming love.

This Society has had a glorious past: it will have a more glorious future. Twenty-four years ago he came, from a retired rectorship in Maryland, to deliver an address at the third anniversary of this Society. He then testified his entire approbation of this cause, and had never seen reason to withdraw it. After the experiment of nearly a quarter of a century, the success of which seemed at the beginning doubtful, even to the mind of Milnor, he could

bear testimony to the faithfulness with which the work had been carried forward, and to its eminent success, through the blessing of God. The remark of the first President of the Society, that such publications should contain truth enough to save the soul, had been, in a great degree, realized. He did not claim that every publication was familiar to him; but he had examined a large proportion of them, and he could say that the lot of seventeen hundred publications was very much like the sample. They had then taken a little sugar from the top of the cask; and now they had proved it to be good sugar even to the other end of the cask. Then, St. George's church was nearly the only one of his denomination, in this city, that rendered efficient coöperation: during the past year, about $10,000 had been contributed by the Episcopal churches of New York city—$4,000 from a single church, without abating from the liberality of that church towards all other objects, and with tokens upon it of the divine favor in the increase of its members and of its spiritual prosperity. God had returned a more abundant spiritual blessing into their own bosom.

He was directed by the Committee especially to call their attention to the great immigration. Bishop Hughes had recently said in a scoffing manner, that the people would not come to hear our gospel, and so we were going to carry it to them, thus reviling the effort at street-preaching. We cannot carry the gospel to all the world. Hence, God is sending the world to us. It is not a question whether they will come. They are here. We might as well stand with a broom to keep off the waves of the Atlantic, as to attempt to keep them out.

He quoted from a speech of Kossuth at Manchester, which he said was as perfect a description of the condition of Europe as man could give. And here we were to stand with open arms to receive them. For us to discuss the question whether they should come, was absurd. He would not thrust away one individual of them. When they came around his door for aid, he was oppressed with the difficulty. But said Matthew Henry, that good old man, "God never made a mouth but he made meat for it." This he believed. There were immense difficulties in the way, but they must be met. He spoke of the constant robberies of emigrants by the harpies who stood ready to meet them at the wharf. The wrongs of these people were enormous. A Christian brother in the ministry had sent out for his people. They arrived, and he stood ready to receive them. But before he could get at them, their trunks were forcibly taken and carried off, and they were told that he was an imposter who was for robbing them. A meeting was called in the Tabernacle, and we were driven away by violence. They held a more private meeting, and were again interrupted by runners and boarding-house keepers.

It was said we were Anglo-Saxons. Well, if he could have an acre of land, he could not tell to what nation he belonged. We were a commingling of all. Here was a dish of milk made up from a great many dairies, and what should we be but the cream of the whole!

And should we wait till the Episcopal church, or some other church, should do this work? He had great respect for these churches, but we cannot wait their movements. We must take up the work and do it. For

us to enter upon this field, is to enter upon our appropriate work. This five millions of emigrants need a "saddle-bags" ministry. Before I can go home and put on my gown, a thousand of them are gone by. And before our doctors can get out with their written sermons, they are over the hills. Now, unless we can get out an artillery that can "shoot them flying," we can do nothing with them. And this is just what the colporteurs are doing.

Not only must we be active in our efforts, but conservative in our influence. This means, "get what you can, and keep what you get." We must conservate what we get. We must Americanize these foreigners, and make Americans of them. We were to teach to these people American conservatism, founded on Bible Christianity. How much more effectually do we preach the gospel to them on our own shores, than we could on theirs.

And our influence upon them must be elevating. He spoke of the rapid communication with Europe; and how much more so would this be, as they become elevated. The immense sums sent out from emigrants to this country to their friends at home, is a source of great influence upon their native lands. He feared not the worn-out popery of the south of Europe. We were not to be charmed with the tinsel of outward show. The time would come when every Irishman who comes out here, when the priest tells him a thing, will ask him the reason why. The priests went to New Zealand, and told the converts there that they must belong to the one church, which had but one door, and they must get into it like a mouse-trap, and not get out. But the converts told them, "No, this can't be so; for it is not in the book." So will the mummeries of a false religion be met by our immigrants, by and by, with the reply, "This can't be so; for *it is not in the book.*"

A brother has said that this is a little rill that will run into a river. No; it is a mighty ocean, that shall rise in its spring-time to the very throne of God, that the nations of the world may drink of it and live for ever.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT.

Sensible of weakness and short-coming, the Committee are yet conscious of a single aim to make known "Christ crucified," through the power of the Spirit, for the redemption of men from sin and death. The surviving founders well know that this was the one aim of Milnor, (whose own soul was saved from forty years of legality as a brand from the burning,) and of other brethren beloved who have entered into rest; and that if the Society shall ever swerve from this one aim, the hopes of those who have hitherto toiled and prayed for it will be blighted. The Committee trust in the grace of a faithful God to keep the Society from generation to generation true to this one end, for which the Redeemer died, and rose, and reigns at the right hand of the Father. With gratitude for his smiles hitherto, they commit the Society to his kind and guardian care for the future.

Just after the last anniversary, an honored member of the Publishing Committee, the Rev. Dr. Erskine Mason, fell in death. The Committee, at their meeting May 19, resolved to place on their minutes the following brief record of his character, history, and usefulness, in testimony of their high sense of his worth, and their profound respect for his memory:

"The Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D., born in New York, April 16, 1805, was the youngest son of the distinguished Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, and grandson of the Rev. Dr. John Mason, an eminent scholar and divine, who were so long successively the ornaments of the ministry in this city. Receiving an accomplished early education, he graduated in 1823, at the age of 18, at Dickinson college, Carlisle, of which his venerated father was then president; having been brought in the previous year, through a blessing on afflictive providences, to a cordial acceptance of Christ, in connection with many others, of whom fifteen became faithful ministers of the gospel. He pursued his theological studies in the seminary at Princeton; and in 1827, at the age of 22, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Schenectady, from which he was called, in 1830,

to the Bleecker-street church in this city, where he labored with distinguished ability until prostrated by a disease of the heart or other vital organs, which were the means of his removal, on the 14th inst., at the age of 46, in the midst of life and usefulness.

"With a mind of uncommon vigor, logical acuteness, and discrimination, commanding powers of eloquence, honesty of purpose, and a supreme desire to honor the Redeemer in presenting the truths of the Bible as the revelation of the divine will, his discourses were masterly productions in the most finished style of oratory, which held intelligent audiences in fixed attention; and no less than one thousand written discourses are left by him essentially prepared for the press. He was a man of great sincerity of purpose and discernment of character, a safe counsellor, a peacemaker, whose powerful influence was only exerted for good.

"Honored in the church and respected by the community, in 1843 he became a member of the Publishing and Executive Committee of this Society, to which he was ardently attached; and until disabled by his last sickness, he faithfully and discreetly discharged the duties devolving on him with a cordiality, kindness, and urbanity that endeared him to all, and with a soundness of judgment and ability rarely equalled. The Committee, while they desire to bow submissively to the will of God in this afflictive dispensation, pray that they may more deeply realize that 'the time is short,' and be quickened to do whatsoever their hands find to do with their might."

The venerable Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, a Vice-president of the Society, and for three years from 1842 a member of the Publishing Committee, and who was ever a firm friend and counsellor, has also rested from his labors. Almost forty years he was professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, sixty years he labored in the ministry, and he died peacefully in his eightieth year, Oct. 22, 1851.

While the Secretary in the publishing department was reading with him portions of "Flavel's Method of Grace," he said, with a glowing, tender spirit, "All this carries me back to past scenes as if they were but yesterday. When I was a thoughtless youth, I passed some time in a family where was a venerable, pious lady, whose sight was dim, but who was greatly attached to Flavel's works, and often requested me to read them to her. I read to her this very work. I would read till the truths pierced my own heart, and affected me so that I was obliged to stop, when I would excuse myself till the next day. I would then read again, and again be obliged to stop; and those impressions never left me till I found peace in Christ." A communication in the Messenger of February, 1851, refers to the sermon on the word "Stand" in Flavel's Knocking

at the Door, as specially blessed to him. In these works of Flavel was the type of the great practical views of theology from which he never swerved till, on his dying bed, he uttered to his family these memorable words: "All my *theology* is reduced to this narrow compass, JESUS CHRIST came into the world to save sinners."

Fired with this glorious theme, he went out, at the age of twenty, as a missionary, through the mountainous regions of Central and Western Virginia, his native state, and preached to the ignorant and perishing, with great power and success, "the glorious gospel of the blessed God." In prosecuting these labors, two great principles became fixed in his mind: the value of *sound practical books and evangelical writings*, and the necessity of *going to the destitute and tendering the gospel to them at their homes*. He saw both in this Society and its colporteur system, and cheerfully gave his cordial love, counsel, coöperation, and support to the close of his useful life.

He was the author of seven tracts of the Society's principal series: No. 32, "The Day of Judgment;" 51, "Misery of the Lost;" 65, "The Amiable Youth falling short of Heaven;" 215, "Importance of Salvation;" 350, "Future Punishment Endless;" 393, "Justification by Faith;" and 462, "Sinners Welcome to Come to Christ." A few years since, he suggested the desirableness of issuing a series in a very simple style, in large type, and in the form of a little book, for which series he himself wrote the six following: Dialogues with a Farmer, with an Aged Man, and with a Cottager; The Poor Man's Guide and Friend; The New Settlement; and a Dialogue with a Roman-catholic, 84 pages, which is one of the Society's best practical volumes. When he observed how wide a circulation the American Messenger was gaining, he availed himself of the opportunity afforded to speak to multitudes for Christ, most of his articles for the last five years bearing his well-known signature, "A. A."

But his counsel and encouragement in the issuing of the Society's *volumes*, exerted a preëminent influence in giving direction and success to its extended operations. As early as 1832, when the Society had issued but about half a dozen of its larger works, he suggested adding Edwards on the Affections, and in May, 1833, cheered the Society by communicating the following views of this enterprise:

"I rejoice to learn, that the Committee of the American Tract Society are turning their attention specially to the preparation and circulation of small bound volumes. These are as really *Tracts* (treatises) as any of the pamphlets or sheets which are sent forth from the institution. The Society's tracts are now bound for such as prefer them in that

form. And let other treatises be selected for publication, for which purpose there are many excellently adapted. I have attentively read over the list of books which the Committee have already put into circulation, and the selection meets with my cordial approbation. Works of a more evangelical and spiritual kind do not exist; and I am gratified to see that they are printed and bound in a neat and handsome style. I am deeply persuaded that great public benefit will arise from the appropriation of a portion of your funds in this way; and that the event will prove, that however expensive it may be in the commencement, it will be wise economy in the end. When I consider how many copies of 'Doddridge's Rise and Progress,' 'Baxter's Call to the Unconverted,' 'Alleine's Alarm,' 'Edwards on the Affections,' and such like works, will be circulated through the whole length and breadth of this land, I am filled with pleasing anticipations of the good which your Society will be the means of accomplishing.

"I do sincerely hope that the Committee will persevere in the prosecution of this object, and as their circumstances may permit, increase the number of their publications of this description. The success which has already attended your efforts in this way, is calculated to inspire you with confidence to go on in the name of the Lord."

Again he says, five years afterwards, "I reflect on no part of my life with more satisfaction than any little agency I have had in encouraging and promoting the Society's volume circulation. I do consider the success of this enterprise as intimately connected with the prosperity of vital scriptural piety in our land; not in any one church, but in all evangelical churches, and beyond them all by conveying a sound and practical knowledge of the gospel to multitudes who enjoy no public means of grace, or have not attended on them. If I could do any thing more to urge on this blessed work which has been so auspiciously commenced, I would cordially lend my aid."

Again he says, under a later date, "The success of the volume circulation gladdens my heart every time I think of it; and I sincerely wish that, instead of twenty volumes, you had a hundred in circulation."

A valuable work, stereotyped by the Society since his death, "Baxter on Conversion," was suggested to the Committee by him; and on his dying bed, calling to mind a wish which had been expressed by a destitute pastor for more good books, he requested his family to find the pastor's address, and gave $10, to procure for him the Society's Religious (or Pastor's) Library of 24 volumes.

The Hon. Jeremiah Morrow of Ohio, Vice-president of the Society, also departed this life, March 22, 1852, aged 81. He had been governor of

Ohio, and with brief intervals, had filled various offices in public life for fifty years, with acceptance to his fellow-men and a single eye to the glory of God and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

It is not improper here to record the death of the Rev. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, LL. D., author of several of the Society's most valuable works for the young, including seven volumes of the Scripture Biography, the Youth's Book of Natural Theology, the Child's Book on Repentance, and the Child's Book on the Soul. He was a chaste and able writer, and especially by the discipline of his mind in instructing the deaf and dumb, had acquired uncommon skill in adapting important truth to the comprehension of the young, whose welfare he ever considered an object worthy of his noblest efforts. He was president of the Connecticut Branch of this Society at Hartford, a cordial and active friend of all our benevolent institutions, and a benefactor of his race.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

During the year, the following 96 new publications have been stereotyped in English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, and Danish, of which 25 are volumes; making the whole number of publications now on the Society's list 1,685, of which 352 are volumes of larger or smaller size. Besides these, the Committee have approved at foreign stations 170 publications, including 34 volumes; making the whole number now approved for publication abroad 2,763, of which 253 are volumes.

IN THE GENERAL ENGLISH SERIES.

No.		Pages.
538	One Honest Effort, or the College Student. By Rev. T. S. Malcom, Philadelphia	4
539	Conversion and Call to the Ministry of the Rev. John H. Livingston, D. D. Chiefly his own narrative, as given in the memoir of his life	16
540	The Swedish Nurse-maid. From the London Tract Society	16
541	Discouragements and Supports of the Christian Ministry. By Rev. Robert Hall	36
542	Memoir of Nathaniel R. Cobb, a merchant of Boston. Abridged from a narrative widely circulated	8
543	The Russian Tailor. By Rev. Richard Knill, Chester, England	16
544	The Village Preacher. By Rev. Richard Knill	4
545	A Visit to your Family. By Rev. Andrew B. Cross, Baltimore	8
546	The Teacher. By Mr. Jonathan Cross, General Agent in Virginia	4

Handbill No. 73. "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out"

Illustrated Family Christian Almanac for 1852. Prepared by Rev. Tryon Edwards, D. D., New London, Conn. — 48

	Pages.
German Illustrated Family Christian Almanac for 1852	48

Tracts for Circulation in New York and other Cities.

How Shall we Save our Sabbaths? By Rev. James W. Alexander. D. D., New York city	4
Look and Live. By Rev. Richard Knill	4
Confessions of a Deist. By Rev. Robert Fisher, Olean, N. Y.	4

VOLUMES.

A Treatise on Conversion. By Rev. Richard Baxter. Revised and abridged. 12mo	408
Memoir of Mary Lundie Duncan. By her Mother, Edinburgh, Scotland. Abridged. 18mo	371
Memoir of John D. Lockwood. By Rev. Peter Lockwood, Binghamton, N. Y. 18mo	231
Considerations for Young Men. By Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, Boston, Mass. 18mo	172
Who are the Happy? By the same author 18mo	154
The Child's Book on the Soul, with engravings. By Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, late of Hartford, Conn.	155
Reasons for Not Embracing the Doctrine of Universal Salvation, in a series of Letters to	

	Pages.
a Friend. By Rev. Joel Hawes, Hartford, Conn. 18mo	133
Margaret and Henrietta. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Hartford, Conn. 18mo	78
Provision for Passing over Jordan. By Rev. John Scudder, M. D., Madras, India. 32mo	64

CHILD'S SERIES, ILLUSTRATED.

NEW SERIES IV., 32 PAGES EACH.

37 The Burman Slave-girl.
38 Recollections of Jamie.
39 Ten Commandments Illustrated.

GERMAN SERIES OF TRACTS.

89	The Mother's Rock	4
90	The Russian Tailor. By Rev. Richard Knill	8
101	The Swedish Nurse-maid	8
149	Experience of a Mechanic on Sabbath Preaching	8
150	Living or Dead	20
151	How do you Keep the Sabbath?	4
152	The Man who Killed his Neighbors	16

VOLUMES IN GERMAN.

D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation. Vol. 3. 12mo	454
do do. do. Vol. 4. 12mo	428
Baxter's Reformed Pastor. 18mo	394
Select Sermons of Hofacker. 18mo	298
Illustrated Tract Primer. 18mo	160
Child of the Rock. By Rev. Dr. Barth. 18mo	117

FRENCH SERIES OF TRACTS.

61	The Weaver's Daughter	16
62	The Evil; its Cause and Remedy	16
63	Appeal to Seamen	8
64	True Friend of the People	4
65	He who Loses, Gains	12
66	Correspondence between Two Friends	24
67	The Thunder-clap	20
68	Who would not Pray?	8

FRENCH SERIES OF 18mo TRACTS.

26	The Happy Family	48
27	All the Gold of Heaven for a Franc	48

VOLUMES IN FRENCH.

Line upon Line. 18mo	392
Lucilla. 18mo	327
Pilgrim's Progress. Part I. 18mo	235
Illustrated Tract Primer. Large 18mo	108
The Young Cottager. 18mo	62

SPANISH SERIES OF TRACTS.

3	The Sermon on the Mount	8
29	The Sinner Directed to the Saviour	8

SPANISH SERIES 32mo, 16 pp. each.

4 Lucy; or I will not be Bad again, Father.
5 The Vine.
6 Truth and Falsehood.
7 Susan and her Lamb.
8 Little Peacemaker.
9 Bread the Staff of Life.
10 The Lord's Prayer.
11 The Atheist Convinced.
12 Old Testament Personages.
13 Life of Jesus Christ.
14 New Testament Personages.
15 Temper; or Susan and Isabel.
16 I shall soon be Ten Years Old.

VOLUMES IN SPANISH.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Part I. 18mo	240
Illustrated Tract Primer. 18mo.	108
Primitive Catholicism. 18mo	72
Andrew Dunn. 18mo	64

PORTUGUESE SERIES 18mo.

4	Little Mary	32
5	Young Cottager	62
6	The Little Forester	32

ITALIAN SERIES OF TRACTS.

4	Bob the Cabin-boy	8
5	Dairyman's Daughter	33
6	The Evil; its Cause and Remedy	16
7	Common Errors	16

ITALIAN SERIES OF 18mo TRACTS.

5	The Catholic Christian	27
6	What do Protestants Believe?	23

VOLUME IN DANISH.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	448

DANISH SERIES OF TRACTS.

19	Quench not the Spirit	8
20	The Young Cottager	32
21	Two Ends and Two Ways	4
22	The Sinner's Friend	8
23	Friendly Advice	4
24	Payson's Address to Seamen	8

DUTCH SERIES OF TRACTS.

10	The Brazen Serpent	12
11	The Lost Mechanic Restored	4
12	The Day of Judgment	16
13	What is it to Believe on Christ?	4
14	The Way to be Saved	12
15	Emmanuel	44

APPROVED FOR FOREIGN STATIONS.

Publications 170, including 31 volumes.

BAXTER'S TREATISE ON CONVERSION consists of a plain and pungent series of discourses preached to his own people, and put to press as preached, apparently without revision, and though scarcely inferior to his Call or Saints' Rest in their power of alarm and persuasion, the treatise is not known to have been much circulated, except in connection with the author's other voluminous works. The attention of the Committee was called to this treatise by the late Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, and they hope it is now to go forth in a form and in channels of distribution in

which it may be the means of guiding multitudes to Christ. It treats fully of the nature of conversion as a change wrought by the Holy Spirit in the heart, the affections, and the life; the necessity of conversion; the miseries of the unconverted; the benefits of conversion, with appeals to the unconverted; and closes with a full view of the hinderances to conversion and corresponding directions. It is hoped that the volume as now revised and abridged will prove acceptable, and extend and perpetuate the usefulness of the author, whose heart burned with love to the souls of perishing men.

The well-known memoir of Mary Lundie Duncan, with the generous consent of Messrs. Carter & Brothers, by whom it had been previously issued in this country, was intrusted to the Committee by the esteemed author to be abridged for circulation by the Society, that it might thus be borne to thousands whom it would not be likely to reach in booksellers' channels. A few pages which the Committee deemed of less interest to the general reader, or which alluded to points of disagreement among evangelical Christians, have thus been dropped. The venerated author, the mother of Mary Lundie, a lady well known and loved on both sides of the Atlantic, was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Lundie of Kelso, Scotland, and after his death married the Rev. Dr. Duncan of Edinburgh. Mary resided at Kelso till she was twenty-two, when she married the Rev. W. W. Duncan, then just settled at Cleish, with whom she lived three years till her early death. The volume introduces the reader to the inner life of a most worthy Christian family, in which he admires equally the mother and daughter, and their power of diffusing around them true refinement, happiness, and peace, and only wishes that the excellence and usefulness here enjoyed might be possessed by all the families of the earth.

John D. Lockwood, the child of praying parents, and trained from infancy for the service of Christ with every care for his intellectual development, became very early a decided Christian, and consecrated himself, with powers of mind and an active devotion rarely witnessed in one of his years, to the benefit of souls and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. His influence was most happy on his youthful companions and in all the circles in which he moved, and was decidedly felt by the church of God. Called at length to struggle with attacks on the brain and nervous system, he roused every energy by prudence and self-denial to recover health, that he might devote his life to the ministry, and entered Yale College, where, loved and full of promise, he was suddenly cut down by the stroke of death. The narrative of few youth is equally full of interest and instruction.

The Considerations for Young Men, and Who are the Happy? by the author of "Advice to a Young Christian," were originally issued some years since, and one or both of them reprinted in London. The writer throws himself back to the period of his youth, and in an attractive style, adapted to the young, ably presents, in the first-named volume, the subjects of pleasure and anticipation, dangers and temptations, prejudices against religion, the way of salvation through Christ, and the motives to a life of piety. In the other volume he labors to dispel, especially from the minds of the young, the prejudice that religion is necessarily gloomy; to show the genuine sources of true happiness; to guard young Christians against the multiplied temptations and allurements of the world in the present day; and to guide old and young to such attainments in the divine life, as by the grace of God shall secure their progress in holiness, and their eternal well-being.

The Child's Book on the Soul is a striking illustration of the ability of the author to bring down an intellectual and spiritual subject to the understanding of a child; clearly impressing on it the fact of the existence of its own immortal spirit, and of the God who reigns in heaven to whom it must give a final account, with the plan of salvation which the Bible reveals through Christ. It is illustrated by eight splendid engravings designed by Chapman.

Dr. Hawes' treatise on Universal Salvation is a candid and able discussion of the subject. The letters first present conclusive reasons for rejecting this delusive doctrine; then give direct testimony against it from the word of God; then consider the popular evasions of the scripture testimony, and the plausible arguments of Universalists; and close with a consideration of the fatal consequences of this error. The same letters were formerly issued by the Society in a tract of sixty pages.

Margaret and Henrietta is a chaste and beautiful narrative, by Mrs. Sigourney, of the only children of the Hon. Mr. Flower of Hartford, Conn. Adding to every earthly attraction the charms of early piety, they were a pattern for imitation by other children, and their brief life illustrates the condescending grace of the compassionate Redeemer.

Dr. Scudder's Provision for Passing over Jordan in a size for the pocket, was prepared by him when retired to the mountains of India on account of the failure of his health, and in view of the apparent approach of death. It is calculated to raise the soul to God, and lead it by a living faith to embrace the richness and fulness of Christ.

The third and fourth volumes of Dr. Merle D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation *in German*, have been anxiously looked for by many who had procured the preceding volumes; and great is the boon, which,

through the liberality of a Christian friend in paying the cost of stereotyping these volumes, is conferred on the large and growing German population of this country.

Baxter's Reformed Pastor in German was translated by a learned clergyman in Wurtemburg, the Rev. G. Plieninger, from Brown's edition, the same as the Society's English edition.

The Sermons of Hofacker, who was preëminent as an evangelical preacher in Germany, comprise twelve able and highly spiritual discourses, selected from a large volume of his sermons; and the Child of the Rock is a pleasing narrative, by Dr. Barth, of a Scotch Highland boy who filled an eventful life, and became a servant of Christ.

The German Tract Primer has been prepared with great care by Rev. Mr. Rauschenbusch, on the plan of the Primer in English, comprising many of the gospel narratives, selections from the best German poetry for the young, and other entertaining and instructive reading. A similar Tract Primer has been prepared both in the *French* and in the *Spanish* languages.

Lucilla in French is an interesting narrative, by Rev. Adolph Monod, of conversations, first with a Romish priest, and afterwards with a Protestant Christian, on the holy Scriptures as given by God to be read by all, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, for their instruction and salvation.

The Pilgrim's Progress, now issued in *French and Spanish*, has also been stereotyped by the Society in English, German, Dutch, Danish, and Welsh. This wonderful work has been approved for publication abroad, at the Society's expense, in Rival Esthonian, at St. Petersburg; Armenian, at Smyrna; Arabic, at Beyrût; Nestorian, at Ooroomiah; Bengali, at Calcutta; Tamul, at Madras; Oriya, at Orissa; Hindusthani, at Loodiana, and the same in Persian character; Panjabi, or Gurmukhi, at Loodiana; Urdu, in native and in Roman letter, at Allahabad; Mahratta, at Bombay; Burmese, in Burmah; and Hawaiian, at the Sandwich Islands. The Tract Society in London reported in 1847, that they had published or aided in issuing it in English, Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Esthonian, Armenian, Burmese, Singhalese, Oriya, Hindusthani, Bengali, Tamul, Mahratta, Canarese, Gujaratti, Malay, Arabic, Samoan, Tahitian, Sichuana, and Malagassy.

"The Sinner's Friend," now issued in Danish, was compiled by Mr. J. V. Hall of Maidstone, England, to express to others the riches and power of that gospel which rescued him in middle age from the dominion and thraldom of sin. By his persevering exertions upwards of a million copies of it have been issued in twenty-three languages, namely,

English, Welsh, Irish, Manx, Gaelic, French, Dutch, German, Lettish, Esthonian, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Malay, Bengali, Canarese, Urdu, Malayalim, Tamul, Chinese, Raratongian, Malagassy, and Tahcitian.

The ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC for 1852, prepared by Rev. Dr. Tryon Edwards, and illustrated by Mr. B. F. Childs, the Society's engraver, reached a circulation of about 300,000, as in the preceding year.

A similar GERMAN CHRISTIAN ALMANAC for 1852 was also issued in an edition of 30,000 copies, and so well received by our German population that an edition is in preparation for the coming year.

"THE CHILD'S PAPER." The parent Tract Society in London, long before the American Tract Society was formed, were efficiently engaged in issuing suitable publications for children, of which they now issue several millions annually, having commenced their monthly Child's Companion with the year 1824; and the American Tract Society at its organization in 1825, received from the Tract Societies at New York and Boston, which merged their publications into it, *the stereotype plates of eighty-seven Children's Tracts*, a large part of which are still continued in circulation. The Committee have never lost sight of their responsibilities to those in tender years, the hope of the church and the world, whose minds are more susceptible to divine truth than in any later period, and yet whose hands, for the sake of gain, the enemy has been ready to fill with attractive works of folly and sin.

Having long regretted that the limited columns of the American Messenger excluded a proper amount of reading adapted to children; and the new postage law at once burdening the Messenger with higher rates in the more distant parts of the country, and at the same time reducing the postage on a paper of less than 300 square inches to one-fourth that of the Messenger, the question of issuing a child's paper within that size was seriously considered; and after careful deliberation a little monthly sheet with neat engravings, entitled "The Child's Paper," was commenced with January of the current year. The chief ground of hesitation was the fear that the circulation of other useful papers for children might be diminished; but careful observation confirmed the belief that the more widely Christian truth in its enlightening and saving influences is diffused, the greater is the desire for Christian intelligence, the greater the demand on Christian publishers and the periodical press, on an able ministry, and on all the sources of moral and religious light. For children in some 4,000,000 families who need a child's paper, the total circulation of such papers of a moral and religious tone was not much over 300,000. The remaining 3,700,000, more

or less, seemed to stretch out their hands for such a blessing, and it seemed the Master's will that this Society should do what it could to supply them.

The result for five months is most encouraging. With little special exertion beyond inserting proper notices and specimen pages in the Messenger, with which it was far more likely to interfere than with any other paper, and a specimen of the January number sent to clergymen of various denominations, the subscription has already risen to about 125,000; and the little sheet has been welcomed and greeted, with few exceptions, by religious and secular papers throughout the country. It is the earnest desire of the Committee, as has been distinctly announced both in the Messenger and Child's Paper, that it may not displace any useful kindred sheet; and that to all children not otherwise supplied whom it may reach, it may come laden with spiritual blessings. It is not a tract, a Sabbath-school, or missionary paper, but is designed to impart to all children that spiritual food, with which the discreet and godly mother or father would wish their own children to be supplied, as a means of guiding them in the path of safety and eternal life.

The American Messenger has increased its circulation during the year, and 200,000 monthly are now printed. Many are the testimonies received of a blessing on the plain and pointed truths of salvation which it inculcates, and its awakening appeals to all the followers of Christ to be faithful in his service. No effort is spared to render this sheet in the highest degree effective for these great ends.

It is a gratifying fact that the receipts and expenses of this paper, as was stated in the last Annual Report, are very nearly equal. It is not the aim of the Society to accumulate means by any of its sales; and on the other hand, to be compelled to draw from donations to support the Messenger, wide and happy as its influence is, would be undesirable. It is expected that The Child's Paper will likewise be self-supporting; but the brief period that has elapsed since its commencement, renders it impossible now to give data showing how far such a result will be realized.

The *American Messenger in German*—Amerikanischer Botschafter—has also increased during the year from 18,000 to nearly 25,000 monthly, being the most widely circulated German paper in the country. It is highly appreciated by pastors and churches of various denominations, and its influence is widely felt and gratefully acknowledged. Many of its articles are from the Messenger in English; but it contains much matter especially adapted to the *German* reader, in presenting the religious and

civil changes and events of continental Europe, the evils of Atheism, Pantheism, Rationalism, the profanation of the Sabbath, intemperance, frauds on emigrants, and whatever else is likely to give a right moral and religious direction to the German mind. So wide a circulation of this paper is the more gratifying, as it is stated that out of about 250 German papers printed in this country, only from twelve to fifteen are religious papers. About 100 copies are regularly sent to subscribers, editors, and influential friends of religion in Germany.

WORKS PRINTED AND CIRCULATED.

There have been *printed* during the year, of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, 8,000 sets of four volumes; of Hannah More's Cheap Repository, 6,000 sets of eight volumes; of Fletcher's Lectures to Children, 6,000 sets of two volumes; three premium treatises on Systematic Beneficence, 20,000; Edwards' Sabbath Manual, Parts I. and III. 14,000, Part IV. 8,000, and of four parts in one volume 6,000; Edwards' Temperance Manual, 12,000; of Pictorial Narratives, 12,000; Baxter's Saints' Rest, 18mo, 8,000, and 4,000 in large type; Baxter's Call. and Alleine's Alarm, each 12,000; Pilgrim's Progress, 18mo, 19,000, and 8,000 12mo; Nelson on Infidelity, 9,000; of the Pictorial Tract Primer, 40,000; James' Anxious Inquirer, and Come to Jesus, each 10,000; Songs of Zion, and Peet's Scripture Lessons, 8,000 each; of fourteen other volumes, 6,000 each; of three volumes, 5,000 each; of fifty volumes, 4,000 each; of forty-six volumes, 2,000 each; New Testament with Comment, 24,000; of 32mo volumes, 30,000; of Pocket Manuals, 64mo, 83,000; of volumes in German, 70,000; in Spanish, 14,000; in French, 11,000; in Danish, 2,500; in Italian, 1,000; of Children's Tracts with engravings, 1,624,000; of the 18mo Series, in large type, 42,000; and of the 18mo Series in *foreign languages*, 21,000.

Of *Tract* No. 538, One Honest Effort, 168,000 have been printed during the year; of No. 338, It is the Last Time, 138,000; of No. 352, The Sabbath, 136,000; of No. 537, True Religion, 112,000; of No. 333, Lovest Thou Me? No. 368, Don't Put it Off, and No. 534, The Fatal Mistake, each 100,000; of No. 327, The World to Come, 96,000; of four other tracts, 92,000 each; of five tracts, 80,000 each; of seven tracts, 60,000 each; of twelve tracts, 40,000 each; of fifteen tracts, 32,000 each; of fourteen tracts, 20,000 each; of seventy-five tracts, 16,000 each; and of sixty-eight tracts, 8,000 each. Total number of tracts printed in English, 6,683,000 copies; in foreign languages, 920,000.

AMOUNT PRINTED AND CIRCULATED.

There have been *printed* during the year, according to the Depositary's statement annexed, 1,031,000 volumes, 11,143,000 publications, 316,518,500 pages; and *circulated* 967,269 volumes, 8,892,973 publications, 283,296,568 pages. The total amount circulated since the formation of the Society, is 7,535,064 volumes, 128,719,840 publications, 3,060,383,972 pages; including 127,665 volumes (8,511 sets) of the Evangelical Family Library, 94,026 volumes (2,089 sets) of the Christian Library, 13,152 volumes (548 sets) of the Religious, or Pastor's Library; 93,643 volumes (1,333 sets) of the Youth's Library, and 95,186 volumes (13,312 sets) of the Youth's Scripture Biography.

DEPOSITARY'S STATEMENT OF PUBLICATIONS PRINTED AND CIRCULATED, 1852.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.	Printed during the past year.		Circulated the past year.		Printed since the formation of the Society.		Circulated since the formation of the Society.		Remaining in the Depository and Sheet-room, April 1, 1852.	
	COPIES.	PAGES.	COPIES.	PAGES.	COPIES.	PAGES.	COPIES.	PAGES.	COPIES.	PAGES.
TRACTS.—English Duodecimo	6,683,000	41,136,000	5,571,655	36,560,140	103,957,250	892,923,000	97,109,715	843,230,981	6,817,535	49,692,019
Foreign Languages do.	920,000	5,864,000	769,966	4,940,172	7,499,500	64,932,000	6,493,749	53,958,048	1,005,751	10,973,952
Children's Tracts, English and Foreign Languages	1,643,000	25,943,000	870,672	15,088,745	9,592,000	175,277,000	7,534,249	153,865,884	2,057,751	21,411,116
Broadsheets, Handbills, and Cards	484,000	484,000	365,814	365,814	6,044,116	6,044,116	5,415,265	5,415,265	628,851	628,851
Family Christian Almanac	340,000	17,680,000	340,000	17,680,000	3,136,493	150,080,590	3,136,493	150,080,590	---	---
Tract Magazine and Monthly Distributer	---	---	---	---	1,443,000	24,757,952	1,443,000	24,757,952	---	---
New Series 18mo	42,000	1,200,000	4,597	117,784	110,000	3,784,000	52,305	1,798,801	57,695	1,985,199
Total Tracts	10,112,000	92,307,000	7,925,704	74,752,955	131,782,359	1,317,798,658	121,184,776	1,233,107,521	10,597,583	84,691,137
VOLUMES.—12mo bound Tracts, Eng., Ger., etc.	3,000	1,352,000	2,299	1,133,708	110,274	56,159,820	117,183	51,925,048	23,091	4,234,772
Duodecimo volumes	128,000	56,017,000	144,557	51,940,019	745,461	355,026,556	601,502	286,271,821	143,959	68,754,735
Octavo volumes	24,000	10,200,000	17,701	8,135,044	30,500	14,178,000	23,064	10,582,602	7,436	3,595,398
Miscellaneous duodecimo volumes	---	---	---	---	104,484	21,559,552	99,527	20,966,632	4,957	592,920
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do. in Indian do.	---	---	---	---	3,472	644,811	3,172	641,841	---	---
Total Volumes	1,031,000	224,211,500	967,269	208,543,613	8,714,429	2,033,170,092	7,535,064	1,827,276,451	1,179,365	206,193,641
Total Publications	1,143,000	316,518,500	8,892,973	283,296,568	140,496,788	3,351,268,750	128,719,840	3,060,383,972	11,776,948	290,884,778

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Rev. A. H. Brown, May's Landing	5,000
Rev. John Pilling, Paterson	5,000
Rev. H. Hilliard, Boonton	5,000
Rev. Mr. Butts, Trenton	5,000
Rev. Dr. Sturdiford, Lambertsville	5,000
Rev. Mr. Armstrong, "	5,000
Rev. F. Knighton, Gaston	5,000
Rev. D. F. Reed, Williamstown	5,000
Rev. B. Steller, New Brunswick	5,000
Rev. Dr. Murray, Elizabethtown	3,900
Rev. J. N. Sprague, Caldwell	1,275
Rev. M. Rowell, Squam Village	7,500
Rev. Mr. Crane, Freehold	3,750
Rev. Jacob Green, Northfield	3,000
Rev. Mr. Roosenstadt, Paterson	1,500
Rev. D. F. Swiss, Middletown Point	10,750
Rev. Chas. Parker, Hoboken	1,500
Rev. Dr. Romeyn, New Brunswick	3,900
Rev. Sandford Leach, Hamburg	10,750
Rev. J. G. Wilson, Long Branch	600
Rev. John Hull, Paterson	1,500
Rev. B. N. Reed, Trenton	9,776
S. R. White, Andover	5,000
Geo. Clark, Trenton	3,000
N. W. Jones, New Brunswick	1,530
J. J. Shultz, Middlebush	3,000
E. Camp, Bloomfield	1,500
E. C. Stryker, New Brunswick	7,500
H. S. Fisk, South Bergen	3,750
J. D. Reardon, Princeton	915
G. B. Smith, Clinton	1,500
Geo. C. Brown, Brown's Mills	1,125
M. Leach, Newtown	750
E. Epstin, Amboy	9,344
C. Wetsel, Somerville	900
R. J. Woodruff, Richford	7,500
J. S. Smith, Newark,	3,750
P. A. Maybee, Pluckernin	75,240
E. P. Parker, "	129,930
Wm. Shepard, Lodi	1,500
Wm. Wheeden, Elizabethport	375
Mr. Heinming, Boonton Falls	1,275
A. Bernard, Newtown	750
M. Jacobs, New Brunswick	1,260
D. C. Meecker, Fairton	5,000
G. W. Baldwin, Newark	750
J. B. Wheeler, "	750
Jersey City	30,000
Elizabeth Minturn, Woodbridge	1,270
Mrs. Pierson, Morison	370
Mrs. Anna Rogers, Paterson	1,500

PENNSYLVANIA.—Rev. E. B. Benedict, Blossburg 5,000

Rev. C. Prevost, Mead's Corners	5,000
Rev. J. L. Griggs, Wells	5,000
Rev. Mr. Hoch, Erie	5,000
Rev. S. J. McCullough, Tioga	5,000
Rev. John Ulrich, Petersburg	5,000
Rev. M. L. Hufford, Tamagua	5,000
Rev. David Mills, Newman's Mills	5,000
Rev. A. R. Raymond, Salem	5,000
Rev. E. H. Snowden	5,000
Rev. S. White, Philadelphia	5,000
Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Harrisburg	5,000
Rev. A. H. Sloat, Springville	5,000
Rev. T. S. Malcom, Philadelphia	76,125
Rev. Samuel Porter, Bradford	26,625
Rev. J. F. Caulkins, Wellsboro	5,655
Rev. Robert Patterson, Philadelphia	22,500
Rev. Burr Baldwin, Brooklyn	67,526
Rev. Mr. Bower, Philadelphia	1,500
Rev. B. J. Douglas, Towanda	7,455
Rev. Mr. Griffin, Carbondale	3,000
Rev. A. K. Kremer, Carlisle	2,000
Rev. Darius Williams, Wysox	3,000

Rev. J. A. Woodruff, Conneautville 10,000
Rev. Samuel Harry, Dillsbury 2,115
Rev. Henry Upp 60,000
Rev. J. D. Reardon 1,020
Rev. K. A. Fleischman. Philadelphia 12,325
Rev. C. W. Thompson, York 2,500
Rev. J. B. Adams, Shade Gap 2,830
P. B. Stebbins, Reynoldsville 5,000
C. T. Bateman, Albion 1,500
J. Whittemore, Bethlehem 1,500
J. Burton, Harrisburg 1,200
D. P. Robinson, Albion 3,000
A. C. Harrison, Wysox 3,000
J. R. McMullen, Easton 7,500
Ben. Gerhard, Hanover 3,000
O. B. Judd, Bethpage 1,500
J. Bowman, Philadelphia 5,000
H. Huebener, Northampton Co. 1,500
Henry Long, Hanover 752
J. Fritzinger, Allentown 150
Geo. Howell, " 750
J. C. Castner, " 750
Mrs. Robinson, Wellsboro 1,594
MARYLAND.—Daniel Chapman, Clearspring 3,575
J. M. Grant, Baltimore 750
A. B. Porter, " 85,875
Rev. A. Gray, Washington 8,000
VIRGINIA.—Rev. S. S. Markland, Parkersburg 15,000
Rev. J. N. Danforth, Alexandria 3,750
Rev. J. M. Wilson, Floyd C. H. 3,000
Rev. J. E. Edwards, Alexandria 20,500
Rev. Thos. C. Hays, Portsmouth 3,000
Rev. O. Littleton, Gosport 3,000
Rev. B. F. Woodward, Richmond 4,500
Rev. R. A. Gregory, Fluvanna 12,000
Rev. W. G. Foote, Hampton 4,500
Jas. D. Johnson, Norfolk 31,345
A. H. Price, Woodstock 3,000
Lee & Daggett, Richmond 75,000
J. R. Smith, Winchester 750
W. D. Hood, Pine Hill 375
J. H. Eustace " 1,500
Miss Miller, Powhattan Co. 3,000
NORTH CAROLINA.—Wm. J. Langdon, Wilmington 15,500
J. A. Stanley, Wilmington 7,500
C. R. Jones, Williamsburg 5,000
Dr. A. A. Scuggs, Wellsboro 15,000
M. Maguire, Washington 1,610
Mary Short, Little Yadkin 5,000
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Rev. Mr. Adger, Charleston 31,500
John J. Smith, Beaufort 2,000
Jeffrey's Creek Church 3,000
Mrs. A. N. Baker 1,500
GEORGIA.—Rev. J. U. Parsons, Athens 142,783
Rev. T. L. Hamner, Milledgeville 15,000
Rev. Mr. Preston, Savannah 31,860
Rev. N. A. Pratt 9,900
Rev. J. S. Graves 5,000
Thos. Taylor, Macon 2,252
E. Osborn 18,550
W. H. Stokes, Washington 30,000
Liberty County 95,430
Darien County 38,800
Sundry places 25,590
Mr. Hobby 58,660
S. G. Cotton 19,785
FLORIDA.—Rev. E. Lee, Manetta River 7,500
Rev. Eli Graves, Manetta River 5,000
Rev. Mr. Gridley, St. Augustine 2,200
Rev. John Newton, Knox Hill 15,000
Rev. Henry Cherry 5,000
E. P. Williams, Jacksonville 5,000
ALABAMA.—Rev. D. Herlong, Haynesville 5,000
Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick 20,025
C. F. Sturges, Greensboro 4,500
Council Crow, Line Creek 8,000
Dr. Billings, Mobile 1,500
Mrs. R. Reed 1,500
Mrs. Cowatt 1,500
Mrs. Smelt 9,000
Miss Abby A. Rogers 5,600
LOUISIANA.—Dr. C. Y. Young, Greenwood 5,000
TEXAS.—Rev. J. H. Stribbling, Rocky Mills 10,000
Rev. P. A. Warriner, Sabine Town 5,000
Rev. E. B. Noble, " 10,000
Rev. E. Berryman, Catspring 15,000
Rev. J. A. Kimball, Gonsalves 30,000
Rev. W. A. Talliaferro, Mattagorda 5,000
Rev. Mr. Montsalvadge, Brownsville 5,000
C. B. Underhill, Galveston 10,000
J. P. Cole, " 5,000
Jas. Burke, Houston 60,590
Miss Lucy Barnard, San Antonio 1,500
Rev. Dana Goodsell 1,450
MISSISSIPPI.—Rev. J. Jamieson, Magnolia 5,000
Rev. J. B. Adams 900
ARKANSAS.—P. St. Clair, Fayettesville 3,000
TENNESSEE.—Rev. J. W. Ogden, Nashville 7,500
Rev. M. Hatcher, Cumberland 3,000
Rev. Jas. Watson, Fredericksburg 5,250
Rev. H. M. Kerr, Purdy 1,500
Rev. J. N. Blackburn, Ocoa 12,650
Rev. S. B. Ripley, Nashville 15,000
Rev. Saml. Sawyer, Rogersville 5,360
J. F. Deaderick, Jonesboro 12,750
Brice Stewart, Clarkesville 1,500
Wm. F. Caldwell, Cleveland 10,000
KENTUCKY.—Rev. F. Judt, Louisville 10,870
Rev. S. S. Denning, Millersburg 15,000
Edward R. Wier 3,675
D. M. McIntyre, Danville 5,000
John McCullough, Henderson 10,000
John Griffith, Louisville 2,000
OHIO.—Rev. Daniel Gibbs, Cleveland 3,000
Rev. B. J. Lowe, Marietta 5,000
Rev. W. Sedgewick, Adamsville 10,000
Rev. A. K. Barr, Steuben 5,000
Rev. Luther Dodd, Shelby 2,000
Rev. S. G. Clark, Mantua 15,000
Rev. G. F. Johnson, Fulton 5,000
Rev. J. H. Newton, Perrysburg 5,000
Rev. X. Betts, Vienna 5,000
Rev. H. O. Sheldon, Wayne Co. 5,000
Rev. W. B. Rally, Liverpool 12,000
Rev. J. Seward, Solon 5,000
Rev. E. H. Burr, Massillon 5,000
Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale, Canton 5,000
Rev. R. Hawley, " 6,000
Rev. D. F. Williams 75,465
Rev. Jesse Steiner 75,000
Rev. Geo. W. Wood 2,860
Rev. S. G. Martyn 5,000
Rev. W. W. Sellers 1,500
Rev. S. W. Dyer 1,500
Rev. J. C. Holmes 10,000
Rev. H. M. Kerr 1,500
Cyrus Mendenhall 15,000
J. P. Conradi, Loudonville 4,635
D. F. Newton, Cleveland 5,000
M. Quintard 3,000
Mrs. E. M. Carson, Circleville 1,500
German Emigrants 3,400
INDIANA.—Rev. R. Hawley, Putnamville 5,000
Rev. Wm. Chaeffer, Hartford 5,000
Rev. Alfred Hawes, Marion 5,000
Rev. A. S. Wells, Lima 5,000
Rev. A. W. Freeman, Covington 5,000
Rev. J. M. Sadd, Rochester 5,000

Rev. C. E. Keuster, Terrehaute ---------- 5,000
Rev. J. A. Dixon, Evansville ---------- 5,000
Rev. C. Southworth, Fort Wayne ---------- 35,400
Rev. T. C. Goodwin, Terrehaute ---------- 10,000
Rev. Henry Toelke, Bethlehem ---------- 2,214
Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Laport ---------- 5,150
Rev. J. M. Maxwell, Plymouth ---------- 10,550
Rev. E. W. Thayer, " ---------- 4,050
Rev. N. V. Stedman ---------- 5,000
J. C. Brown, Valparaiso ---------- 4,500
ILLINOIS.—Rev. H. Taylor, Rockton ---- 5,000
Rev. S. T. Babbitt, Galesburg ---------- 45,000
Rev. Seth Smalley, Chenning ---------- 5,000
Rev. A. B. Campbell, Bushville ---------- 5,000
Rev. S. Bentley, Freeport ---------- 5,000
Rev. M. Bristol, Lowell ---------- 5,000
Rev. J. F. Kreiger, Peoria ---------- 5,000
Rev. Daniel Gore, Wethersfield ---------- 5,000
Rev. Geo. F. Goodhue, Marengo ---------- 5,000
Rev. R. K. Todd, Woodstock ---------- 5,000
Rev. O. W. Cooley, La Salle Co. ---------- 5,000
Rev. F. Lamson, Reserve ---------- 5,000
Rev. Wm. Nichols, Pluto ---------- 5,000
Rev. Joseph Fowler, Lacon ---------- 5,000
Rev. S. Kuppers, Highland ---------- 20,000
Rev. Alex. Ewing, Gull Prairie ---------- 30,000
Rev. B. F. Parsons, Waukegan ---------- 71,265
Rev. W. C. Van Mette, La Salle ---------- 6,500
Rev. Mr. Harsha ---------- 5,000
Elnathan Lewis, Clarion ---------- 7,500
Wm. Archibald, Adams ---------- 4,500
T. King, Chicago ---------- 6,000
W. C. Wood, Juliet ---------- 5,550
Amasa Lord, Mercer Co. ---------- 10,000
John Adams, Jacksonville ---------- 5,000
Wm. Richardson, Milford ---------- 3,000
Elisha Clark, Chicago ---------- 3,000
Carey Lambert, Olney ---------- 4,500
N. Alvord, Decatur ---------- 5,000
S. Findley, Plainfield ---------- 3,000
Miss Emily Smith, Wethersfield ---------- 3,000
MISSOURI.—Rev. J. E. Walsh, Honey Grove ---------- 7,500
John McCoy, Independence ---------- 20,000
Adam Klippell, St. Josephs ---------- 10,000
MICHIGAN.—Rev. P. B. Barry, Buchanau 5,000
Rev. P. C. Logan, Constantine ---------- 5,000
Rev. Anson Potter, Albion ---------- 5,000
Rev. S. Goodman, Almond ---------- 5,000
Rev. A. Guion, Marshall ---------- 8,000
Rev. W. S. Taylor, Hillsdale ---------- 5,000
Rev. Mr. Cooper, Saginaw ---------- 5,000
Rev. J. W. Baynes, Hudson ---------- 20,000
Rev. J. Montieth, Blissfield ---------- 5,000
Rev. S. H. Hall, Marshall ---------- 8,000
Rev. Samuel Cornelius, Fondula ---------- 5,000
Rev. H. E. Waring, Lyons ---------- 5,000
Rev. J. K. Bronson, Saliua ---------- 5,000
Rev. Edward Sanderson, Kalamazoo ---------- 5,000
Rev. D. A. Jones, Constantine ---------- 6,000
Rev. J. Eckhardt, Saganaw City ---------- 3,000
Rev. M. Barrett, Pontiac ---------- 6,000
Rev. J. Hitchcock, Gennessee ---------- 24,945
Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, Holland ---------- 10,000
Rev. D. A. Jones, Constantine ---------- 4,500
Rev. Thos. Carter, Detroit ---------- 10,710
Rev. Dr. Belcher, Battle Creek ---------- 2,400
Rev. Mr. Eaton ---------- 16,500
Rev. T. R. Chipman, Detroit ---------- 3,244
Calvin Selden, " ---------- 2,000
W. H. Kordes, Ann Harbor ---------- 5,310
H. G. Bliss, Jackson ---------- 2,000
M. Rutan, Greenville ---------- 3,000
WISCONSIN.—Rev. P. Work, Sheboygan 5,000
Rev. J. L. Irvin " 5,000
Rev. T. Reese, Raymond ---------- 5,000
Rev. D. Clary, Beloit ---------- 10,000
Rev. B. Folts, Athens Grove ---------- 5,000
Rev. H. Lyman, Sheboygan ---------- 5,000
Rev. H. Rood, Sheboygan ---------- 3,000
Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Green Bay ---------- 5,000
Rev. S. E. Minor, Elkham ---------- 5,000
Rev. E. D. Barbour, Centre Rock ---------- 5,000
Rev. Wm. Cornell, Maysville ---------- 5,000
Rev. Hiram Foote, Jamesville ---------- 5,000
Rev. L. Bridgman, Westfield ---------- 5,000
Rev. Ira Manley, Markeson ---------- 5,000
Rev. J. E. Emery, Sheboygan ---------- 1,500
Rev J. P. Schetky, Manitowou ---------- 7,756
Rev. S. Collins ---------- 10,000
Rev. A. Hamilton ---------- 5,000
Rev. T. Loomis ---------- 5,000
Rev. W. W. McNair, Fort Winnebago ---- 8,000
J. H. Bulin ---------- 16,500
J. W. Paxton ---------- 3,000
Amasa Lord, Wheatland ---------- 12,000
E. Whitney ---------- 6,560
R. R. Morris ---------- 800
S. Osinga, Sheboygan ---------- 900
E. Pinkerton, Salem ---------- 1,500
IOWA.—Rev. J. D. Strong, Fort Madison - 5,000
Rev. J. V. A. Woods, Red Rock ---------- 5,000
Rev. Chas. Burnham, Albia ---------- 5,000
Rev. E. B. Turner, Colesburg ---------- 6,500
Rev. Mr. Vance ---------- 5,000
Rev. J. N. Williams, Middlebury ---------- 2,800
Rev. R. D. Brooke, Dubuque ---------- 2,000
Rev. Orro French ---------- 5,375
Abel C. Root ---------- 3,000
Margaret Edwards, Burlington ---------- 4,200
Mrs. Hawxhurst ---------- 2,200
MINNESOTA TERRITORY.—Rev. J. P. Parsons, St. Paul ---------- 5,000
Rev. J. S. Wilbur, Stillwater ---------- 5,000
Rev. W. C. Brown, St. Anthony ---------- 5,000
Miss Harriet N. Nickels, Sunk Rapids ---------- 4,000
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—Rev. J. F. Ochler, Delaware ---------- 5,000
OREGON TERRITORY.—Rev. Henry Johnson, Oregon City ---------- 5,000
Z. Parkhurst ---------- 12,000
CALIFORNIA.—Rev. S. H. Willey ---------- 150,000
Rev. C. M. Blake ---------- 4,600
Aug. Elliott ---------- 3,000
Solomon Hunt ---------- 3,000
Dr. N. Thurston ---------- 5,000
Thos. H. Hart ---------- 3,000
William Hall ---------- 4,500
Mrs. Hamehurst ---------- 5,550
Mr. Millard ---------- 1,500
Sundry persons ---------- 347,187

DOMESTIC MISSIONARIES.

Home Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church, for their Missionaries ---------- 100,000
Southern Baptist Convention, for their Missionaries ---------- 185,000
Congregational Missionary Society, Canada West, for their Missionaries ---------- 60,000
Domestic Missionaries, New York ---------- 15,000
do. do. Virginia ---------- 75,000
do. do. Ohio ---------- 110,000
do. do. Indiana ---------- 81,870
do. do. Illinois ---------- 100,000
do. do. Tennessee ---------- 15,750
do. do. Missouri ---------- 245,220
do. do. Michigan ---------- 106,025
do. do. Wisconsin ---------- 85,000
do. do. Oregon ---------- 10,000
do. do. New Mexico ---------- 25,000
To fifty-seven Clergymen and Home Missionaries at the West, 57 sets of the Religious, or Pastor's Library, value, ten dollars each ---------- 885,000

BY COLPORTEURS AND THE SOCIETY'S AGENTS, AMONG THE DESTITUTE IN THE SEVERAL STATES, AS FOLLOWS: NAMELY,

Vermont	145,890
Connecticut	375,065
Rhode Island	83,730
New York	5,622,051
New Jersey	506,470
Pennsylvania	7,403,571
Delaware	41,140
Virginia	3,265,985
North Carolina	215,970
South Carolina	246,650
Georgia	960,595
Alabama	1,586,720
Louisiana	1,495,850
Tennessee	149,725
Ohio	125,355
Indiana	38,820
Illinois	174,360
Missouri	3,237,540
Michigan	1,282,109
Wisconsin	1,045,545
Iowa	24,570
Minnesota Territory	21,000
Canada	725,035

BY CINCINNATI AGENCY.

Ohio	4,475,205
Indiana	1,783,725
Illinois	99,285
Kentucky	1,036,665
Tennessee	1,198,290
North Carolina	70,125
Alabama	362,445
Mississippi	508,740
Arkansas	40,650
Voluntary Agencies	540,660
Domestic and Home Missionaries	183,840
Humane and Literary Institutions	191,820
Mission Sabbath-schools, English and German	79,110
Individuals in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee	351,070

TO AUXILIARIES.

Newport, R. I.	5,325
New Haven, Conn.	66,340
Stamford, "	5,730
New York city, for Shipping Committee	804,426
" " Floating population	177,158
" " Emigrants	244,000
Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.	10,890
Yates Co., "	19,815
Lansingburg, "	39,000
West Galway, "	2,400
Second Church, Paterson, N. J.	4,500
Cincinnati, Ohio	173,885
Cleveland, "	255
St. Louis city, Mo.	69,875
Waukegan, Ill.	23,040
Beloit, Wis.	37,500
Religious Tract Society, Montreal, Canada	105,240

TOTALS.

Foreign	2,962,272	
Shipping for Foreign Ports	1,601,680	
Army and Navy	133,120	
Seamen's Chaplains, etc.	793,776	
On Lakes, Canals, and Rivers	1,035,295	
Indian Mission Stations	119,587	
Literary Institutions	1,002,259	
Humane Institutions	472,935	
To Mission Sabbath-schools	811,164	
To Individuals for Destitute	6,038,138	
To Home and Domestic Missionaries	2,098,865	
By Colporteurs and Agents of the Society		28,773,746
By Colporteurs, etc., Cincinnati Agency		10,921,630
To Auxiliaries	1,789,379	
Total, 3,269 distinct grants		58,553,846
Delivered to Members and Directors of the Society		6,610,335

The preceding condensed statement of the gratuitous issues of the year furnishes a record of useful expenditures equal in amount to more than one third of the entire amount of the donations of the year. The number of distinct grants has been 3,269, embracing, with the amount (6,610,335 pages,) delivered to members and directors for life, *more than sixty-five millions of pages*, of the pecuniary value, at 1,500 pages for a dollar, of about $43,500, or about nine millions of pages more than in any previous year.

The publications thus bestowed have been circulated by land and sea in every clime. They have gone to the various missionary stations in the heathen world, to evangelical institutions and individuals in Europe, and to the British provinces and the West India islands, to the amount of nearly three millions of pages. By more than four hundred different ships, packets, and steamers, exclusive of our navy, more than a million and a half of pages of truth have been cast upon the waters in direct grants, and nearly a million pages more have been judiciously distributed through the agency of the Seamen's Friend Society and sea-

men's chaplains at various ports. More than a million of pages have been scattered by Bethel chaplains among boatmen on our lakes, canals, and rivers, and another million have been deposited in the libraries of literary institutions, for the religious instruction of youth. Half a million pages have been placed in hospitals, orphan and insane asylums, prisons, and other humane and criminal institutions. Nearly a million pages have been granted to more than one hundred mission and other destitute Sabbath-schools, including twenty Youth's Libraries of seventy volumes each. Almost five millions of pages have been committed to various benevolent Christians and ministers of the gospel and individual missionaries, for circulation in waste places, besides more than two millions of pages granted to domestic missionary boards and home missionaries of various denominations, including fifty-seven sets of the Pastor's Library of twenty-four volumes, to as many home missionaries.

But the gratuitous circulation by the hands of the colporteurs of the Society, book by book, family after family, may be regarded as one of the most effective of the methods by which the institution is reaching the masses with saving truth. Their time and thought are exclusively devoted to the dissemination of religious knowledge. They are expected to accompany their distributions with careful inquiry into the spiritual condition of the families they visit, and with words of personal exhortation or instruction, which may secure the reading and enhance the power of the printed message. In this way, nearly *forty millions of pages of publications* have been dispersed over our own and in the neighboring countries. May the Holy Spirit bless them all to the present and eternal good of the households where they are deposited!

The Committee solicit the consideration of the friends of the Society for this important branch of their labors. While guarding on the one hand against a profuse and wasteful bestowal of these charitable issues, and on the other against any thing like parsimony in dispensing eternal truth, it is obvious that wise economy and open-hearted benevolence united will make increasingly heavy drafts on the friends of the Society in these channels of gratuitous distribution.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts for the year ending April 1, in *donations*, including $7,217 80 in legacies, have been $116,406 41, being an advance on the previous year of $6,508 65; receipts for sales $226,343 50, being

$25,623 17 more than for the preceding year. Total resources of the year, including $109 02 in the treasury April 1, 1851, $342,858 93.

The total expenditures for the year have been $342,199 10, of which amount there has been paid for paper, printing, binding, engraving, revising, translating, preparing Family Christian Almanac, articles for the American Messenger, and copy-right, $180,009 66; for printing and hydraulic presses, machinery, refitting and enlarging printing-office and bindery, $15,991 33; for colportage, $79,073 82; remitted to foreign and pagan lands, $20,000. Balance in the treasury, $659 83; leaving the Society under obligation for paper, to be paid within six months from April 1, $45,487 05.

The *American Tract Society, Boston*, occupying Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, in addition to the amount expended on their own field, have paid this Society $9,811 27 in donations, and $32,655 17 for publications. Total donations and legacies from the above-mentioned states, $12,146 54.

The donations from *Rhode Island*, including $148 17 from Bristol, $110 10 from Newport, and $2,419 19 from Providence, amount to $2,902 16.

From *Connecticut*, the donations, including $2,405 12 in legacies, amount to $16,187 89, being an increase on the previous year. Of these donations Hartford has contributed $2,223 55, New Haven $1,545 62, New London $707 57, Norwich $543 95, Somers $432, Bristol $234 76, Brooklyn $174, Bloomfield $107 10, Colchester $147 14, East Haddam $106, East Hartford $150 73, East Windsor $110, Enfield $232 89, Farmington $280 50, Fair Haven $165, Glastenbury $175, Rockville $148 98, Southport $165, Stonington $135, Stamford $175, Waterbury $255 44, West Killingly $195, Winsted $167 46.

The donations from *New York city*, including a legacy of $250, and $1,061 66 from the female Branch, amount to $23,504 29, being an increase of $9,760 36 over the previous year.

From the *state of New York*, exclusive of the city, the donations, including $1,225 in legacies, amount to $23,088 35. The donations received include from Albany $611 25, Albion $110, Astoria $143, Ballston $129, Bedford $105 50, Binghamton $117 13, Brockport $107 37, Brooklyn $3,588 23, Buffalo $444, Canandaigua $145, Cazenovia $122 50, Flatbush $253, Fulton $126 75, Geneva $180 49, Haverstraw $112 62, Homer $173, Hopewell $135 75, Hudson $209, Ithaca $268 06, Jamaica $215, Jewett $173 11, Kinderhook $126 52, Lockport $455 20, Lyons $152, Newburgh $152, Ogden $200, Oswego $278 60, Palmyra $211 65, Poughkeepsie $329 91, Rochester $1,686 71,

Schenectady $123 60, Smithfield $169 35, Springfield $104 62, Syracuse $149 50, Troy $180, Utica $602 36, Woodburn $150, Yonkers $140.

From *New Jersey*, the donations, including from Elizabethtown $256 34, Freehold $151 02, Morristown $253 02, Newark $843 99, New Brunswick $206, Orange $228 22, Perth Amboy $511 25, Somerville, 1st church $150, Trenton, $100 06, and legacies $1,022 14, amount to $5,370 34, being $2,692 57 in advance of the previous year.

From *Pennsylvania*, including from Alleghany City $223 39, Philadelphia $617 39, Pittsburg $398 78, Reading $134, York County Colporteur Association $194, and $100 in legacies, the donations have been $4,103 50. From the state of *Delaware*, donations received $130 32.

From *Maryland*, the donations, including $645 from the Maryland Branch, amount to $786. The Maryland Branch has also remitted $3,412 19 for publications. From the *District of Columbia* the donations, including a legacy of $50, have been $212.

From *Virginia*, the donations, including from Alexandria $430 75, Charlottesville $319 67, Hampton $103 50, Norfolk $481 25, Portsmouth $100 54, Richmond $1,412, Wheeling $271 25, Williamsburg $114 62, Winchester $154 50, and $100 in legacies, amount to $6,377 04, being an increase of more than $1,500 over the previous year. From *North Carolina*, including a legacy of $400, $457 95. *South Carolina*, including $428 from Charleston and $173 54 in legacies, $689 79. *Georgia*, including $900 in legacies, $1,418 42. *Alabama*, $277 20. *Florida*, $3 50.

From *Texas*, $312. *Mississippi*, including legacy of $100, $582 85. *Louisiana*, $320 45. *Tennessee*, including $100 legacy, $158 from Columbia, and $218 from Nashville, $1,649 25. *Kentucky*, $148 03.

From *Ohio*, including $146 in legacies, $9,667 46, being an advance of $1,296 12 over the previous year. The donations include from Bloomington $100, Cincinnati $3,811 31, Cleveland $1,624 71, Columbus $515, Granville $129 15, Mount Pleasant $116 12, Harmer $150, Kinsman $165 15, Ohio City $105, Rootstown $160, Warren $114 29. *Indiana*, $475 51. *Illinois*, $2,506 22, including from Chicago $280 37, Jacksonville $259 05, Springfield $225 80, being an increase of $1,130 54 on the previous year. *Missouri*, including $525 57 from St. Louis, $753 97. *Michigan*, including $100 from Adrian and a legacy of $10, $750 14. *Wisconsin*, $247 39. *Iowa*, including $131 98 from Burlington, and $116 from Dubuque, $822 75. *Minnesota*, $2 50. *California*, $125.

From *Newfoundland*, $20. *Canada*, $48 29. *Choctaw Nation*, $20. *New Granada*, $20. *South America*, $57. *Sandwich Islands*, $17 50. *England*, $14 85. *India*, $44 77.

The contributions "for the volume enterprise" during the year have been $1,050, which, added to the previous receipts for the same object, make the total $38,139 81. Stock in the Depository, $130,591 63.

ADDITIONAL ROOM AND PRESSES.

The necessity of additional room for the Society's printing and binding rendered it desirable to remove the general depository to the store adjoining the Society's house, which was purchased three years since, as stated in the Twenty-fourth Annual Report, and to extend the printing-office by adding a story to that building for drying and pressing the sheets. The expense of adding that story and lighting the second and third stories from the Society's yard was $2,143 83, which was charged to the building account. The debt now due on the Society's premises is $52,000, and the cash on hand received for rents $4,314 67. Balance, $17,685 33.

It being also necessary to procure a new boiler for heating the building, a vault was excavated in the central yard, and both the boilers for heating and impelling the machinery were transferred from under the main building and the wing, and located together in that yard, for greater safety and that both might be under the care of one engineer, at an expense of $2,812 97. Four new printing-presses and a new hydraulic press were also procured, costing $8,499 25. Repairing and moving hydraulic presses, procuring an enlarged steam engine, shafting, and drying poles, heating the premises recently occupied, and other repairs, work, and materials, $4,679 11; making a total of $15,991 33, as in the Treasurer's report.

TRACT VISITATION AND AUXILIARIES.

Whatever prominence other departments may have assumed, it is gratifying to the Committee to know that there is no diminution of the extent and usefulness of the miscellaneous distribution of tracts, or of the systematic efforts in tract visitation. Thousands of faithful Christians avail themselves of the opportunities of doing good by the way-side, or in regular monthly visits to the abodes of poverty, in connection with the diffusion of religious knowledge on the printed page; and the blessing of God accompanies these toils to the laborers and the subjects of their labor.

Most of the large cities throughout the Union have more or less com-

plete organizations for tract visitation, employing missionaries and reaching a considerable portion of the destitute population. Other auxiliaries coöperate with the Society in other departments.

The New York City Tract Society perseveres in its useful mission with a fixedness of purpose and a measure of concentrated zeal rarely observed in benevolent effort. The receipts of the year exceeded $15,000. The report states that 70 years ago, when the population of the city was 23,000, there was a place of worship for every 1,353 persons; but now, when it is increased to half a million, we have not one for every 2,100 persons, leaving about 200,000 persons who are beyond the reach of the ordinary ministrations of the sanctuary.

During the last year 21 missionaries have been sustained, including 17 ward missionaries, one for seamen, one for resident Germans, and two for immigrants. Number of visitors, 1,178. During the year, 1,631,890 tracts, containing 6,392,491 pages, have been distributed, many of them in foreign languages; 1,565 Bibles, and 2,187 Testaments, have been supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New York Bible Society; 6,467 volumes have been lent from ward libraries; 1,914 children gathered into Sabbath, and 351 into public schools; 149 persons induced to attend Bible classes, and 1,647 to attend church; 1,026 temperance pledges obtained; 1,372 district prayer-meetings held; 42 backsliders reclaimed; 189 persons hopefully converted, and 130 converts united with evangelical churches.

During the last sixteen years of the Society's operations, 13,000,000 tracts, 20,700 Bibles, and 23,500 Testaments have been distributed; 40,000 children gathered into Sabbath, and 6,500 into public schools; 20,600 temperance pledges obtained, and $172,300 expended.

The Brooklyn Tract Society has prosecuted similar labors with increasing efficiency. From the report it appears, that there were six missionaries and 450 visitors, who had distributed 241,767 tracts, 468 Bibles, and 1,062 Testaments; had gathered 539 scholars into the Sabbath-school, and 72 scholars into the public schools; had induced 430 persons to attend church, and 1,500 to take the temperance pledge; 13 backsliders were restored, and 49 were hopefully converted. During the year, the Society received and expended $3,967 81.

The Philadelphia Tract Society has been prospered in its work. During the year, 45,000 families were visited monthly by 800 tract visitors, and 2,000,000 pages of tracts were distributed to them and among the shipping, prisons, charitable institutions, etc.; a debt of $1,800 has been removed, and a tract depository established in the city. The receipts amounted to $7,090 22.

The Bethlehem, Penn., Auxiliary circulated the last year 96,232 pages in English and German, and 250 copies monthly of the American Messenger, English and German.

The New Orleans Female Tract Society has prosecuted its labors with considerable encouragement, having circulated 189,510 pages of tracts in hospitals, prisons, rail-cars, ships, steam-boats, markets, and private dwellings.

The Cincinnati Tract Society has the labors of a missionary, and effects a large circulation monthly, in various languages.

The Chicago Tract Society continues its efficient efforts in that growing city.

The Pacific Tract Society, at San Francisco, notwithstanding the derangement of its affairs by the great fire, continues its organization and labors. The great want is that of suitable colporteurs. But by the indefatigable exertions of its secretary, publications are widely circulated, and much good is done.

GENERAL AGENTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF COLPORTAGE.

The duties of general agents and superintendents of colportage are arduous and important, and have been discharged, for the most part, with great fidelity and acceptance. In some cases, the responsibilities of both stations are combined, but ordinarily they are distinct. The general agent occupies a considerable district—say one or more states—and is expected to visit the principal congregations of the various evangelical denominations, making public appeals and private solicitations for funds; exploring destitute districts; procuring, instructing, and encouraging colporteurs; and promoting the Society's interests and the interests of Christ's kingdom generally. The superintendent of colportage gives personal supervision to all the details of colporteur correspondence; recommends colporteurs and locates their several fields under the sanction of the Committee; forwards and accounts for all publications for colporteurs; and gives minute attention to this department in a prescribed district. This intermediate agency secures prompt attention to the business of each fellow-laborer, promotes economy, and increases the efficiency of the whole enterprise. Long experience is required in order to the proper discharge of such duties, and the fact that those sustaining this relation have been in the service of the Society an average of nearly

ten years, is a proof at once of their attachment to the work, and of the confidence of the Committee in their fidelity and usefulness.

The most that the limits of this document allow will be a brief survey of the fields occupied by the several general agents and superintendents, with occasional extracts of interest from their annual reports, and a statement of the tangible results of their labors.

The Rev. Amos Savage has completed the ninth year of his agency in *Connecticut*. The receipts from the state, in donations, amount to $13,782, and are somewhat larger than in previous years. Rev. Mr. Savage recommends the permanent employment of four colporteurs in Connecticut, to supply the destitute, secure collections in the smaller churches which he cannot reach personally, and to furnish such a demonstration of the efficiency and usefulness of the system as will increase the sympathy for the larger districts of destitution in the newer states. "We also need," he writes, "laborers among the foreign emigrants, both Irish and German, who are becoming very numerous in our cities and manufacturing villages. Many of the friends and patrons of the Society are asking if we cannot do something more in our own state, and especially for the foreigners."

The Rev. F. Y. Vail has labored incessantly during the year in the principal cities, east and west. The results of his efforts encourage increased attention to these centres of wealth and influence. He writes, "In securing subscriptions during the year to the amount of $27,296, of which $22,203 have been paid into the treasury, it has been my aim to accomplish the following objects: to elevate the standard of piety in the churches; to awaken a deeper and more general interest in our cause; to increase the benevolence of the community by the power of Christian example; to do good to those from whom the means of good were sought; to equalize the charities of the members of the congregations, instead of relying on the few who are always solicited; to reach liberal men who are not members of the church; and to identify the friends of the cause with the Society, so that they shall feel that it is *their* cause, the Tract House their house, and the colporteurs their colporteurs, to be sustained and prayed for and increased by *them*, till every dark corner of the land shall be visited by light and life.

"The Committee will be happy to hear from every part of my field the most unequivocal encouragement to press forward our work with increasing energy. There is a prevalent feeling among our generous friends that the urgent wants of the destitute and the loud calls of Providence require at least a thousand colporteurs as soon as practicable. Nor can I doubt, from what I have witnessed of the liberality of the

churches, that if the Society could announce that this number of good men and true were in the field, or were ready to enter it, the means would be forthcoming for their support. As the Society has always found the Christian community ready to sustain all the good men sent forth, may we not safely press forward at the bidding of God and his people, trusting in them for the means of accomplishing it?"

Rev. Mr. Vail urges the importance of developing the benevolent resources of our great cities, and states that from the members of some congregations in New York who had previously contributed little or nothing to the Society's treasury, he has received hundreds and even thousands of dollars the past year.

The Rev. N. W. Goertner, general agent in Western New York, has prosecuted his agency with much efficiency and acceptance to the churches and to the Society. In his report he says, "In submitting my annual report I am constrained, first of all, to thank God for the measure of health I have enjoyed, enabling me to labor constantly in his service; also for the grace of perseverance and zeal which has kept me from weariness in the arduous work he has placed in my hands, for the favor he has given me with pastors and churches, and the good measure of success with which he has crowned my humble efforts.

"By reference to my financial report herewith transmitted, you will find that the receipts during the year from my particular field of labor, are $12,674 48. This is exclusive of the result of time and labor expended in the city of Richmond, Virginia, in the month of June last, but, includes the results of the temporary agencies of Rev. Messrs. Hickey and Stowe. It has been a year of constant toil, but of successful, and therefore pleasurable effort. I have everywhere been received and welcomed with the greatest kindness and cordiality by the pastors, and have generally been aided by them in the prosecution of my work as far as was practicable, and I wish here to record my gratitude to the brethren for the many expressions of kindness and tokens of their confidence and esteem. They have lightened my burdens and sought to make me forget my privations.

"There is a manifestly increased interest in the minds of many in reference to the work of evangelization as related to our Society, and the standard of contribution is proportionably higher. The receipts of the present year exceed the last considerably over $2,000, and are more than double the sum received the first year of my agency. Nor do I regard the amount received any given year a just criterion by which to judge of the actual effect and result of that year's effort. My conviction is, that my last year's labor has secured and will ultimately bring a far

greater amount into the treasury than the specific sum actually received at the present time. My object and aim has been to cultivate the soil and scatter the good seed, to enlighten the mind, convince the understanding, and quicken and direct impressions of duty.

"My efforts have not been limited by the Sabbath, nor confined to pulpit appeals. I have never permitted myself to remain at home longer than to answer letters and make my reports to the treasurer. I have frequently made journeys for the purpose of a personal call upon individuals whom I hoped to interest in our good work, and though there has often been no immediate return, I am satisfied that in most cases the end will show a most profitable investment of time and labor. I am cognizant of the fact, that a much larger amount than that actually received has been secured to us by will, because of such personal interviews and private correspondence during the past year.

"I am convinced my field has been entirely too large for the most economical and wise expenditure of effort. If I could have multiplied myself by two, I could have accomplished twice as much. The American Tract Society, in its relation to the church and Christian public, differs from missionary and Bible societies; the former are kept before the mind by the monthly concert, and the latter by town and county auxiliaries. Even when the Tract Society has auxiliaries in the form of tract distributing societies and depositories, they frequently divert the mind from the far-reaching and world-wide influence of colportage and the volume enterprise. I am convinced, too, of the importance of permanency in an agency. I have learned that very many good persons judge of the object presented to their consideration much by their estimate of the individual who comes to them in its behalf.

"I am, too, more than ever convinced of the importance of great care in the selection of colporteurs, and the necessity of elevating the standard of their qualifications. They are living epistles, and read of all men in reference to our work; and according to the estimate of their efficiency will be the judgment of men concerning our labors generally, and their interest will be proportionably increased or diminished."

For the sake of the more thorough and systematic cultivation of this great state, the Committee have requested Rev. Mr. Goertner to take the supervision of the collecting agencies, coöperating with the several agents in various parts of their fields, and occasionally visiting such places in other states as the Society's interests may require, under the direction of the Committee. It is hoped, also, that in connection with this arrangement, the colporteur enterprise may be more efficiently prosecuted among the 3,000,000 population of New York, with its wide-spread destitution.

The Rev. Yates Hickey and the Rev. A. M. Stowe will be associated with Rev. Mr. Goertner in Western New York, and Rev. C. Foote and Mr. S. Bayliss in Eastern New York.

The Rev. C. Foote has prosecuted his agency in Eastern New York during the entire year with a gratifying measure of success. Besides public presentations, he has visited about 1,400 families, raised upwards of $2,000 in donations, and introduced the American Messenger into many congregations. Much of his time has been spent in churches not previously visited. The works on systematic beneficence have been widely circulated, and have had considerable influence in increasing the interest in all benevolent operations. In concluding his full and interesting report, he alludes to his field as containing many and wide-spread moral desolations. He writes, "There is error, and ignorance, and wretchedness. Multitudes are ready to perish. The work is hardly begun; and with all that can be done by present agencies, there is reason and fear that it is accumulating with fearful rapidity. I am more and more persuaded that God has raised up this blessed institution in his infinite goodness, to meet a real, pressing want, and that it cannot, with any safety to the souls of men or to our country's cause, be dispensed with. From the beginning to the present moment, it bears the most decided marks of his approval. Can we doubt that he will continue to lead it forward until the earth shall be filled with the saving knowledge of his name?"

Mr. Samuel Bayliss reports the eighth year of his agency, and the second year of his labors in raising funds in the fifteen counties lying east and north of Oneida county, New York. "I have aimed," he writes, "to reach almost every minister and every benevolent individual on my field; and have travelled more than five thousand miles. I have delivered about two hundred public addresses, including forty sabbath-school and temperance speeches; have obtained over 300 subscribers for the Messenger and Child's Paper, and have distributed more than 1,500 copies of 'Home Evangelization,' essays on benevolence and other documents, in as many families. The amount of contributions in my field has been nearly $2,500, an advance of about $300 on last year.

"My aim has been to promote the spiritual good of all the people, and to encourage a spirit of enlarged benevolence in every good cause. The ministers of the gospel have been my warmest friends and best advisers. I have been frequently urged to assist them in revivals of religion; and God has permitted me to witness the outpouring of the Spirit in many places. I am more and more impressed with the necessity of the colporteur work, as a means of reaching the destitute masses in my field, and throughout the country. May God speed that enterprise."

The Rev. C. Evans has continued his labors, chiefly among the Baptist churches of *New Jersey*, Long Island, and the city of New York. He alludes to the lack of system as a principal obstacle to his success, and writes, "I have to acknowledge the greatest possible kindness from the ministers and other brethren of all denominations. In every place I have experienced the most cordial hospitality, and have enjoyed much delightful Christian intercourse. Unfeigned sympathy in the objects of the Society has been expressed by all. The churches generally are awaking to the importance of the colporteur enterprise. It is a hopeful indication that the Society's essays on systematic benevolence are so highly esteemed. They are almost everywhere to be seen, and the tract on this subject has been ordered by nearly every church to which I have introduced it for general distribution. The 'Messenger' is widely circulated, and the teachers of some common schools are interesting themselves in the circulation of the Child's Paper. The children must all have it."

The Rev. R. Weiser has prosecuted his laborious agency in *Eastern and Central Pennsylvania* another year. He writes, "I have travelled about 3,000 miles in 20 counties, preached 174 English and 35 German sermons, addressed 40 Sabbath-schools, and delivered 13 temperance addresses. These services were performed in about 90 churches. During the year, 17 colporteurs have been brought into the work on my field, including students. Some impression has been made on the German mind, some souls have been enlightened, and some hearts expanded. The pastors of the German churches are increasingly favorable to the Society's operations, and I have free access to the Lutheran, German Reformed, United Brethren's, and Moravian churches in this state. I have introduced the German and English Messengers into more than 2,000 families, and distributed more than 100,000 pages of German and English tracts, and a large number of books; collected in donations, $1,355 93."

The Rev. S. T. Wells gives an interesting sketch of his labors for another year in *Western Pennsylvania*. He writes, "Though I think I have not shrunk from any duty, and though an unusual number of conversions have occurred in connection with my labors, still, so little has been accomplished, compared with the great necessities everywhere manifest, that I feel more like desponding than rejoicing.

"Our circulation continues gradually to increase. There are facts of exceeding interest which show that *the supply of publications is increasing the demand* not only for the Society's books, but for all kinds of religious books. During the third quarter of the year, when the people have more ready means than at other seasons, the circulation exceeded by $2,000 that of the corresponding quarter of last year, though with four

less colporteurs. Last year Mr. B—— circulated $1,100 worth of publications in C—— county. There was no bookstore in the principal town at that time. After the colporteur left, the gentleman where he deposited his books received so many calls, that he was induced to fill a part of his store with books; and since then, another bookstore has been opened in the same place—both apparently owing to the demand created by the visit of the colporteur. Other book-merchants here bear testimony to the fact that the supply increases the demand.

"Rev. Dr. S——, professor in —— college, states that some years since he introduced 60 sets of Scott's Commentary among the people of his pastoral charge; that since then very many of the books of the Tract Society and other publishing institutions have been circulated there; and that he has received as many as 150 applications for lists of books from the people of that neighborhood, who wished still further to increase their libraries, and wanted his advice in these intended purchases.

"The truth is, the more good books the people have, the more they want. Take another illustration. A student colporteur visited a district and effected sales to the amount of about $30 per month. Two years afterwards a colporteur of the "Board of Publication" visited the same district, and his sales were said to be about $70 per month. After another two years, another student effected sales of Tract Society's books amounting to $190 per month in the same neighborhood. When we find a family that has no book, we generally have to grant one: at the next visit they will usually buy one; and at the next a number, and so on increasing their purchases as a thirst for knowledge and habits of reading increase. The average amount of sales to each family visited a few years ago was twenty-one cents—now it is thirty-one. Very few of the families have been visited oftener than a second or third time in nine years, while many have not been reached at all. Our work, therefore, has but just commenced.

"A colporteur has been employed during the season of navigation for our thoroughfares, and has sold an average of about $5 worth of publications daily on steamboats. Similar labors at various places on our western rivers, and at northern and eastern ports, combined with other influences, have lessened the amount of Sabbath travelling. The station-agent on the principal railroad in this state, an elder of the church, informed me that five years ago the *Sabbath* trains from Philadelphia were the heavy trains, while now they have very few through passengers. A recent Sabbath train had but one through passenger! A steam-boat captain on the Monongahela recently told me that the Sabbath business had so fallen off, that every trip on that day was a pecuniary loss, besides the

loss of rest; and that there was a universal desire to have the traffic on God's day cease on that river. Very many of the Pennsylvania canal-boats have rested on the Sabbath for several years; and now the locks on this canal are all to be closed on the Lord's day, with very little opposition to the measure.

"The sum of the contributions from this field during the year has been $2,189. The total circulation has amounted to $21,055. The whole amount of donations for five years has been $10,709, while the gratuitous circulation of books and tracts in destitute families has amounted to $11,119, or several hundred dollars more than the donations—leaving the entire expenses of colportage, other than grants, to be drawn from the treasury of the Society.

"The American Messenger reaches between 5,000 and 6,000 families monthly in this field; and The Child's Paper seems to be highly prized.

"We are assured that the truth of God brought into contact with the minds of the people, will bring forth the fruits of righteousness; and we also know that the works of Baxter, Bunyan, Owen, Flavel, and Doddridge contain God's truth—much of it sermons actually preached by once living, spiritual ministers. We therefore know that the works of these men will do good, with the blessing of the Spirit, wherever they go. His word "shall not return unto Him void."

Mr. H. N. Thissell, the faithful superintendent of colportage in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, gives additional particulars of much interest as to the efficiency and success of the work in his field. The detailed results of labors in visiting 61,627 families, and the circulation of publications to the amount of $21,055—an increase of $5,124 on the previous year—will be recorded in another part of this Report. "This amount," he writes, "might have been increased, had efforts been made to reach those places only where large sales could have been effected; but with the conviction that the country should be visited consecutively, that all the *needy* may be found and supplied, the request has been repeatedly made, and I believe uniformly complied with, to seek the most destitute regions. We have endeavored to reach the nooks and corners hitherto unvisited. Miners, lumber-men, and river-men have been looked after, and we hope to be able to reach them more frequently and thoroughly."

"The German emigrants have been cared for; numerous grants have been made to travellers on steam-boats, rail-cars, canal-boats, to persons visiting the poor in the outskirts of the city, to pastors in the country, and to destitute Sabbath-schools."

Mr. Thissell urges the employment of a few more permanent colpor-

teurs for the German and English population in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Northern Virginia, still leaving room for the employment of students for their vacations, and closes his report with an expression of grief that there should be any needless obstacles in the way of a work so manifestly demanded by Providence, and so obviously blessed by the Spirit of God.

The Rev. S. Guiteau has continued his labors as general agent of this Society, and secretary of the Baltimore Branch, which is second only to the American Tract Society, Boston, in the efficiency of its coöperation.

Mr. Jonathan Cross has continued his joint labors as superintendent of colportage and general agent in *Virginia*, with much efficiency and acceptance. Rev. Messrs. Hargrave and Price have rendered some assistance in visiting parts of the state not conveniently reached by Mr. Cross, while occupying a part of the time in the circulation of publications. The amount of donations realized from the state has been $6,346. The report of the progress of colportage will be found in another part of this document. The marked characteristic of the year has been the progress in reaching the destitute population, and the manifest blessing of God on the labors of colporteurs and the publications they have put in the hands of the people.

The Rev. Henry Safford, superintendent of colportage in *Georgia*, has continued his labors through the year. The details are recorded elsewhere. Portions of two counties in North Carolina, two districts of South Carolina, and forty counties in Northern and Middle Georgia have been traversed by his associates. Principal reference has been had to the more destitute portion of the population; and Rev. Mr. Safford proposes to give special attention the ensuing year to the "piney woods" region—a vast moral desolation heretofore but imperfectly reached. He speaks of incipient measures for supplying rail-cars with tracts by placing *card-racks* in each car, to be supplied from time to time by associations at the terminus of the roads. "It is hoped," he says, "that, by the blessing of God, this will prove a means of banishing, partially at least, the vile trash with which the cars are often flooded."

Rev. Mr. Safford encloses copies of resolutions by the Synods of the Presbyterian church of Georgia and Florida, and of East Tennessee, cordially approving the Society's plan of operations, and commending them to their churches.

The Rev. J. U. Parsons has performed a brief agency in Georgia and Alabama, the results of which have not been fully reported.

The Rev. Alexander M'Glashan has continued in the service of the Society, in connection with Bethel operations at Mobile, *Alabama*.

He reports nine colporteurs in connection with his agency, who have visited portions of 16 counties, and speaks of the progress of Sabbath-schools, temperance, and efforts for seamen. The particulars of these labors will be found on another page.

The Rev. Dana Goodsell, general agent for *Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas*, commenced his labors in the autumn. He proceeded immediately to Texas, and has communicated much valuable information respecting the rapid growth, the spiritual necessities, and the prospective importance of that new state. He urges the more thorough application of the Society's enterprises there, both among the native and foreign population. Besides the general increase of laborers in Louisiana, he presses the importance of attention to the spiritual wants of the 30,000 sailors who annually visit New Orleans, and an equal number of boatmen and others who throng the levee of that great commercial city. Rev. Mr. M'Glashan, after surveying the wants of his field, writes, "Notwithstanding all the discouragements, I have not lost for a moment my confidence in the system of the Society's operations. The nature of its publications and the colporteur agency united, constitute a plan of broad, practical, immediate interest, commended for its economy, directness, and efficiency; and I could beg that the Committee will prosecute it with redoubled vigor. In reference to the Messenger, Child's Paper, Comment, bound volumes, and the tract and colporteur system, I would say, brethren, *go on*."

Mr. Heman Packard, superintendent of colportage in *Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico*, gives an encouraging report of the operations among the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian population, who are nearly all Papists, as well as among the German and English population in his field. Amidst many and formidable obstacles, the kingdom of God seems to be advancing, and the scales of error and superstition are falling from many eyes. The principal source of discouragement is the difficulty in finding competent laborers in adequate numbers. "For our entire French population of perhaps 100,000, in New Orleans and scattered over the rivers and bayous for perhaps a thousand miles," writes Mr. Packard, "we have only one evangelical preacher, and a single colporteur. There is also a large remnant of Spanish population, and a considerable population of Portuguese and Italians and other Europeans, for whom we have no expectation of providing the living ministry. Yet the way of life may be made known to all these classes by means of colportage. Truly, 'the harvest is great, but the laborers are few.' O Lord, send forth laborers into this harvest—holy, devoted laborers, who shall, by thy grace, gather much fruit unto eternal life."

The Rev. SHEPHARD WELLS, general agent in *Tennessee*, has prosecuted his labors during the year.

Mr. SEELY WOOD, superintendent of colportage in *Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas*, reports a gratifying measure of prosperity in his important field.

The Rev. C. EDDY, general agent, has continued his labors another year in *Northern Ohio*. He reports "ninety-two sermons preached to eighty-two congregations, from all of which funds have been obtained, in the aggregate larger than in any previous year." "My opinion of agencies," he writes, "has ever been, that the best is that which produces a regular and continued increase of instruction in the churches, and an increase of the amount of contributions, in such a manner as to aid all other agencies for good objects. From this field your treasury received, in 1845, $339; in 1846, $737; in 1847, $830; in 1848, $1,268; in 1849, $2,366; in 1850, $2,675; in 1851, $3,895. A part of the increase in the last ten years is to be attributed to the influence of the colporteur convention at Cleveland." Rev. Mr. Eddy then enters into an interesting discussion of the comparative advantages of congregational efforts, and collections by private solicitations. Different systems will be adopted by different agents, according to the circumstances of the fields and the peculiar characteristics of the laborers. The best system will only prove successful when prosecuted with diligence, prudence, and humility, and when owned and blessed of God.

The Rev. CHARLES PEABODY, general agent and superintendent of colportage for *Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa*, has prosecuted his work with much vigor and success.

The Rev. GLEN WOOD has been associated in the general agency with the Rev. Mr. Peabody, in *Illinois and Iowa*, and has accomplished a highly successful year's labor. He reports 4,378 miles traversed, chiefly by public conveyances; the number of churches and congregations addressed, 111; number of sermons and addresses delivered, 212; amount received for publications $84, and $17 80 granted; and the total receipts of donations, $2,635—double the amount of the previous year.

He writes, "We ought to have at least six more colporteurs in Iowa. In the whole valley of the Des Moines, with a population of 78,000 at the time of the census—now probably more than 100,000—we have none except German. There never was so much need of laborers, whole-souled, devoted, energetic, persevering men, as now. The amount of work increases with the increase of population. The growth of population in the old counties is greater than the additions to the churches, so that the necessity of laborers there is not diminished, while the rapid

settlement of new counties adds so much to the field for colportage, and this is generally true in the West. There is no rest in this war of righteousness."

The Rev. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, general agent for *Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Michigan*, has continued his labors during the year.

The Committee regret that competent general agents for Southern Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, have not been found to fill the vacancies in those states. Some other fields have been but imperfectly cultivated. With the rapid growth of population, the increase of wealth, and the necessity for additional colporteurs, it may be doubted whether a much larger number of general agents might not be profitably employed; and whether the churches friendly to the Society should not be generally visited. Until this is done, the beloved pastors of churches must be depended on to present the Society's claims to their people, and secure their benefactions. Even small contributions from the thousands of churches willing to coöperate with the institution, would enable it to extend its labors in some degree proportioned to the wants of the country and the world.

The large cities also demand increased effort for the development of the benevolent resources there concentrated. Vast wealth lies dormant in the hands of the professed stewards of God, or is employed in the business of the world, or expended in extravagant living, which, with suitable agencies, might be elicited for the promotion of Christ's kingdom. The inculcation of scriptural views of stewardship, and the consecration of a portion of the accumulations of commerce to charitable uses, would confer a double blessing. And it is worthy of consideration whether a large increase of effort in this direction might not be productive of useful and far-reaching results.

COLPORTAGE FOR 1851-52.

From the accompanying tabular statements it appears that 473 regular colporteurs, and 170 students for their vacations—making the whole number 643—have been engaged in the service of the Society during the whole or a part of the year. Besides this number, 10 colporteurs have failed to report, and 73 colporteurs have been recently commissioned, 40 of whom commenced their labors subsequent to April 1. The whole number in commission April 1, including seven colporteurs of the American Tract Society, Boston, and nine of the Baltimore Branch, was 402.

The apportionment of colporteurs included in the tables, has been as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, East Vermont, and Canada East, (American Tract Society, Boston,) 20; West Vermont, 4; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 7; New York, 87; New Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 86; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 17; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 70; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 22; Alabama, 10; Florida, 2; Louisiana, 8; Texas, 8; Mississippi, 7; Arkansas, 1; Tennessee, 24; Kentucky, 24; Ohio, 82; Michigan, 14; Indiana, 33; Illinois, 40; Missouri, 23; Iowa, 7; Wisconsin, 12; Canada, 11; Mexico, 1: total, 643.

The amount of time employed in actual service during the year has been equal to the labors of one man for more than 264 years. It has been lessened somewhat by the great severity of the winter and the difficulties of travelling in many portions of the country. The statistics of colportage by the American Tract Society, Boston, are included above.

From the statistical tables it will appear that the whole number of families visited during the year has been 552,538, or 47,116 more than the previous year. An intimate knowledge of the fields thus traversed, and of the difficulties of reaching a scattered population, would demonstrate the benevolence and self-denial of such toils.

It will be observed that the colporteur fields are defined by geographical boundaries, and embrace portions of nearly all the states and territories. Republican as our civil institutions, and catholic as our common Christianity, Colportage seeks to bless all the people, whatever may be their ecclesiastical affinities or sectional prejudices. It is only thus that

there can be any certainty that "every creature" will have the offer of salvation, or that the poor and destitute can be effectually and profitably reached.

Nor have these visits been made for purposes of mere business. The errand has been one of obvious, unmistakable charity. The annexed tabular view of the statistics of colportage for the year shows an aggregate of 257,967 families, embracing nearly 1,300,000 souls, with whom the colporteurs have held *personal religious conversation*, or with whom they have bowed in prayer. To many others, brief words of warning or encouragement have doubtless been addressed, and spiritual impressions have been made in many families not included in this record, while explaining the nature of the colporteur's mission, and the contents of the publications he bears. Of course, there cannot but be a great diversity of gifts, and unequal skill and fidelity in the exercise of them in a duty of this kind, just as there is great inequality in the proportion and acceptableness of pastoral labor among the ministers of Christ. But who can measure the influence of these hundreds of thousands of direct, personal messages of salvation, many of them in the hearing of those who were never before addressed immediately on the subject of the soul's eternal well-being, many sheltering themselves under refuges of lies, many burdened with sorrow, many "strangers in a strange land," poor and friendless? Who, that knows the power of Christian kindness, would undervalue the "truth in love" thus imparted, even though deprived of some of the advantages which more polished rhetoric might give to the message? It is, after all, the truth that subdues and saves, by the Spirit's blessing; and it may be often, with rude and untutored minds, that the very simplicity and directness of the manner in which it is communicated may add to its impressiveness.

It should be understood that the religious conversation and personal instruction attempted by the colporteurs, are regarded as but an obvious Christian duty, irrespective of their official responsibilities. The peculiar province of a publishing institution must be the diffusion of printed truth. But in selecting the agencies for the accomplishment of that object, it is believed to be the course of wisdom and benevolence to send forth men who, in connection with and as an aid to the work of distribution, will, *as Christians*, be faithful to the souls of their fellow-men, and on all suitable occasions proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ in their hearing. It is as *Christians* then, more than as *colporteurs*, that this incidental but most useful labor is performed: instead of official sanction or requisition, our brethren, out of love to souls, and in obedience to the divine command, seek to "turn many to righteousness."

All the followers of Christ are under the same responsibility as colporteurs, in their several spheres of influence, to warn and invite the impenitent, and seek out the destitute; and colportage becomes an incentive to the universal discharge of an obvious and neglected duty.

It will be seen that the *number of volumes sold* has been only equal to an average of a single book to each family visited. Attractive and excellent as the publications are, and desirous as multitudes may be to possess them, poverty is the very common plea for not purchasing them. At certain seasons of the year, and in some portions of the country at all seasons, the mass of the people have scarcely the means of procuring the necessaries of life. There is no alternative but to grant publications or leave the families unfurnished with the means of grace. Others are indifferent or opposed to the gospel, and it is only by urgency that they will procure or accept a life-giving volume. The principle is a settled one, that it is better for a family to pay for a religious book than to receive it as a gratuity. It is more surely read, and generally more highly prized, while the money paid for it serves to reproduce a similar volume to be placed in other hands, and to bless other souls. No mercenary motive can enter into the transaction, inasmuch as all concerned in producing and distributing the volumes can have no pecuniary interest in their circulation, and the principle of the institution contemplates no increase to its treasury from the total sales.

It is gratifying to know from the general statistics of the book trade, and the reports of other publishing institutions, as well as from numerous facts like those recorded in this document—see the report of Rev. S. T. Wells and others—that the direct tendency of the circulation of books by colporteurs is to increase the demand for publications of a similar character. It multiplies readers, corrects vitiated tastes and habits, and helps to expel a corrupt literature; awakens attention to eternal things, and in other ways fosters a desire for evangelical instruction. Merchants, booksellers, publishers, and boards of publication thus share in the benefits of a pioneer movement by a catholic agency, going to all and seeking to do good to all. And every occasion for rivalry or jealousy vanishes before the fact, that all that each may do in spreading religious knowledge will but help and prepare the way for the other; while with the utmost that all can accomplish in a country so vast and destitute, generations will pass away before the masses of the people, or even of the professed disciples of Christ, will be furnished with an adequate supply of religious reading for themselves or their children.

The number of *volumes granted* by colporteurs to destitute families,

has been greater than during any preceding year. Estimated to average six volumes for a dollar, the number of books thus distributed has been about 137,115. No particular record is made of the distribution of tracts, except that the pecuniary value is included in the gross item of grants; but they have fallen like snow-flakes over the land. It is one of the most delicate and difficult of the duties of the colporteur, to discriminate as to the occasions for the gratuitous distribution of books, and the wise adaptation of the publications to the character and condition of the recipients. Selfishness and avarice may prompt the head of a family to solicit as a charity what he is abundantly able to pay for. Such applications must be resisted. Sometimes a family remote from Christian privileges and in good temporal circumstances may be deprived of all present means for the purchase of a volume. Shall it be left to the uncertainty of another colporteur's visit, or shall their immediate spiritual wants be met? An avowed opposer of the gospel refuses to purchase a book, and will give no assurance that if one is granted he will preserve and read it: does faith and charity demand that a suitable book be given for the possible benefit of the caviller and his family? Hundreds of such questions complicate the duty of the colporteur, and lead him to inquire of God. It has been repeatedly the case that conscientious colporteurs have resolved these questions by *themselves* paying for the books they have given away, so as to leave no question whether the principles of the Society were invaded. And as a general fact, it is believed that the charities of the churches, in this behalf, have been dispensed discreetly, and so as to be productive of great spiritual benefit to the poor and the erring. Perhaps it would be the truest economy of benevolence to encourage a more free distribution gratuitously, especially to poor ministers with inadequate libraries, to destitute families deprived of access to sanctuary privileges, and to Roman-catholics and other errorists, who are almost solely dependent on some such source for all the knowledge they are likely to gain of a spiritual religion.

The columns in the statistical tables, which present a view of the *spiritual destitution* of a large portion of the country, will be examined with painful interest. They furnish the clearest demonstration of the necessity of colportage, and the most powerful incentives to the speedy extension of the system to every portion of the land. They also show, beyond all question, that the colporteurs of this Society, while seeking to reach the whole population of their several fields, are chiefly devoted to the unevangelized classes, and are thus carrying out the great object of their mission, and meeting the expectations and desires of the institution and its patrons. It would be far from a useless enterprise if colportage

merely furnished poor pastors with the ablest practical treatises extant, and placed in the hands of the members of the church, of every name, the richest means of edification and personal usefulness. And much of this needed work is done incidentally, and will continue to be done, by divine help; but the main work of the colporteur has uniformly been among the neglecters of the sanctuary, the profane and irreligious, the errorist and the sceptic, the destitute and the perishing. If a city, county, or district exists in all our land without such a population intermingled with the virtuous and the pious, we know not where it is. And if such families and individuals can be singled out, except by omniscience, without general inquiry from house to house, we know not how. The same tenement will sometimes contain the extremes of orthodoxy and error, of piety and impiety; the same neighborhood will be composed of elements the most opposite and conflicting; hence it is, that there is an imperative demand for a gospel agency that can approach all without prejudice, finding a brother in every disciple of Jesus, and commending Christ crucified to all others, as the poor man's richest friend, and the sinner's only hope.

It is in such a light that the accompanying record of the year's toil is regarded with deep interest. Leaving out of view the tens of thousands of families who visit the house of God but once a month, or even less frequently, it appears that 88,677 families, embracing nearly 450,000 souls, who habitually absent themselves from the evangelical sanctuary, have been sought out at their homes, directed to the place of worship, and pointed to the Lamb of God. If we add the statistics of three preceding years, we have a total of 1,560,000 souls reached by the colporteurs of this Society, who were unaccustomed to enter the places of religious worship, numerous as they are, and able as is the ministry of our various churches. Would it not be a wise expenditure of charitable funds, if this were the only relation, and these were the sole results of colporteur efforts? Let those who place the highest value on the sanctuary and the ministry furnish the answer.

Another class of facts in the tabular statement will render still more obvious the necessity and utility of the Society's labors. The number of *families destitute of all religious books except the Bible*, is reported to have been 62,442, and 38,354 were without the Bible. This statement is rendered the more impressive when it is remembered that many of the fields have been traversed a second and third time, and that the possession of a *single* religious book excludes the family owning it from this record of destitution. Thus hundreds of thousands of families may be, and are destitute of any adequate means of grace in this form, with no report of their wants.

Sometimes this lack of wholesome reading matter arises from isolation and distance from bookstores, often from poverty, most frequently, perhaps, from ignorance of the value of printed truth, or indifference or opposition to the gospel. Whatever may be the cause, the fact is undeniable, that there is a wide-spread famine of the word. The masses of the people, young and old, do not enjoy the blessings of a sanctified literature, and without systematic and wearisome effort and a liberal charity, even in the age of cheap printing, millions of immortal souls will go to the judgment unblessed by the spiritual writings of the great and the good of our own and other times. And while we hail with gratitude all coöperation in a work "too heavy for us," the Committee would redouble their diligence in the diffusion of saving religious knowledge among the poor, the benighted, and the erring in all our borders.

It will be seen that the *Roman-catholic population* have shared in the efforts and sympathies of the Committee and their fellow-laborers. As in past years, a portion of the colporteurs have given almost exclusive attention to the Irish, German, French, and Spanish papists, while all of them have sought to instruct and save the adherents of Rome, as they have come in contact with them on their several fields of labor. The number of Roman-catholic families reported as thus reached during the year, has been 51,462. So far as possible, controversy has been avoided in these interviews, and the demonstration of a superior faith has been afforded in the spirit of kindness and charity manifested by those who have sought their salvation. The increased readiness, especially of the German papists, to read the Society's books and the holy Scriptures, and to converse on spiritual themes, as well as the numerous instances of hopeful conversion, are indications that these labors are not in vain in the Lord, and encourage more general and vigorous efforts in behalf of the vast numbers of our fellow-citizens who are oppressed by this monstrous and antichristian superstition. Centuries of polemical controversy have left Romanism unweakened in its errors, and its millions of adherents with substantially undiminished ranks: is it not time to test more fully the power of Christian charity and Christ-like compassion?

It will be observed, that of the whole number of colporteurs in the service, 104 have been employed among *the foreign emigrant population*, Protestant and papal. Much the largest portion have been devoted to the Germans, while the Irish, French, Welsh, Spanish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch population have severally been to some extent cared for. The Committee regard this expanding field as increasingly important and hopeful. The numbers and character of the emigrant classes;

their imminent exposure to evil influences on reaching our shores; the liability of untold mischiefs to our civil and religious interests from these swarms of settlers, with strange tongues and customs and religions; and, above all, their wretched spiritual condition—without a Sabbath, or an evangelical ministry, or a religious literature—perhaps the majority of them under the power of a corrupt priesthood—all awaken the profoundest anxiety and sympathy. Indeed, we know of no problem more pressing or more difficult of solution, than that relating to the reciprocal influence of European emigration and American evangelization; and there is perhaps no theatre of philanthropic and Christian effort comparable to that afforded by the perhaps five millions of foreigners in the midst of a free, Christian people. This problem demands instant solution; this theatre requires immediate activity. Delay but complicates the one, and enlarges the other. If the magnitude of the interest staggers the boldest faith now, how shall we compass the difficulties and meet the responsibilities of successive decades of years, with doubled numbers and redoubled embarrassments, in the work of evangelization?

Impelled by such considerations, the Committee have given employment to every well-qualified applicant for a colporteur's commission, and have sought out candidates for this service. They have also recently sent forth a German general agent to visit the German churches at the West, and, while arousing a benevolent spirit among them, to add to the number of colporteurs for that population. Perhaps the ability and fidelity of the Society's band of German colporteurs is not equalled, certainly not excelled, by any other class of their fellow-laborers; and the success of their labors, under the blessing of God, even among their Roman-catholic countrymen, has been highly encouraging. The excellent series of about fifty books and one hundred and fifty tracts in the German tongue, to say nothing of the able periodical—Amerikanischer Botschafter—enables the Society's colporteurs to act powerfully on the mind of this vast and interesting class of our fellow-citizens. The imported errors of every grade, from the boldest atheism to the most rigid superstition, are thus met; and the restless mind, for the first time free from the restraints of civil or spiritual despotism, is guided and moulded into the type of our evangelical Christianity.

Besides attempting more adequately to reach and bless the arriving emigrants, and those *en route* to their new homes, the Committee have sought to occupy more effectively the cities, and principal centres of the European population. Thus, while the agricultural districts teeming with this population have not been overlooked, it will be seen that a large portion of the colporteurs for the German, Irish, French, and other emi-

grant classes have been located at New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukie, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, etc. At some of these points, the colporteurs divide their time between the resident population and the emigrants on the steamboats and railroads. One incidental benefit of such a provision for these strangers in a strange land, is seen in the fact that there is increasing security from the wrongs and robberies of former years. Emigrants thus often find a friend on whose counsel they can rely; and the harpies who made a traffic of unsuspecting confidence, are baffled of their victims. A regard for their civil rights and temporal wants prepares the way for spiritual impressions. Thus, increasingly, will our new settlers come to cherish kindly and grateful feelings towards their adopted country; and associate with their first impressions of America, the memories of Christian kindness, and of a generous-hearted, catholic-spirited, soul-saving religion.

The Committee have the deep conviction that more extended effort should be speedily made in this and every other department of benevolent effort for the emigrant population. Every motive of benevolence and patriotism prompts to it. And all past experience shows that the friends and patrons of the Society stand ready to second and sustain the efforts in this direction, on any reasonable scale of expansion; while the marked tokens of the divine favor attending every step of progress, stimulate to renewed endeavors for the moral elevation and eternal well-being of those dying millions cast upon our charities.

The operations in *thoroughfares* have been continued, though with less efficiency than the Committee could have wished. At various ports on the lakes and rivers, as at Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh, the steamboats have been regularly visited, and the passengers, crews, and emigrants have been supplied, by sale or gift, with religious reading. With suitable attention to this department of labor, nearly all our principal thoroughfares might be occupied, to the exclusion of much evil, and with the certainty of great good to the throngs of travellers and their families.

It will be observed that the colporteurs have attended or addressed *public or prayer meetings* to the number of 13,199 during the year. Many of these have been the stated meetings of the several congregations in their fields of labor, when they have been invited by the pastor or missionary to explain the object of their mission. Others have been the regular services of the sanctuary, when those of the colporteurs who were ministers of the gospel have preached in behalf of the Society, and unfolded the principles of the colporteur enterprise, and its relations

to the destitute classes. Still others have been neighborhood meetings, remote from the church and the pastor, gathered for the spiritual benefit of the poor and the ignorant. Some of them have been composed of converts from Rome, or of inquirers after truth, for the study of the Scriptures and prayer for the guidance of the Spirit. In repeated instances, colporteurs have been solicited to aid pastors, wearied with labor, in attending meetings or visiting families, in seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; and letters of grateful acknowledgments for such aid from these pastors, are not infrequent in the Society's correspondence; while none of them complain of imprudence, or of any invasion of the prerogatives of the sacred office. The instructions of the Committee are so explicit on this point, the principles of the Society are so well known, and the supervision so watchful and constant, that, with a charitable interpretation of human motive and action, it is believed no serious injury to any good interest, and much positive good to Christ's kingdom, may be anticipated from the continuance and increase of this feature of colportage.

The value of the Society's *periodicals* as an aid to the colporteur in supplying the destitution of religious instruction, is more and more apparent. The number of even pious families who are yet unblessed with a religious newspaper, is immense; and in thousands of instances, a single professor of religion in a family of unconverted persons can procure a cheap paper for personal use, and for the spiritual benefit of the household, where, at first, a costly weekly would be rejected. The American Messenger meets this want, undermines prejudice against benevolent operations, furnishes saving instruction for the various members of the family, and makes fast friends for the future colporteur and the Society that sends him forth. The Botschafter, too, with its monthly visits to German homes and neighborhoods, serves to infuse an evangelical leaven into communities scarcely otherwise blessed with spiritual influences. They both act directly and powerfully on the waste places of the land, while they quicken the desire for the more ample and frequent sheet issued from the weekly religious press. An influential religious paper at the West traces such an influence, and expresses the wish that the Messenger were circulated to a twenty-fold extent in the region of its own circulation. "The Child's Paper" also enhances the power for good of the colporteur among the juvenile population as well as with adults. Unnumbered families are found who need the simple, attractive style of juvenile writing, in order to profit by printed truth. Thousands of old people will derive as much benefit from The Child's Paper as the children, and if there were no other bearing of this paper than its adaptation

to poor and ignorant fathers and mothers, enjoying few opportunities of religious instruction, it would be worth all the cost and trouble of issuing it.

The number of *collegiate and theological students* who have engaged in colportage during their vacations, will be seen to have been 170, most of whom were preparing for the ministry, in connection with forty different institutions. The views of the Committee remain unchanged as to the value and importance of this kind of agency, not only on account of the direct good to the communities they visit, but because of the reflex benefit to the prospective pastors of our churches. There is entire unanimity among the Professors of our excellent theological seminaries, so far as we know, in the conviction that a portion of the preparatory course of ministerial education can be as profitably spent in such labors as in any other way. The physical, mental, and spiritual man is invigorated for the arduous practical duties of pastoral life and labor. The great book of human nature, with all its pages of depravity and error, is thus laid open to the eye of the student; and the Book of books, and all other sources of divine knowledge, are thenceforth studied with new zest and profit, in their perceived relations to the mysterious living record. Thus the practical and the spiritual, mingled with the abstract and the erudite, may contribute to perfect the character of our rising ministry; and the churches of Christ of various names, multiplying with such rapidity, may hope for increasing numbers of faithful, laborious pastors, who shall "make full proof of their ministry," and whose "profiting may appear to all." The Committee are pleased to know that many other kindred institutions are furnishing facilities for the profitable employment of students.

The Committee have occasion to acknowledge with gratitude the uniform *kindness of the beloved pastors and missionaries* of all evangelical denominations, and in every part of the land, for the coöperation, counsel, and hospitality extended to the colporteurs of this Society. They, better than any other men, can appreciate their trials and difficulties; and more fully than any others, do they understand the need of such unobtrusive, spiritual endeavors to reach the destitute. They understand how to turn their labors to account, even in the bounds of their own congregations, so as to awaken the careless, recover the backslider, and enlighten the erring. They know that the installation of Flavel and Owen and Doddridge in every habitation around them, tends to fill the house of God with eager, discriminating, believing hearers of the word; and that the danger lies not in the direction of having too many such books, but of having or reading none, or worse than none. They know full well, and mourn over the

fact, that with their utmost exertions they do not reach the swarms of errorists, and the hordes of the profane and vicious who do not enter the sanctuary. Untold thousands in our great cities, and in the rural districts, and along our interminable frontiers, are living and sinning and dying without a direct gospel message. What pastor or missionary does not weep over these wastes, and lament his want of time, strength, or opportunity to convey to the thousands around him the word of salvation? It is an instructive fact, that no note of jealousy or complaint of colportage has come from the thousands of laborious, self-denying pastors or missionaries of our country. They value and cherish it as a blessing to the ministry and the churches, and as a blessing to the destitute and perishing millions spread over the continent.

The Committee, composed chiefly of clergymen and officers of churches, are unanimous in their *attachment to the ministry of the word*, as the prominent agency for the evangelization of the world. And, with all the executive officers of the Society, they would reäffirm the views expressed in the various documents of the Society, and so fully set forth in its standard publications, as to the divine authority, permanent nature, and preeminent usefulness of the pulpit and the church. The utmost that is claimed or has ever been claimed for colportage in this behalf, is, that it is an humble *auxiliary* to the evangelical ministry—guiding men to its teachings, sustaining and extending its influence, and enhancing its power for good; or, that where the ministry is wanting, or engaged in secular employments, it may diffuse the writings of godly preachers of other days, which, besides presenting instruction as to the way of life, will create the demand and prepare the way for an intelligent, pious ministry. In a word, the ministry exists by divine appointment; colportage by providential necessity. The ministry is a permanent office, to endure while the world stands; colportage is doing a present necessary work, and if the time ever comes when ministers shall be increased in numbers and efficiency, so as to reach the entire population, and Christians shall voluntarily discharge their whole duty to the destitute, it may be dispensed with. The great work of the ministry is the preaching of the gospel, with pastoral labor; the work of the colporteur is personal visitation and the distribution of printed truth. The ministry ordinarily restricts its labors to fixed localities and established congregations; the colporteur is always an itinerant. The ministry must be associated with denominational organizations and efforts; the colporteur of this Society must give his energies to the simple work of dispensing the essential truths of salvation. Colportage is not and cannot be a substitute for the ministry. Its functions and relations are different, and its responsibilities unlike those of the ministry. The two agencies

may exist in the same field, with mutual advantage and in mutual peace. While with all that both, and all others, may accomplish, the danger still impends of sinking, as a nation, into ignorance and infidelity or popery, beyond the reach of hope, beyond the possibility of redemption.

The Committee see no occasion for comparing *the relative pecuniary economy of missionary operations and colportage.* It would be as fitting to contrast the expenses of a Sunday-school and a church; or for a man to debate the relative importance of his eyes and his ears. Does any one doubt the utility or economy of missionary labor—the blessed work of planting and fostering and teaching the churches of Jesus Christ? Or is there any question of the necessity of furnishing religious reading and fireside instruction for the millions of souls as yet unblessed by the means of grace, or the utility of adding these means, even where sanctuary privileges are enjoyed? Would any one tithe the $150 which constitute the usual salary of a colporteur, or abridge the gratuitous distribution of religious books in destitute households? Or, with the superabundant, hoarded wealth of the country, does any one suppose that there is a lack of ability to sustain both agencies, on a scale vastly greater than has hitherto been attempted or planned? There is more than room and occasion for the fullest employment of all the missionaries and colporteurs Providence may raise up, and no lack of ability and disposition to sustain both instrumentalities.

The *appointment and supervision of colporteurs* are matters of great responsibility and of vital importance to the permanent prosperity of the system. The sole power of appointment and of determining the field, compensation, and term of service, rests with the Committee. With the utmost fidelity and watchfulness, it cannot be expected that mistakes will never be made. But the Committee regard it as an occasion of gratitude to God, that so few of the many hundreds who have borne their commission have been found unworthy of their trust. Some safeguard is furnished in the fact, that the usual salary is so small as to present almost no temptation for selfishness or avarice to seek a colporteur's commission. And the nature of the service is such as to repel those who have not vital piety. Then, the respected pastors of the several applicants are generally consulted, as to their standing and character and habits of usefulness. And besides the visits of general agents, and the constant care of experienced and watchful superintendents, the manner and results of each colporteur's labors are reported quarterly to the Committee. Any known departure from the established principles of the Society, is immediately noticed and corrected. Every authentic complaint of the doings of the colporteur is communicated to the Committee, who lose no time in apply-

ing a remedy. And the Committee would be grateful to the pastors and missionaries, should they be cognizant of any deviation from the Society's principles, or any neglect of duty on the part of colporteurs, to report the facts to them. With such safeguards, the enterprise has advanced from year to year, peacefully and uninterruptedly, with very rare occasions for the censure of the Committee for the misconduct of a fellow-laborer; and as a whole, perhaps with as few drawbacks as ever attended the employment of human agencies in gospel labors.

The demand for an *increased number of colporteurs* in nearly every portion of the country, is obvious and imperative. It will be seen that not more than about one-third of the counties are even embraced in the fields of the present colporteur force; and, in many instances, but a small part of these has been traversed. It is the conviction of the Committee, that if the fields were more restricted, and the visits more frequent, especially in very destitute districts, the power of the system would be enhanced, and the results would be more visible. But while the number of men is so inadequate, and the general field so immense, they have felt constrained to press onward in the direction of destitute and unvisited fields—with long intervals between first and subsequent visits. It is clear, from all past experience, that nearly every city, or county, or district of country, containing a population of 15,000 or 20,000, embraces a proportion of Roman-catholics, infidels, or careless and unevangelized souls, who are unreached by the stated means of grace, or by any other publishing institution, to warrant and demand the employment of one Christian laborer especially, if not exclusively, devoted to their spiritual good. And where the population is widely scattered and difficult of access, as in the Southern, South-western, and Western states and territories, the supply of laborers needs to bear a much larger ratio to the number of people. And the same is true of the dispersed emigrants of every tongue. So that the call for *one thousand colporteurs*, as soon as the men and the means can be furnished, made at the last annual meeting of the Society, is seen to be far within the actual present wants of the country—leaving out of view the amazing increase of population from year to year.

The Committee would reiterate the solemn conviction, that at least one thousand well-qualified colporteurs are urgently demanded, by the Providence of God, and the emergencies of our country. Our Sabbath is in peril of becoming a gay holiday. Our sanctuaries are neglected by thoughtless millions. Intemperance still rolls its tide of pauperism and crime and woe over the land. A vile press multiplies its influences for evil. Worldly prosperity chills and cheats the heart of the nation. Big-

otry and ambition sour and blight the fruits of charity. Sectional and sectarian feeling seek to apply the torch to political and Christian bonds. Imported Atheism and Rationalism and Romanism and Socialism are doing their work of death. Emigration is necessitating evangelization or portending ruin. Our refuge and strong tower is in God and in the gospel of his Son—in the simple gospel which Jesus taught and Paul preached; the free gospel which the Reformers proclaimed; the pure gospel which Baxter and Bunyan and Flavel and Edwards wrote; the saving gospel which every living Christian loves, and on which every dying saint pillows his head. Here is our stay. There is no other. Whatever security and prosperity we enjoy as a nation, we owe to that gospel. And our future, under God, will depend on the measure of fidelity and charity with which those who cherish and trust it, carry forward this and all other enterprises for giving universality to its principles of everlasting truth.

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1852.

COLPORTEURS WHOSE NAMES ARE IN ITALICS CONTINUE THEIR LABORS.

COLPORTEUR.	STATE, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	Term of service.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preach'g.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of Bible.	Fam. sup. with Bible or Test.	REMARKS.
	NEW ENGLAND.	M. D.											
American Tract Society, Boston	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, twenty colporteurs	108 1	17,708	4,468	731	2,215	------	3,227	14,998	21,733	515	------	Two among foreign population.
	VERMONT.												
Myron Bronson	Chittenden	1 20	158	98	----	15	7	90	156	328	8	39	
O. Farrand	"	3 7	485	57	2	70	67	420	395	1,067	1	------	
Rev. Tertius Reynolds	Lamoile	3	361	73	23	105	13	136	429	710	4	9	
Edmund Wait	Grand Isle	11	1,117	354	58	169	144	233	409	916	41	45	
	RHODE ISLAND.												
John Clark	Providence	12	969	203	30	------	18	14	170	350	------	------	Superintendent.
H. G. Dunham	Blackstone valley	6	789	122	94	67	61	242	1,187	1,187	------	------	
	CONNECTICUT.												
R. D. Dorrance	Windham	1 15	303	51	----	30	10	85	169	200	8	8	
D. G Humphrey	Litchfield	3	1,380	56	----	------	30	58	------	1,339	1	------	
Samuel Russell	Hartford	2 9	809	18	14	------	31	13	558	647	------	------	
Rev. A. Simpson	Middlesex	3	57	29	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	
	NEW YORK.												
Elias Arnold	Otsego	11 21	2,586	331	55	56	32	567	1,556	4,111	10	------	
D. M. Bakker	Syracuse	2	108	30	1	133	101	121	266	395	117	6	German population.
Carmi Benton	Tioga and Tompkins	9 20	1,585	409	27	105	9	220	883	932	75	67	
Hanover Bradley	Alleghany	12	1,454	280	48	130	57	------	1,584	1,880	55	------	
Rev. Joseph Bullivant	Sullivan	7	912	288	66	124	245	239	101	780	44	60	
Rev. Benjamin H. Clift	Staten Island	5	723	435	30	------	25	150	321	488	3	4	
Rev. Eben Colman	Chatauque	11 18	1,618	620	13	165	70	1,500	421	2,186	52	------	
Seth Cooley	Washington	9 10	2,404	6 7	37	95	88	228	479	1,007	26	25	
O. A. Cooper	Oswego	12	2,003	691	139	1,058	139	1,271	2,274	2,808	277	355	
Louis Eulner	Buffalo	12	1,291	1,003	171	460	1,786	371	2,968	5,234	634	120	German population.
J. C. Godard	New York city	12	685	235	----	430	548	576	271	954	448	101	French population.
Rev. Wm. Goodell	Chemung	10 12	1,791	266	60	------	------	121	613	1,341	48	28	

Chauncey Hall	Oneida	9		1,874	508	74	276	147	375	1,423	2,234	41	38	
James Hanna	New York city	3	9	754	214	27	299	350	553	902	1,585	198	35	Irish population.
G. W. Harsha	Washington	11	15	1,738	424	31	54	93	92	1,143	1,143	81	------	
Rev. A. D. Hayford	Franklin	7	18	912	241	75	------	117	------	1,276	1,550	54	19	
J. Herrick	Chenango	8	28	1,173	328	16	28	20	52	2,018	2,204	30	------	
Augustus Hertzog	New York city	2	10	130	36	----	31	148	178	8	610	53	2	German population.
F. P. Hopkins / *W. W. Hopkins*	Steuben	2	25	324	68	----	34	4	42	222	262	5	------	
J. S. Jenkins	Dutchess	3		596	42	19	23	312	470	715	2,867	279	1	
E. A. Kirkland	Jefferson	6	5	1,530	156	3	191	13	72	932	1,885	82	29	
G. E. W. Leonard	Columbia	4	16	532	834	34	301	70	511	749	1,518	75	13	
John Lyon	Delaware	2		329	42	10	30	3	16	54	316	9	------	
Henry Maxwell	New York city		24	202	111	----	------	337	------	469	801	3	3	
Carl A. Meyer	" "	12		524	284	----	1,246	1,542	1,815	1,980	4,434	819	56	German population.
John Monaghan	" "	9	16	348	131	103	1,252	3,196	3,585	3,678	9,358	3,560	31	Irish population.
John Murphy	" "	3		180	144	3	300	450	600	360	1,150	------	4	"
Wm. Moll	Williamsburg	3		100	80	1	966	1,611	1,567	324	1,791	1,429	3	German population.
Rev. John Moase	Schoharie	1	14	164	21	4	------	------	10	130	179	4	5	
Valentine Muller	Buffalo and Rochester	3		93	41	1	45	92	289	194	379	23	4	German population.
B. G. McKay	Erie	5	16	457	103	13	44	3	85	397	721	60	54	
Rev. Peter S. Nellis	Fulton and Montgomery	12		2,075	846	54	378	144	712	2,053	2,376	284	290	
Michael O'Keefe	Buffalo and Rochester	7	11	435	353	59	1,302	1,830	1,858	2,288	3,107	1,439	------	Irish population.
T. G. Roberts	Syracuse and vicinity	8	12	147	50	20	624	837	1,246	1,935	3,784	6	6	
B. T. Rosebrook	Steuben	2		241	64	2	35	31	3	240	291	15	5	
E. S. N. Rowan	Oneida	3		563	94	30	8	14	21	83	458	5	1	
Rev. Jacob Schacktel	Albany, Utica, and Syracuse	9	3	1,185	526	35	212	239	325	294	1,643	170	107	German population.
Thomas Shand	Newburgh and vicinity	12		1,740	540	19	65	170	330	453	3,477	170	25	
Rev. James Shults	Lewis	4	9	737	74	17	158	137	446	1,191	1,298	135	9	
A. E. Smedley	Monroe	6	13	839	199	12	116	72	138	1,421	1,487	60	41	
J. S. Stone	Clinton	3	17	595	230	18	358	295	362	685	918	207	49	
J. M. Taylor	Erie	9	12	879	390	38	590	166	692	1,247	1,568	213	166	
Henry Vehslage	New York city	12		985	358	46	1,196	1,249	1,627	3,653	5,211	520	39	German population.
Charles B. Walker	Onondaga	1	15	265	96	2	195	18	89	250	360	20	------	
R. Walker	Broome	1	2	327	60	6	29	4	13	363	497	19	------	
Milo Warner	Wyoming	8	25	805	287	13	107	52	720	1,530	1,625	61	26	
Rev. J. F. Warman	New York	12		------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Tract House, German.
L. H Wilcox	Cattaraugus	6	16	1,025	338	45	303	336	352	547	1,353	25	12	
Philip Williams	New York city	9		564	222	48	1,116	2,582	2,093	2,618	4,755	2,397	------	Irish population.
John Weicker	" "	5	15	509	90	----	937	1,068	1,247	1,780	2,073	26	13	German population.
Matthew Ziegler	" "	1		54	170	4	------	------	------	------	400	------	4	" "
	NEW JERSEY.													
T. J. Evans	Newark and vicinity	12		3,263	496	70	233	315	489	1,941	4,099	16	31	
G. W. Lloyd	" "	2	16	214	33	17	------	78	96	138	546	------	------	
Adam Müller	" "	12		944	415	----	130	847	1,564	1,568	4,098	101	73	German population.
W. C. Paterson	Salem, Atlantic, etc.	12		2,423	794	33	171	8	184	2,472	3,860	40	------	
Rev. John Pinches	Bergen and Passaic	1	24	494	7	6	------	30	55	165	403	9	------	

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1852.—*Continued.*

COLPORTEUR.	STATE, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	Term of service.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preach'g.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of Bible.	Fam. sup. with Bible or Test.	REMARKS.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	M. D.											
	EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.												
E. M. Long		3	1,081	69	10	3	------	------	36	302	5	------	Sup't—Ger. and Eng.
Conrad Anthony	Berks	27	137	30	----	10	5	16	15	137	11	------	German and English.
J. K. Bricker	Reading	1	280	42	11	21	45	51	302	485	3	------	" "
A. J. Bruner	Northampton	8 26	3,355	131	----	14	4	11	889	2,607	87	230	" "
Rev. Amos Chapman	Tioga	6 12	833	522	55	468	29	392	962	1,029	163	194	
Uriah Cauffman	Philadelphia and Montgomery	4 10	1,041	51	10	------	20	2	335	444	11	55	
Solomon Dasher	Cumberland	1	123	26	2	2	1	------	27	67	6	1	
David Devenny	York	1	91	23	3	2	------	------	20	65	2	7	
Thaddeus Fields	Bradford	4 7	817	144	14	------	7	11	434	678	14	------	
Jonathan Focht	Huntingdon	11 15	3,767	395	----	10	71	119	441	1,717	------	------	German and English.
Wm. Fulton	Chester	1	218	11	2	------	100	30	100	800	------	------	
Thomas P. Hackett	Dauphin	2	183	36	----	------	------	------	90	225	------	------	
Daniel T. Handrick	Juniata	9	863	71	33	30	8	59	437	953	16	1	Incom.—Ger. and Eng.
Samuel Heckler	Berks	8	2,922	187	12	8	85	20	600	1,563	53	31	German and English.
Henry G. Hesser	Juniata	4 18	789	148	----	21	44	150	200	845	20	------	" "
S. S. Kennedy	Lancaster	3	767	88	15	9	6	8	171	398	10	12	
S. S. Long	Montgomery and Bucks	8 14	1,870	214	18	132	102	139	161	1,847	39	27	German and English.
J. McLaughlin	Philadelphia and vicinity	1 4	132	6	3	14	80	55	151	394	------	------	
Matthew McPaul	" "	12	944	91	70	15	906	430	1,191	3,412	8	19	
George Railing	Franklin	7 23	1,242	283	22	------	38	------	678	948	4	4	German and English.
Alex. Robinson	Philadelphia and vicinity	4 15	723	48	26	6	195	357	454	1,468	6	------	
Lucius Robinson	Susquehannah	3 8	662	225	----	18	15	200	411	1,141	11	------	
Henry Schultz	Lebanon	1 21	411	52	1	------	8	25	109	681	22	21	German population.
J. G. Sabin	Bradford	5 6	749	272	29	4	32	7	638	932	8	3	
Rev. I. W. Shownean	Cumberland	2	259	51	11	4	2	26	101	352	1	1	
M. Stecker	Columbia and Mountain	4 19	725	71	1	7	------	15	54	398	91	------	German and English.
Joseph Trumbor	Lehigh	6 26	1,188	185	17	48	27	52	386	1,938	206	46	" "
J. G. Zipperer	Philadelphia	23	78	6	3	------	19	4	120	180	------	------	German population.
	WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.												
H. N. Thissell		12	------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Superintendent.
James Ansley	Jefferson	3 4	1,818	215	----	32	3	15	87	489	12	2	
E. W. Beebe	Warren, McKean, and Venango	21	228	85	15	4	2	3	30	65	------	------	
James Boyd	Beaver, Alleghany, and Clarion	12	4,334	939	15	146	118	214	1,111	1,841	62	37	
J. T. Chambers	Crawford	10 28	3,354	798	45	22	20	202	1,842	2,739	25	3	

Rev. G. G. Collins	Indiana	6	3	2,276	288	20	------	16	------	80	680	------	------	
Robert Davis	Pittsburg and Alleghany City	12		2,449	623	63	------	26	41	789	999	------	------	1,507 steam-boats.
Lewis Dille	Green and Washington	4	15	624	106	72	86	------	13	275	346	7	19	
M. Erdman	Erie	4	10	482	206	12	122	148	164	352	661	148	65	German population.
Joseph Everhart	Armstrong	3	17	476	183	3	------	15	47	291	1,364	14	------	German and English.
J. H. Focht	Cambria	2	14	652	130	3	35	97	69	90	450	16	14	" "
D. M. Graham	Allegheny		25	441	20	8	5	10	15	45	137	------	------	
C. P. Guinther	Allegheny, Mercer, and Lawrence	7	15	832	279	62	11	18	16	576	1,491	3	------	German population.
P. S. Harvey	Warren	3	10	341	81	2	66	2	167	263	789	37	17	
John Hauck	Alleghany City and vicinity	12		716	1,011	61	4	1,463	1,464	399	4,200	651	201	German population.
Gottleib Hug	Westmoreland	7	15	321	336	5	29	101	101	438	1,711	11	------	" "
J. T. Kirkpatrick	Indiana	1	2	304	39	----	------	2	------	54	174	2	------	
H. W. Loomis	Venango	2	25	213	70	3	3	------	21	279	373	7	------	
James Lutton	Washington	5	23	1,020	137	3	23	------	22	119	725	8	------	
Wm. McCall	Butler	3	18	537	136	2	7	24	28	214	728	7	11	
Wm. McClure	Westmoreland	4	10	969	110	10	18	21	9	35	746	1	------	
Daniel McConnell	Mercer and Lawrence	7		1,230	248	21	95	38	411	717	1,255	16	8	
Robert McCrea	Crawford	3	26	869	178	10	14	11	16	152	782	16	14	
J. G. McDowel	Westmoreland	1	7	245	34	----	------	4	4	------	163	1	1	
James Moore	Lawrence and Mercer	9	8	1,669	299	4	21	5	3	1,090	1,386	2	------	
Rev. A. G. Osborne	Fayette		4	51	14	----	------	------	------	13	13	------	------	
Rev. Benjamin Oviatt	McKean and Potter	9	18	1,469	456	65	78	31	135	1,387	1,612	31	------	
Rev. W. A. Porter	Green	5		500	488	14	222	7	147	181	731	14	22	
W. M. Reedy	Clearfield	8		2,365	380	1	21	41	2	169	1,125	8	6	
G. W. Rex	Clarion and Forest	2		208	40	3	7	16	1	112	157	4	------	German and English.
D. H. Sanford	Erie	10	28	2,221	374	30	126	94	75	615	1,940	70	10	
S. P. Thompson	Butler	6	15	703	405	----	------	------	------	305	1,796	------	------	
F. W. Turk	Pittsburg	12		1,161	520	50	149	821	821	996	3,733	299	107	German population.
Jacob Weaver	Butler, Clarion, and Jefferson	12		1,924	563	62	------	72	------	931	1,623	75	163	" "
R. M. Wilson	Alleghany	1		462	19	----	------	2	------	------	346	------	------	
	DELAWARE.													
A. G. Jones	Newcastle	1	18	284	73	----	28	37	45	205	290	9	------	
Alex. Miller, Hugh Jamieson	------	3	25	308	100	7	162	7	156	199	396	75	------	
	MARYLAND													
Rev. Thomas Barrow	Baltimore	4		------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	No report.
Rev. Thomas Brittain	" and vicinity	12		178	312	85	------	------	------	------	1,467	------	------	
D. Dobler	"	3		98	34	----	40	155	177	800	911	------	------	German population.
J. M. Grant	St. Mary's and Charles	10		1,642	761	----	------	110	18	196	972	------	------	
Thomas Freeman	Baltimore	12		------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	No report.
I. M. Keyser	"	12		381	600	22	133	485	214	1,338	5,271	------	------	German population.
John McConnell	Alleghany and Washington	12		2,001	480	115	487	------	466	1,259	2,752	------	------	
John Shaw	Harford and Baltimore		8	815	427	18	105	20	110	392	762	------	------	
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.													
Rev. Joseph Mason	------	3	7	297	192	51	30	86	21	303	510	6	5	

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1852.—*Continued.*

COLPORTEUR.	STATE, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	Term of service.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preach'g.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of bible.	Fam. sup. with Bible of Test.	REMARKS.
	VIRGINIA.	M. D.											
Jonathan Cross		12	779	1,376	127	------	------	------	71	77	------	------	Superintendent.
Tiphen Allen	Shenandoah	6	852	237	----	15	7	5	132	669	59	54	
M. L. Baker	Marshall	1 15	150	59	----	------	------	------	23	85	------	------	
Rev. R. W. Berryman	Sussex and Isle of Wight	9	749	274	82	22	------	32	308	400	7	8	
Rev. Martin Bibb	Fayette and Nicholas	7 13	953	397	160	83	4	162	579	886	92	78	
Rev. Alex. Branch	Buckingham and Campbell	12	1,436	251	35	63	------	64	801	1,014	17	------	
Rev. E. Churchill	Lewis and Randolph	5 23	546	163	71	19	10	------	219	776	44	91	
Rev. John Clark	Taylor, Preston, and Barbour	6	1,081	232	42	25	25	------	238	577	32	26	
Rev. H. G. Crews	Halifax	2 22	346	40	4	------	------	1	77	172	------	------	
R. T. Davis	Orange	1	158	34	----	28	------	------	58	106	2	------	Voluntary.
Rev. J. Forbes	Pittsylvania	11 16	852	332	82	2	------	2	371	388	2	2	
Rev. Isaac Forkner	Scott and Lee	9	706	531	53	124	------	20	390	903	40	5	
Rev. H. E. Hall	Princess Ann	3 14	170	21	4	1	------	------	244	244	1	------	Deceased.
D. Harbert	Tyler and Pleasant	5 22	428	311	2	37	27	45	500	972	40	------	
Rev. J. B Hardwick	Buckingham	3 15	382	95	30	19	------	------	95	198	4	------	
Rev. J. T. Hargrave		7 17	870	92	125	9	2	11	182	314	7	18	Collecting Agent.
Rev. F. Hickerson	Pulaskia	5 15	726	224	22	10	------	------	86	341	15	8	
S. Humphrey	Tazewell	1	237	50	----	2	3	15	15	90	4	------	
Rev. M. W. Jackson	Charlotte and Campbell	9	389	182	113	35	2	26	440	488	------	------	
A. Jolley	Mason	25	197	52	6	10	------	8	7	95	9	------	
John Jones	Fairmount	3	364	201	10	22	20	22	279	397	28	10	
Rev. Wm. G. Margrave	Greenbriar	1	57	14	8	------	------	------	29	29	2	2	
J. H. McCracken	Elizabeth City	1 10	189	18	2	30	13	38	143	158	29	1	
J. H. McKinnie	Monongalia	15	126	17	----	6	2	------	26	70	4	------	
T. J. Myers	Grayson and Washington	4 12	795	409	2	107	------	------	234	448	19	------	
Rev. J. W. Osborne	Chesterfield	8 12	1,454	313	42	225	11	83	468	535	39	32	
Abner Perkins	Rockingham	5	762	495	19	65	3	103	354	590	45	30	
Rev. D. C. Pharr	Alleghany	1 20	178	131	21	------	------	------	59	132	6	6	
John Potter	Wheeling and vicinity	10 18	2,885	803	111	486	159	821	1,995	2,667	15	10	
Rev. Wm. Pinnell	Nelson	1 21	132	78	19	------	------	2	41	56	------	------	
Rev. Abraham Price	Kanawha	8 15	512	371	75	22	------	30	683	1,428	15	7	
A. H. Price		12	650	326	55	20	42	139	1,402	1,517	10	9	Collecting Agent.
M. C. Pryor	Amherst and Nelson	2 14	358	235	2	39	------	1	26	278	22	10	
Rev. T. E. Reynolds	Louisa	1 10	212	53	2	------	------	------	176	176	------	------	
Thos. P. Reynolds	Harrison	5 15	629	288	10	50	8	183	834	1,025	54	7	
Charles R. Ross	Green and Madison	12	1,985	609	14	29	17	70	431	771	41	37	

J. V. Rouse	Culpepper	8	1,842	332	26	102	------	29	591	945	53	28	
John Seller	Stafford	7 4	568	157	----	7	1	4	56	383	7	------	
J. Snider	Smyth and Wythe	10 21	854	395	33	178	4	121	900	1,306	34	4	
W. H. Starr	Norfolk	1	342	63	----	------	5	6	125	125	------	------	
John Stewart	Monongalia	7	90	13	----	6	------	------	46	62	------	------	
G. Sturdivant	Petersburg City	7	785	173	48	77	6	1	152	882	38	------	
Rev. Wm. Sturges	Patrick and Henry	4 7	321	171	44	26	------	------	292	491	9	------	
Joel Swarts	Shenandoah	1 14	431	80	1	1	------	6	160	364	6	------	
Wm. Thomas	Dinwiddie	5	941	186	----	16	------	------	224	537	37	------	
L. F. Thompson	Taylor	12	86	17	----	------	------	------	18	167	10	6	
R. H. Walton	Frederick	2 15	309	72	----	51	2	12	7	357	17	4	
Rev. A. J. Waren	Cabell and Mason	8 1	759	209	89	116	8	77	810	1,076	46	------	
Rev. S. Walker	Matthews and Gloucester	9 20	1,184	484	43	80	1	49	393	534	19	------	
J. W. Walkup	Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Augusta	7	1,464	346	----	168	93	271	557	1,263	76	55	
John E. Weich	Bedford	4	673	189	3	6	1	6	60	100	------	------	
Rev. M. Wilson	Giles	3 20	254	127	5	23	14	18	200	246	24	------	
Wm. Wylie	Loudon	2 4	162	9	----	------	2	19	162	162	------	------	
	NORTH CAROLINA.												
E. L. Alexander	Anson	4	654	114	----	------	------	5	63	438	2	------	
John N. Andrews	Rowan, Guilford, and Randolph	11	2,314	1,056	42	1,909	79	558	1,991	2,960	457	455	
Rev. D. G. Bodenhamer	Iredell, Alexander, etc.	6 14	538	113	63	215	------	------	450	492	80	------	
Rev. Milton Cain	Ashe	2 2	352	116	22	78	------	1	231	279	60	23	
Isaiah Dobson	Buncombe and Henderson	3	445	281	----	15	------	------	100	160	25	------	
	SOUTH CAROLINA.												
Rev. E. Dufford	Orangeburg District	1 12	123	29	13	------	------	------	46	193	------	------	
C. P. Du Pre	Abbeville District	13	94	18	----	5	------	------	15	40	------	------	
R. H. Field	Edgefield District	2	57	31	----	5	3	9	41	53	------	------	
Rev. Jesse B. Lowman	Lexington District	3	321	36	37	------	------	------	38	92	------	------	
	GEORGIA.												
Rev. Henry Safford	------	12	1,756	747	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Superintendent.
W. O. Alexander	Jackson and Franklin	10 2	1,822	375	----	7	------	------	317	1,570	11	4	
Rev. Wm. Byars	Butts, Jasper, and Morgan	21	144	27	3	1	1	1	48	76	1	1	
Rev. T. Chaffin	Henry and Fayette	8 3	1,115	290	17	705	1	152	1,021	1,392	120	28	
B. Crabb	Paulding	19	91	36	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	
John Creighton	Clark and Madison	4 10	479	87	----	43	------	44	198	785	23	6	
Rev. J. E. Du Bose	Gilmer	1 7	131	6	----	------	------	------	65	801	------	------	
Rev. F. M. Haygood	Cherokee and Cobb	12	2,071	954	185	274	16	285	1,035	1,986	135	185	
J. M. Ramsey	Habersham and Rabun	7 15	1,080	387	----	------	------	------	584	1,010	7	2	
Rev. W. B. Richards	Newton and De Kalb	2 8	337	52	21	27	------	4	301	576	26	------	
D. L. Wardlaw	Gwinnet	2	283	84	5	88	------	75	116	335	16	------	
Rev. W. J. Wardlaw	Campbell	2	299	62	9	73	------	38	92	198	14	25	
	ALABAMA.												
Rev. Alex. McGlashan	------	12	623	569	180	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	
George Blake	Baldwin, Russell, and Barbour	12	3,919	587	----	------	------	------	915	1,986	193	147	
Murdock Gillis	Pike	7 15	2,116	416	11	150	8	107	555	939	78	69	

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1852.—*Continued.*

COLPORTEUR.	STATE, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	Term of service. M.	Term of service. D.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preach'g.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of Bible.	Fam. sup. with Bible or Test.	REMARKS.
	ALABAMA—*Continued.*													
Rev. D. K. Hunter	Jackson and Marshall	9	8	1,766	362	----	------	------	------	445	764	21	------	
Rev. S. E. Swope	Talladega and Randolph	4	25	485	185	45	20	1	------	90	887	121	4	
Rev. R. R. Strawn	----------	------		------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Report deficient.
Rev. J. W. L. Smith	De Kalb	10	12	1,277	244	89	22	------	------	109	594	18	15	
Rev. W. P. St. John	Blount, Morgan, and Jefferson	6	22	1,035	461	34	247	93	277	1,023	1,181	21	9	
Rev. R. D. Wilson	Marion	7	23	951	378	69	99	------	87	357	645	69	65	
	FLORIDA.													
Rev. J. Carraway	----------	8	2	361	139	1	2	------	------	97	422	1	------	
Rev. J. R. Haggard	Chambers	5	18	1,513	674	34	108	9	37	77	354	54	41	
	MISSISSIPPI.													
Rev. J. Anderson	De Soto and Marshall	3	25	894	58	28	8	------	3	428	491	6	30	
Rev. J. Haynes	Pontotoc, Monroe, etc.	8	23	1,440	342	54	24	------	------	296	725	2	30	
H. M. Painter	Vicksburg and vicinity	4	13	532	254	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Voluntary.
H. Pierce	South-east part of the state	8	18	4,812	782	25	376	10	183	1,232	1,528	268	185	
J. J. Pierce	" " "	9	5	2,884	906	33	151	5	------	591	739	118	103	
Rev. D. Shelton	Tippah and Tishgomingo	6		381	51	34	29	------	10	100	318	19	4	
	LOUISIANA.													
Heman Packard	----------	12		5,910	1,169	36	------	------	3	34	73	------	------	Superintendent.
Thomas Boker	New Orleans and vicinity	1	8	87	54	----	20	724	983	836	1,222	487	130	
Matthew Haas	" "	12		808	296	11	361	909	509	1,510	1,697	237	252	German population.
Jules Hansjacob	" "	12		1,218	333	1	990	1,089	1,156	712	1,569	844	333	French and German.
H. J. Holle	" "	12		4	18	----	1	95	36	240	487	29	25	Asst. in Dep., German.
J. Hobbs	Cheneyville and vicinity	11		1,221	172	21	57	4	45	314	392	61	121	
Christian Johnson	New Orleans and vicinity	10		568	285	----	118	481	905	929	6,595	69	121	German population.
Wm. H. Pearce	" "	4	22	------	12	----	------	------	------	63	129	------	------	
	TEXAS.													
Rev. F. E. Foster	East of the Brazos	1		89	75	8	------	------	8	36	56	------	------	
Thos. P. Gaw	Galveston	12		1,461	213	18	4	53	1	49	468	1	27	
Charles Hersch	Brazoria	1		324	18	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	German population.
Fred. Hamm	Western Texas	7	26	373	129	43	17	80	67	232	789	22	13	" Incomplete.
Carl M. Jensen	----------	12		954	184	60	142	133	70	228	1,788	82	81	German population.
A. W. Long	----------	6	15	385	45	31	49	2	27	72	281	13	5	
Rev. D. C. Nevills	Houston and adjoining counties	11		1,269	399	53	296	2	201	297	907	207	119	
Dr. J. V. Wright	South-eastern Texas	1		113	48	20	------	------	------	10	15	1	3	

	ARKANSAS.												
A. Stevenson	Jackson and White	4	29	949	163	73	65	4	125	353	496	38	13	
	TENNESSEE.												
A. T. Bonham	Rhea and Marion	6	16	1,468	275	----	119	------	------	127	598	88	23	
M. G. Bonham	" "		14	33	24	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	
A. S. Browning	Gibson	3	13	630	171	10	366	1	34	493	520	133	------	
J. L. Bullen	Hancock and Green	2	21	435	46	6	14	1	9	180	473	15	------	
C. Cain	Memphis, boats and wharves	12		2,949	1,198	13	124	265	344	1,781	2,071	259	112	1,300 steam-boats.
J. Cloyd		5		322	165	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	
Rev. J. Crawford	Coffee, Grundy, and Franklin	11		2,549	191	123	380	22	368	758	879	------	------	
J. A. De La Vergne	White, Van Buren, and Bledsoe	10	23	1,523	643	27	864	------	102	905	1,231	207	110	
G. E. Eagleton	Rutherford	3		873	259	3	129	10	17	178	1,122	98	51	
Rev. I. W. King	Jackson and Smith	7	20	1,011	372	80	140	7	17	883	1,850	------	------	
A. N. Low	Hamilton	2	20	647	93	3	47	------	7	81	271	34	2	
Rev. W. A. Mathes	Jefferson and Cocke	7	8	858	203	38	94	3	95	165	533	91	85	
Rev. D. G. More	Williamson and Hinchman	4	13	425	77	31	------	------	------	63	148	------	------	
Rev. John Myers	Campbell	4	29	363	33	40	22	------	41	135	481	16	------	
J. B. Payne	Maury	1	2	291	15	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	
J. W. Ricketts	Lewis	2		65	------	1	------	------	------	15	38	------	------	
S. H. Shields	Giles	6	21	839	102	5	55	------	130	111	954	------	------	
Rev. H. F. Taylor	Monroe and McMinn	10	8	142	246	47	194	------	53	581	841	7	------	
Rev. R. E. Tedford	Blount and Knox	4		496	59	14	1	------	74	65	370	31	5	
T. J. Terry	Madison, Hayward, and Gibson	7	2	2,682	395	15	275	------	73	762	781	90	5	
Rev. J. F. Walker	Wayne, Hardin, and Perry	2	17	423	25	44	61	------	12	193	418	28	7	
Rev. M. C. Witherspoon	McNairy and Henderson	7	3	733	98	36	22	------	5	312	685	19	4	
	KENTUCKY.													
J. E. Best	Hardin	5	4	659	63	----	78	80	51	------	1,610	65	34	
J. Blakely	Campbell, Pendleton, and Bracken	7	25	1,143	231	42	273	80	596	174	1,200	57	69	
P. C. Browder	Logan and Warren		24	139	107	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	
J. C. Crow	Harrison	3		500	76	15	43	2	37	75	157	------	------	
J. G Chaffee	Green and Adair	3		225	309	12	------	------	------	52	163	------	------	
W. F. Guthrie	Carey	5	21	649	169	6	96	35	47	212	774	32	6	
M. H. Henry	Todd and Muhlenburg	1		125	11	----	------	------	------	6	103	5	------	
J. Keith	Louisville, boats and wharves	8	19	2,197	306	----	------	------	------	------	270	------	------	1,286 steam-boats.
Rev. A. A. Morrison	Lewis and Greenup	4	3	432	119	19	43	3	12	42	445	34	9	
Joseph Rice	Kenton, Brown, and Gallatin	9	12	1,755	622	----	98	107	192	799	1,312	99	69	
R. Sinnamon	Oldham and Selby	9	15	725	176	3	349	34	342	976	2,174	132	------	
M. Stanfield	Butler and Simpson	8	14	1,173	474	31	873	3	275	234	1,511	268	129	
Rev. J. Taylor	Mead, Grayson, and Hart	7	8	591	215	14	71	11	14	109	306	35	------	
Rev. J. M. Thurston	Morgan, Floyd, and Pike	1		41	84	7	103	------	30	80	177	55	------	
Albert Wellisch	Louisville	1	8	94	133	----	57	398	102	44	676	34	1	German population.
	OHIO.													
Seely Wood		12		------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Superintendent.
J. W. Allen	Holmes	7		1,420	349	7	15	23	84	594	1,317	9	4	
M. Beem	Perry	1	27	379	185	19	39	53	19	85	265	33	14	

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1852.—*Continued.*

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	OHIO—*Continued.*													
Wm. Bevington	Sandusky and Ottaway	6	13	695	338	31	8	11	15	339	648	7	7	
J. E. Blodgett	Gallia, Lawrence, and Jackson	8	10	1,044	239	9	135	17	135	277	337	------	------	
H. Brown	Lucas, Williams, Henry, and Fulton	4		420	146	9	151	65	86	620	770	18	1	
Sylvester Brown	" " " "	3	15	382	131	15	46	------	45	215	435	6	------	
S. G. Cobean	Hamilton	8	23	1,724	291	27	45	103	303	437	1,835	56	139	
G. Coles	Logan and Champagne		15	214	44	1	9	3	20	32	79	12	------	
Wm. Dargits	Crawford	6	22	1,173	707	2	442	97	594	794	1,888	------	------	
C. DeHeer	Cuyahoga, Lake, and Geauga	2		268	30	----	------	132	------	499	499	------	3	Ger. and Dutch pop.
H. Fehr	Central Ohio	8	21	765	259	13	37	69	26	281	1,292	13	30	German population.
C. Gerhold	Tuscarawas and Stark	11		1,228	328	26	142	------	------	487	851	------	------	" "
J. Halford	Cincinnati	12		------	1,798	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Monthly tract dis.
Wm. Hamilton	Sciota and Lawrence, furnaces and colliers	2	21	633	63	----	1	16	------	6	464	7	------	
H. Hohnrath	Cincinnati	9	8	865	157	----	15	597	------	1,310	3,302	28	26	German population.
T. Johnston	Marion and Hardin	5		661	191	----	20	87	56	129	1,455	7	1	
H. Klein	Sandusky City	7	20	938	277	25	13	74	30	648	1,327	30	21	German population.
H. F. Knowles	Richland and Monroe	9	17	2,747	505	10	------	11	11	838	1,416	------	------	
E. Kombaum	Maumee valley	5	8	426	151	14	95	20	176	551	747	6	------	German population.
J. M. Kronmiller	Mercer and Van Wert, and Adams, Ind.	11		1,144	804	55	175	91	97	747	2,531	74	36	" "
G. Mahnensmith	Western Reserve	5	9	691	143	7	20	19	279	535	925	17	------	
I. Mattison	Knox and Licking	2	4	663	412	2	35	31	15	111	355	14	------	
A. McElroy	Morgan and Noble	2	5	374	58	----	21	------	23	81	269	4	1	
E. McFerren	Wood	3	27	517	92	44	99	125	573	1,037	1,143	4	3	
John Miller	Fayette and Highland	3	13	708	339	----	61	1	102	232	283	30	14	
H. Orbison	Miami	1	4	273	63	9	23	3	71	200	314	3	------	
Wm. Patterson	Athens and Meigs	11	24	1,792	1,101	26	221	8	141	809	1,051	110	80	
C. Potschner	Tuscarawas and Stark	11		1,372	251	31	63	70	30	489	890	67	49	German population.
H. Pratt	Hocking and Vinton	6	15	1,139	299	----	267	30	62	702	1,302	205	20	
Leger Ritty	Montgomery and vicinity	6		402	237	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	German population.
Rev. R. R. Salter	Defiance and Steuben, and De Kalb, Ind.	3	2	349	174	44	36	26	68	592	592	16	12	
Conrad Saure	Cincinnati, boats and wharves	12		2,365	843	----	------	21	25	425	508	25	17	1,317 steam-boats.
Rev. I. Shailer	Medina and Summit	5	9	866	192	17	57	222	357	417	1,139	45	7	
Jacob Sheely	Seneca and Hancock	8	11	1,456	318	17	582	66	------	1,250	2,455	80	------	
G. Sinsabaugh	Fairfield	8	27	1,150	371	66	80	13	90	206	1,100	46	34	
Rev. J. P. Smith	Wayne and Ashland	12		2,122	626	17	23	18	40	1,477	2,031	19	1	
I. W. Stanley	Franklin	5	15	1,442	660	----	35	32	60	171	1,242	------	300	

Rev. A. Stewart	Van Wert	2	7	249	173	16	265	18	152	401	531	30	------	
E. B. Stockdale	Clinton and Madison	8	7	2,881	442	17	608	23	521	1,008	1,972	116	21	
J. M. Straeffer	Cincinnati	6	5	309	131	36	3	1,235	86	300	3,001	648	5	German population.
Rev. S. Tucker	Union and Madison	3	20	1,105	329	26	142	------	------	487	851	------	------	
G. F. Twigg	Delaware	1	29	309	66	43	69	3	133	468	659	11	------	
I. E. Vasser	Cleveland	9		1,049	359	77	------	315	330	2,291	2,291	16	------	Six months in Illinois.
R. Waterton	Geauga and Portage		18	109	22	4	------	------	------	109	172	------	------	
I. Wheaton	Muskingum	9	29	1,882	304	32	75	59	670	1,384	2,216	53	65	
S. H. Wilson	Coshocton	7	13	1,130	480	2	10	------	1	132	278	5	10	
	EASTERN OHIO.													
Isaac Brenneman	Mahoning	11		3,119	652	----	70	13	81	707	937	28	------	German and English.
Isaac P. Cox	Belmont	7	16	1,765	372	----	80	24	83	145	1,308	17	------	
John Duncan	" and Harrison	6	5	1,588	255	----	106	23	274	846	1,323	30	------	
Sylvester Fitts	Ashtabula	10	04	1,460	468	37	53	------	137	1,007	1,484	5	3	
E. Galpin	Trumbull	6	25	1,505	552	24	8	51	85	879	1,934	5	------	
J. Greenamyer	Caroll	10	22	2,263	575	15	66	33	105	722	1,258	41	19	German and English.
Benjamin Jackson	Guernsey	9	17	2,837	352	29	21	10	15	1,078	2,100	23	57	
Wm. Rose	Columbiana	9		2,602	781	----	18	12	------	1,275	1,458	------	------	
Henry Shott	Monroe	12		814	298	48	120	87	116	1,072	1,804	65	68	German population.
	MICHIGAN.													
J. B. Chapin	Ingham, Eaton, and Clinton		27	112	53	13	29	11	31	251	273	------	------	
Elijah Clark	Calhoun	3	15	252	204	14	77	18	169	627	741	24	22	
Elias Comstock	Shiawassee and Clinton	6	26	548	252	52	156	14	230	794	1,168	27	8	
B. G. Cooley	Grand River valley	------		------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Report defective.
James R. Corson	Wayne	5	4	632	92	20	257	137	329	692	1,247	79	44	
Rev. D. R. Dixon	Washtenaw	12		2,433	584	65	24	66	500	996	2,101	45	22	
Ira Goodrich	Lenawee	10	4	2,271	251	20	3	76	275	1,359	2,693	3	126	
A. Haffenbrack	South-east Michigan	9	23	607	211	35	365	273	316	1,206	1,556	159	12	German population.
Rev. George Hornell	Oakland	12		1,885	579	113	255	35	527	2,447	2,734	------	------	
Stephen Hull	Eaton	3		115	198	7	------	2	2	310	313	------	------	
W. N. Lewis	Branch and Hillsdale	6	15	611	255	13	82	11	110	939	1,116	28	------	
Rev. J. A Park	Washtenaw and Livingston	3	4	377	88	21	29	------	249	541	797	30	7	
J. N. Robinson	Macomb, St. Clair, and Lapeer	11	10	1,461	556	24	157	66	771	1,159	1,543	------	------	
Wm. Ruckman	Washtenaw	4	10	525	206	16	41	16	112	412	509	10	------	
	INDIANA.													
H. Bentz	Cass, Carroll, and Tippecanoe	12		755	422	95	4	37	44	1,510	1,937	20	8	German population.
H. Coman	Ripley and Dearborn	5	9	531	88	33	198	75	94	366	1,020	50	2	
J. S. Counts	Clinton and Boone		17	43	10	25	3	------	3	52	69	------	------	
J. P. Donaldson	Miami, Wabash, and Caroll	11	15	2,386	344	18	331	41	40	1,143	2,452	133	120	
G. Eckhart	Steuben, De Kalb, and Noble	5	24	515	118	11	119	8	225	264	577	67	24	German population.
T. Erdmann	Posey and Vanderburg	7	18	639	216	53	23	37	38	506	826	23	14	" "
L. Gale	Wells and Adams	4	19	771	268	36	129	93	125	486	1,215	44	37	
O. W. Hawkins	Lagrange, Noble, etc.	6	15	566	741	47	254	62	225	526	1,120	48	------	
W. H. Heaps	Brown, Bartholomew, and Johnston	8		1,426	473	24	239	15	28	266	2,105	99	300	
Rev. J. Hooble	Warren and Fountain, and Vermillion, Ill.		17	91	113	12	17	------	21	52	103	1	4	
H. Klauer	Wayne	12		1,251	511	103	289	661	866	1,039	5,456	366	29	German population.

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1852.—*Continued.*

COLPORTEUR.	STATE, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	Term of service.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preach'g.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of Bible.	Fam. sup. with Bible or Test.	REMARKS.
	INDIANA—*Continued.*												
H. Mertens	Dubois, Pike, Spencer, and Perry	11 1	1,209	344	38	215	106	287	897	1,896	191	77	German population.
A. B. Parmelee	Washington and Lawrence	3 11	763	288	----	353	------	216	194	760	149	1	
C. Schaffer	Knox and Davis	7 5	608	192	61	83	10	69	685	1,030	25	12	German population.
A. H. Scherer	Brown, Clinton, and Howard	4 4	742	216	45	295	1	157	320	696	51	24	
J. Shearer	Henry and Madison	6 10	841	306	----	401	23	211	447	1,200	327	------	
D. B. Woodburn	Monroe and Green	8 15	1,149	384	13	350	4	695	560	1,899	------	------	
	ILLINOIS.												
J. H. Appel	Madison	11 15	1,232	390	47	21	37	40	755	1,070	40	78	German population.
J. Blatgen	Wabash and Lawrence	3 25	316	95	7	7	35	63	287	541	55	8	" "
F. Bergheim	" "	3 4	324	54	22	4	58	30	98	680	42	10	" "
F. Brochett	Effingham	4 10	270	185	13	8	------	------	238	482	18	------	
S. W. Bliss	Wabash and Lawrence	1 12	425	56	----	------	------	------	93	215	------	------	
Alexander Cowan	Will	5 12	899	422	----	261	253	524	395	1,831	36	------	
Rev. John Crawford	White	3 8	789	116	29	71	19	66	326	529	50	------	
David A. Davis	Chicago	10	1,468	1,033	192	296	790	463	3,259	3,847	359	------	
H. S. Dutch	Morgan	1 27	326	44	----	10	3	27	265	331	5	3	
J. C. Dumser	Lake	3 13	249	73	14	73	68	42	210	930	27	------	German population.
H. K. Golüke	Madison	2 3	241	89	2	11	28	12	69	104	19	1	" "
J. P. Goodrich	Caroll	9	1,616	542	10	107	120	361	499	1,637	96	1	
A. R. Hamilton	Whiteside	2 21	238	105	19	32	4	27	243	249	6	------	
A. Harpending	Kane	2 7	234	50	5	20	28	53	309	488	7	8	
Fred. Hartnagel	St. Clair	9 3	927	201	1	14	152	110	313	1,270	25	93	German population.
W. Y. Johnson	Lee	11	1,755	663	44	139	18	61	838	1,030	5	------	
J. McLaughlin	Marion	11 12	1,552	480	47	583	4	622	1,020	1,912	241	107	
J. McNeill	Randolph	1 22	348	79	3	53	6	77	258	379	12	4	
Rev. A. Muzzy	Marshall	11	1,194	284	13	124	54	229	511	669	24	------	
W. P. B. Paisley	Montgomery	4 2	717	324	----	------	------	45	209	359	3	38	
Rev. A. Pease	McHenry	7 28	861	215	93	207	23	616	1,155	1,158	39	17	
J. B. Pease	Sangammon	6 28	950	281	----	314	20	266	708	1,219	41	23	
E. R. Rodgers	Macoupin	3 10	405	138	8	18	------	------	37	339	11	------	
Rev. W. Standard	Union	7 19	657	115	115	110	2	72	186	235	76	------	
John Vanderlas	Stephenson	3 21	247	74	16	10	9	7	32	269	10	9	Ger. and Dutch pop.
Nathan Weeks	Perry	7 8	911	185	35	185	5	249	570	971	129	73	
Charles West	Adams	11 16	1,516	329	59	140	34	263	459	1,198	25	34	German population.

Jabez Whiting	La Salle	3	13	598	113	7	28	65	107	384	980	21	54	
E. S. Wilcox	Knox	11	15	3,194	459	37	150	20	718	1,344	2,390	31	29	
H. N. Wiley	Peoria	6	5	1,201	155	5	106	69	220	916	1,515	51	------	
Albert Woehr	Chicago	4	18	185	110	----	------	436	------	1,492	1,510	58	40	German population.
	MISSOURI.													
Rev. T. S. Allen	Chariton, etc.	7	5	1,033	318	259	132	17	382	479	917	124	37	
Rev. B. Baker	Boone	11	25	2,428	881	70	511	2	581	565	1,288	120	82	
H. H. Borgmeir	St. Louis	11	9	1,065	186	37	21	151	46	422	1,297	13	22	German population.
J. C. Bottom	Cape Girardeau, etc.	1	10	258	64	5	92	10	116	95	292	109	6	
W. B. Carlock	Buchanan	7	3	1,064	289	62	77	47	56	314	886	71	------	
John Clark	St. Louis—steam-boats	5		1,637	47	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	
David Delzell	Green	4	29	738	221	20	8	------	2	151	762	9	------	
B. F. Dickson	Andrew	8	2	1,639	393	3	190	45	51	149	982	138	74	
George T. Gray	Crawford	6	6	838	159	47	115	402	164	994	1,700	127	67	
Rev. G. Henton	Lawrence		26	53	9	1	3	------	4	25	30	4	3	
Philip Hoffman	St. Charles	6	25	649	185	48	------	190	------	432	1,492	100	------	German population.
H. Homan	Franklin	8	7	877	202	96	36	190	90	93	1,968	9	35	" "
Rev. A. Johnson	Pulaski		27	144	58	11	26	------	------	85	147	5	------	
Samuel Jones	Johnson	10		1,635	478	26	209	------	87	597	1,030	159	299	
Peter Klein	Cole	3		249	46	6	12	85	31	143	609	37	3	German population.
Torben Lange	St. Louis—steam-boats	4	20	1,201	78	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Deceased—Dane.
S. R. Palmer	Henry	3		285	131	----	80	------	2	24	161	33	------	
Thomas Pryor	Lincoln	10	24	1,107	530	23	274	------	31	236	819	36	2	Nine mo's in Virginia.
John Rice	Ray	5	7	866	106	25	27	1	11	319	549	90	194	
Jacob Snelser	Platte	5	16	785	276	4	160	6	177	157	655	28	3	
J. G. Urban	Perry	12		1,313	804	23	119	243	231	826	1,458	183	87	German population.
Rev. D. Worcester	Grundy, etc.	5	25	1,303	390	84	391	5	212	725	1,080	101	81	
	IOWA.													
J. W. Colwell	Jackson	3	7	224	106	9	32	38	54	185	465	18	25	
J. C. Cooper	Lee	5		723	202	39	46	17	147	202	677	5	21	
H. Diedrich	Southern Iowa	7		560	162	12	107	81	213	252	866	48	18	German population.
J. C. Drewes	Middle "	10	14	769	244	56	------	53	35	916	1,686	98	61	" "
J. C. Franke	Northern "	5	1	324	124	48	25	211	260	202	763	13	20	" "
Rev. W. B. Morey	Johnson, etc.	7	15	964	206	26	28	16	23	947	1,178	7	2	
	WISCONSIN.													
P. Asburnson	Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa	10	9	741	202	188	------	2	462	799	841	154	11	Norwegian population.
Elijah Dresser	Richland and Sauk	5	5	882	145	16	5	14	155	610	817	24	23	
P. C. Holt	Racine, Rock, and Walworth	12		2,045	844	41	360	186	620	1,784	2,968	84	24	
Rev. J. Jenkins	Dodge and Portage	9	8	986	491	51	469	97	512	433	1,648	173	79	Welsh and English.
Christian Michel	Jefferson and Sauk	1		52	14	----	------	75	------	251	251	------	------	German population.
Wm. P. Montgomery	Northern Wisconsin	6		778	489	23	272	110	655	712	1,195	44	20	
G. G. Norton	Sauk, Green, Iowa, and Grant	6	10	1,253	303	15	167	105	491	1,550	2,083	85	30	
D. H. Palmer		1	25	282	80	----	80	22	113	376	500	13	2	
Wm. Peterson	Manitowoc and Dane	10	10	782	432	45	1,178	515	926	1,788	2,572	654	144	Danes, Norwegians, and Germans.
James Spence	Mining region	4	16	1,117	421	17	113	132	188	441	1,425	87	26	

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1852.—*Continued.*

COLPORTEUR.	STATE, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	Term of service.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preach'g.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of Bible.	Fam. sup. with Bible or Test.	REMARKS.
	WISCONSIN—*Continued.*												
Conrad Wagner	Brown and Washington	6	382	431	52	812	651	869	941	1,589	152	53	German population.
Peter Yoss	Milwaukie and vicinity	2 15	163	157	----	89	251	100	207	979	82	8	" "
	CANADA.												
Alex. Angus	Middlesex	12	2,213	977	72	543	86	217	251	1,639	------	------	
Isaac Fry	Lincoln and Hallimond	3 8	956	87	9	15	4	18	48	266	9	10	German and English.
Edward Jamieson	Montreal	1	118	12	3	------	879	3	------	2,040	755	80	French population.
George Lung	Perth and Huron	12	1,091	312	66	116	56	21	1,482	1,661	87	48	German population.
John Moffatt	Bathurst District	11 26	2,438	239	53	35	113	51	297	1,501	19	45	
John McEwen	" "	8 21	909	161	38	24	35	50	330	1,157	54	357	
Henry Schneider	Waterloo and Halton	12	1,146	581	134	390	145	------	2,298	3,076	349	202	German population.
	MEXICO.												
Alexander Reid	Partly in Louisiana	11 23	1,545	1,261	7	2,214	1,809	2,724	1,245	4,286	1,977	426	English and Spanish.

COLPORTEURS RECENTLY COMMISSIONED FROM WHOM NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

NEW YORK—S. Chatham, U. Guinther, R. Chapin.
NEW JERSEY—Rev. N. Conklin.
PENNSYLVANIA—R. K. Williams, R. McCorkle.
DELAWARE—A. M. Hays.
VIRGINIA—A. Collison, J. M. Littell, E. Williams, Rev. H. Billups, Rev. M. T. Sumner, J. F. Balthis, T. J. Wombwell, Rev. P. Williams.
NORTH CAROLINA—Wm. J. W. Crowder.
SOUTH CAROLINA—R. W. Todd.
GEORGIA—J. W. Espy, Rev. J. W. Givens, Rev. T. W. Wilkes, T. Potts.
ALABAMA—Rev. D. Molloy.
TENNESSEE—R. Ritchie, Rev. R. R. Richey, Rev. W. B. Charlock.
OHIO—G. Meredith, *S. F. Farmer*,* *R. Wallace.*
WISCONSIN—T. C. Hartshorn.
MISSOURI—M. Powers, H. Twing.
MICHIGAN—R. Vivers.
IOWA—Rev. P. P. Shirley. Total 33.

COLPORTEURS COMMISSIONED PREVIOUS TO APRIL 1, 1852, WHOSE TERM OF SERVICE WILL NOT COMMENCE TILL AFTER THAT DATE.

NEW YORK—*E. R. Davis*, Wm. M. Weld, *T. H. Phelps*, *A. Traver.*
PENNSYLVANIA—A. Kleferker, Rev. Wm. Stephenson, I. Beaver, *A. C. Youngkin*, *C. Ulry*, *J. L. Lawson*, *D. Welfry*, *C. Fetzer*, *J. M. Schober*, A. D. Corse, S. Robinson, *W. B. Craig*, *W. P. Tuttsworth*, H. Ealy.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—D. M. Wilson.
VIRGINIA—W. M. Longham, J. E. Elliott, J. F. Allen, Rev. W. Tinsley, Rev. R. Reade.
NORTH CAROLINA—E. N. Poole.
GEORGIA—Rev. D. Verner, J. Purcell.
TEXAS—T. M. Brown.
TENNESSEE—J. P. Clark, J. Kincammon.
OHIO—M. Jones, A. P. Lamborn, P. McCullom, A. C. Harris, Rev. B. J. Lewis.
ILLINOIS—P. A. Teeters.
MISSOURI—C. F. W. Smith, Rev. W. W. Mitchell, Rev. T. Morgan.
OREGON—Rev. Wilson Blair. Total 40.

COLPORTEURS WHOSE REPORTS ARE DEFECTIVE.

TENNESSEE—Rev. B. Brown, Rev. J. Cahoon, Elias Clapp.
OHIO—J. S. Daggy, J. G. Fleming, David Lehman.
INDIANA—A. Cullen, M. J. Cooke, D. B. Eastman, A. F. Watt. Total 10.

* Those in italics are students.

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE BY STUDENTS

IN COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES DURING THEIR VACATIONS.

COLPORTEUR.	STATE, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	Term of service. M.	Term of service. D.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preach'g.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of Bible.	Fam. sup. with Bible or Test.	INSTITUTIONS.
	CONNECTICUT.													
Geo. W. Connit	Hartford and Tolland	2	9	345	131	14	25	18	134	245	473	13	6	East Windsor Seminary.
E. O. Bennett	New Haven	1		234	31	1	------	91	40	54	381	------	25	Yale Theological Seminary.
W. C. Shipman	Berlin and vicinity	1	15	411	99	5	4	13	65	281	320	------	------	" " "
	NEW YORK.													
J. D. English	Greene	3		891	285	7	115	33	155	366	878	19	------	Auburn Theological Seminary.
M. L. Gaylord	Onondaga		12	83	43	1	1	------	7	20	108	4	4	" " "
H. N. Millard	Cayuga	2		512	48	2	17	------	29	300	652	7	1	" " "
H. B. Boynton	Oneida	1		154	49	2	10	9	98	94	336	7	7	Hamilton College.
B. R. Catlin	"	1	4	187	30	----	5	31	51	179	480	1	1	" "
C. U. C. Dunning	"	1	4	227	28	4	8	25	46	185	495	3	3	" "
A. R. Arnold	Herkimer	1	15	172	147	7	------	6	------	90	200	26	50	Madison University.
J. Chrystal	Warren	1	20	420	154	1	19	59	37	603	653	61	3	" "
S. B. Gregory	Sullivan	1		264	21	3	6	18	30	50	263	14	------	" "
Abijah Hall	Madison		18	215	34	12	------	2	24	90	137	3	------	" "
J. W. Hammond	Cattaraugus	2	14	538	115	20	130	50	210	427	510	25	1	" "
W. E. Lyon, E. P. Merrifield	Yates	3	3	756	188	10	55	45	55	762	883	24	3	" "
R. J. Reynolds	Warren	1	21	126	102	12	10	3	1	100	182	13	4	" "
J. T. Whittemore, F. P. Lang	Saratoga	2	20	451	95	24	30	50	65	217	426	10	4	" "
G. Scott	Lewis		25	136	111	10	22	31	47	109	202	20	5	
John Bruce	Monroe	1	7	178	71	----	15	137	------	219	749	27	2	Rochester University.
W. P. Everett, D. E. Lent	Genesee	4		737	236	19	57	27	40	510	1,077	12	------	" "
R. Saunders, G. D. Ballentine	Alleghany	4		264	41	1	1	15	1	120	373	2	3	" "
G. P. Watrous	Orleans	1	23	878	206	32	10	44	------	356	717	------	------	" "
G. A. Caldwell	Niagara	3		259	186	22	14	51	69	89	533	6	7	Union Theological Seminary.
Warren Mayo	Delaware	2	24	795	222	6	------	8	55	280	487	5	2	" " "
J. McCampbell	Niagara	3		343	116	7	------	55	98	102	626	15	7	" " "
J. H. Champion	Saratoga	1	22	486	153	4	62	17	157	36	760	16	6	Union College.
J. C. Laverty	Schenectady	1	24	181	77	7	15	97	43	173	589	3	------	" "
J. D. Woodward	"	2	1	114	312	29	51	41	65	202	357	21	------	" "
N. W. Jones	Dutchess	2		252	156	8	20	15	------	187	346	2	------	Rutgers College.

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE BY STUDENTS.—*Continued.*

COLPORTEUR.	STATE, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	Term of service.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preach'g.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of Bible.	Fam. sup. with Bible or Test.	INSTITUTIONS.
	NEW YORK—*Continued.*	M. D.											
Joseph Markle	Albany	2	276	51	13	------	4	------	110	343	------	------	Rutgers College.
W. J. McCormick R. W. McCormick	Jefferson	5	596	315	10	------	50	------	40	760	2	------	Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary.
J. C. Gibbs	Colored population N. Y. city	2 29	162	32	48	46	107	20	75	437	------	------	Dartmouth College.
S. G. Vischer	Schoharie	3	585	57	2	53	33	77	425	807	6	------	Amsterdam Academy.
	NEW JERSEY.												
E. D. Mackay	Trenton and vicinity	8	93	42	----	------	24	29	59	117	2	1	Nassau Hall.
W. G. E. See	Bergen	21	286	21	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	Rutgers College.
A. R. Plumer	Morris	3	1,414	134	----	133	137	163	270	1,225	83	------	Princeton Theological Seminary.
	PENNSYLVANIA.												
G. W. Calkins J. B. Jones	Tioga	2 12	656	183	12	20	7	26	164	523	11	------	Rochester University.
R. Dunlap	Lycoming	6	90	6	2	2	3	3	3	69	------	------	Gettysburg Seminary.
Christian Fetcher	Adams	1 10	331	30	1	37	3	30	35	368	17	12	" "
J. H. Fink	Northumberland	3	431	76	15	20	40	19	500	516	16	------	" "
Lewis Hippee G. A. Long	Lancaster	2 14	652	72	----	10	51	130	136	588	21	------	" "
Adam Long	Lebanon	1	169	30	2	12	2	9	22	498	13	------	" "
W. R. Record	Lycoming	1 8	404	47	4	4	3	53	293	293	------	------	" "
Wm. F. Ulry	Juniata	1 6	376	37	3	10	------	------	50	300	4	------	" "
J. Zimmerman	Lancaster	22	283	12	1	------	------	------	3	362	------	------	" "
J. D. Caldwell	Alleghany	2 9	183	187	----	33	20	50	64	377	10	3	Jefferson College.
A. Keeling	Fayette	1	185	47	----	18	------	17	15	315	------	------	" "
W. B. Keeling	"	1 20	199	64	----	------	1	10	75	320	------	------	" "
W. G. McCreary	Washington	2	193	28	2	43	5	79	102	441	------	------	" "
W. L. Mitchell	Alleghany	1 22	336	41	----	------	5	54	91	239	9	------	" "
E. Longfield	Beaver	1	244	112	----	------	6	------	36	225	------	------	" "
C. R. Van Emon	Washington	1 10	385	189	----	------	6	6	12	456	------	------	" "
S. Ramsey	Alleghany	1	155	35	----	1	1	1	65	112	3	------	Franklin College.
W. A. Barnes	Fayette	1 15	534	185	12	23	1	1	41	257	5	5	Lewisburg University.
J. S. Lower J. M. Sullivan	Fulton and Bedford	2 24	124	39	----	------	5	------	4	200	------	------	" "
James M. Chambers	Armstrong	1 23	385	23	----	------	------	------	74	143	------	------	Elders Ridge Academy.
	MARYLAND.												
John W. Kreglos	Washington and Frederick	3	1,206	171	56	126	20	133	175	556	------	------	Gettysburg Seminary.

E. Rondthaller	Washington and Frederick	3		------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	Gettysburg Seminary. No report.
A. Finfrock	----------	1		------	------	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	" " "
J. E. Alexander	Washington and Frederick	1		78	13	----	------	9	40	50	110	------	------ Mercersburg Seminary.
W. A. Castleman	Caroll	2		271	36	3	28	5	8	32	386	------	------ Gettysburg Seminary.
G. W. Delanter	Frederick	1	15	375	25	----	20	3	3	29	137	------	------ " "
L. R. Secrist, G. C. Probst	"	4		681	58	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------ " "
J. R. Coard	Caroline	4		483	149	6	7	3	4	229	306	------	------ " "
	VIRGINIA.												
Caleb Lentz	Lynchburg	1		212	89	----	3	9	8	166	275	6	1 Salem Collegiate Institute.
A. C. Pickle	Floyd	1	20	147	49	----	10	------	------	25	203	36	------ " " "
M. H. Seaford	Bedford	1		235	55	----	23	------	13	112	130	------	------ " " "
W. C. Sloop	Floyd	1	10	122	46	----	------	------	------	75	168	18	------ " " "
D. E. Curtis	Rockingham	1		199	36	----	10	------	------	40	163	5	6 Union Theological Seminary.
J. W. Montgomery	Highland	2	7	382	107	4	12	------	5	121	228	21	14 " " "
T. S. Witherow	"	2	7	419	103	4	35	5	24	84	269	34	7 " " "
C. R. Biggs	Elizabeth City		16	89	28	1	8	------	8	59	66	1	1 Richmond College.
A. E. Dickenson	Louisa	1	15	540	90	30	20	------	3	90	140	2	------ " "
J. B. H. Haynia	Northumberland	1		176	30	----	15	------	3	25	45	------	------ " "
Z. J. George	Lancaster	2		356	104	----	4	------	5	30	95	------	------ " "
J. H. Smith	Hanover	1	5	322	51	----	30	------	7	30	189	4	------ " "
R. Williamson	Norfolk	2	7	420	99	1	62	------	------	14	224	11	------ " "
J. R. Smith	Clark	3		662	116	5	9	9	16	97	338	3	------ N. Y. Union Theological Seminary.
J. W. McMurran	Page	1	14	386	72	2	46	2	23	100	271	22	8
W. A. Pickens	Wood	2	1	328	95	----	160	8	86	342	511	10	------ Marietta College.
J. W. Burchinal	Monongalia		24	143	161	----	5	4	4	20	145	------	------ Morgantown Academy.
	GEORGIA.												
S. J. Bingham	Washington		6	48	9	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------ Oglethorpe College.
A. J. Danforth	Sumpter		20	80	27	----	------	------	------	32	100	------	------ " "
A. R. Liddell	Newton and Sumpter	1	9	545	93	----	------	------	------	41	176	------	------ " "
S. Orr	Atlantic and W. Railroad		15	111	44	---	------	------	------	50	75	------	------ " "
W. O. B. Hyatt	Green and adjoining counties	2		174	41	19	------	------	------	121	121	------	------ Mercer University.
A. J. McDonald	Talbot		26	296	38	7	1	------	------	18	86	------	------ " "
J. Shackleford	Coweta		28	224	27	1	4	2	1	21	90	4	1 " "
J. H. Weaver	De Kalb		15	33	32	15	------	------	------	11	97	------	------ " "
H. Wimberly	Twiggs		7	202	16	----	5	1	------	3	39	1	------ " "
W. K. Safford	Stewart	2	16	439	63	3	------	------	------	21	328	------	------
	ALABAMA.												
A. T. Spalding	Chambers		7	125	53	1	12	------	1	16	53	1	------ Mercer University.
	MISSISSIPPI.												
B. F. Griffin	Marshall and De Soto	1	28	719	94	13	46	------	16	184	184	11	34 Bethel College.
	TENNESSEE.												
W. C. Gates	Wilson and Rutherford	1	22	307	30	15	------	------	------	73	198	3	------ Union College.
S. Y. Trimble	Robertson and vicinity	1	8	286	91	9	24	------	------	12	136	4	------ " "

STATISTICS OF COLPORTAGE BY STUDENTS.—*Continued.*

COLPORTEUR.	STATE, COUNTY, OR DISTRICT.	Term of service.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preach'g.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of Bible.	Fam. sup. with Bible or Test.	INSTITUTIONS.
	KENTUCKY.	M. D.											
Elijah Canaday	Hickman and Ballard	2 10	257	73	16	4	10	3	162	207	4	3	Bethel College.
J. M. B. Roach	" "	2	370	61	30	28	7	15	113	196	8	1	" "
J. Crane	Trimble and Caroll	1 6	192	87	----	------	2	------	10	151	33	26	Hanover College.
W. Millsaps	" "	1 19	201	107	----	------	6	------	7	284	2	1	" "
W. G. Millsaps	" "	2 6	661	136	----	------	7	------	8	312	14	13	" "
T. B. McCord	"	2 2	361	111	1	16	9	------	23	381	15	10	" "
H. T. Morton	Anderson	2 15	577	32	11	27	2	39	64	336	8	8	" "
W. S. Doak	Butler and Montgomery	4 20	1,278	364	----	172	2	48	130	1,034	55	5	Cincinnati Theological Seminary.
S. Holmes	Montgomery, Bath, etc.	4 6	1,503	215	11	12	19	42	277	651	3	3	" " "
	OHIO.												
J. H. Barker	Morgan	1 23	525	121	8	69	9	81	488	638	16	11	Granville College.
I. N. Swan	Preble	15	150	32	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	New Albany Theological Seminary.
N. McConnoughy	Ashland	2	346	86	----	23	2	21	210	461	7	------	Western Reserve College.
F. M. Symmes	Butler	12	174	54	8	1	2	6	80	140	------	------	Hanover College.
I. I. Wilson	Pike and Adams	3	476	148	32	47	6	26	87	317	------	------	" "
T. J. Taylor	Jefferson	2 24	397	128	----	1	6	3	5	202	------	------	Washington College.
W. A. Pollock	Harrison	1	275	16	----	8	1	------	50	290	5	------	Franklin "
J. Boms	Shelby and Dark	24	145	44	2	73	18	24	27	117	4	------	Wittemberg "
S. A. Bowman	" "	12	123	13	2	73	------	24	27	117	4	------	" "
B. Browning	" "	29	202	30	----	42	21	34	7	241	27	------	" "
T. H. Carney	Champaign	1	121	51	----	6	4	------	28	146	2	------	" "
W. T. Countryman	Hardin	1 4	347	43	----	151	26	156	271	592	------	------	" "
A. M. Geiger	Champaign	1	134	71	----	15	6	7	21	194	3	------	" "
M. Gregory	"	1 27	223	101	1	41	20	15	168	669	7	7	" "
J. C. Hileman	Shelby and Dark	29	154	48	----	15	2	54	18	196	8	------	" "
T. Hill	Logan	12	156	61	----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	" "
A. I. Imhoff	Shelby and Dark	29	253	53	6	23	3	1	27	119	7	------	" "
A. S. Kissell	Clark	1	496	21	3	19	4	------	55	125	5	------	" "
F. Lynn	Shelby and Dark	24	115	37	----	28	2	1	24	177	5	------	" "
J. C. Nace	Logan	1	264	123	5	------	8	30	19	201	5	------	" "
J. S. Nace	Shelby and Dark	1	131	58	6	43	15	39	27	399	16	------	" "
J. P. Nate	" "	23	110	64	----	5	5	9	4	108	------	------	" "
J. Showman	" "	1	233	75	----	100	19	------	44	208	45	------	" "
T. Voorhees	Logan	23	262	91	----	47	11	113	39	212	17	------	" "
T. Fowler	Montgomery	4 17	1,860	425	2	30	20	15	187	1,893	73	24	Lane Seminary.
E. H. Grant	Knox	1 15	240	114	8	15	21	2	86	500	6	------	Kenyon College.

	INDIANA.													
J. Bassett	Montgomery and Tippecanoe	5	20	1,098	336	----	118	60	109	84	981	44	44	Wabash College.
H. L. Dickerson	Jennings	1	2	261	177	----	91	13	5	33	255	44	22	" "
E. C. Johnston	Sullivan		27	93	41	----	14	5	28	29	204	1	------	" "
B. Condit	Vigo	1		341	219	----	------	------	------	------	140	------	------	" "
B. Giltner	Scott	2	22	374	264	----	113	1	35	100	1,025	70	25	" "
J. C. McElroy	Putnam	1	2	211	17	3	9	------	3	85	198	3	3	" "
S. W. Payne	Hamilton	1		340	39	----	21	------	3	47	598	10	------	" "
W. B. Truax	Crawford	2		276	133	1	33	2	10	30	230	11	11	" "
H. B. Collins	"	2		276	133	1	83	2	10	50	230	11	11	Hanover "
A. R. Campbell	Orange	4		518	324	1	34	6	20	50	545	29	12	" "
H. M. Giltner	Fountain	1	16	331	36	2	4	6	------	17	421	1	------	" "
H. S. Scovell	Rush		14	120	18	----	------	------	12	------	200	------	------	" "
J. W. Sickles	"		12	70	14	----	------	------	108	------	206	------	------	" "
N. Smith	Shelby	1		257	72	2	------	4	------	------	2	------	------	" "
J. R. Woodfil	Decatur	2	2	238	59	2	5	2	2	69	205	3	------	" "
B. F. Slocumb	Ohio	1	15	335	53	----	------	5	------	50	720	3	2	" "
	ILLINOIS.													
David Blakely	Hancock	3		581	131	11	135	35	156	419	716	51	32	Knox College.
P. Finity	Knox		14	31	12	----	------	------	4	12	44	1	------	" "
E. L. Hurd	Henderson	2	5	381	135	10	40	35	206	316	413	7	5	" "
E. B. Gurlburt	Tazewell	2	10	587	66	----	------	------	------	90	368	------	------	" "
J. S. Mahan	McLean	2	18	322	91	8	86	------	42	164	238	15	12	" "
I. G. Scott		1	8	244	65	3	27	------	62	189	193	6	3	" "
J. G. Kingsbury	Vermillion		19	180	107	----	20	------	------	------	194	------	------	Wabash "
E. H. Palmer	"	1	19	298	120	----	------	------	------	------	358	------	------	" "
W. N. Steele	"		20	164	80	----	------	------	------	------	145	------	------	" "
	MISSOURI.													
I. W. Mosely	Tancy	1		121	57	5	60	------	------	40	300	40	------	Lane Seminary.
	IOWA.													
C. C. Humphrey	Cedar	1	26	114	25	----	18	------	13	106	205	14	4	Iowa College.
	CANADA.													
T. Bigelow, M. J. Dunbar	Midland District	3	10	201	101	6	30	96	137	319	709	31	------	Madison University.
M. Atkinson, A. Scott	Toronto and vicinity	4		791	57	10	20	45	32	561	956	43	------	" "

SUMMARY VIEW OF COLPORTAGE IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

STATES.	Colporteurs.	Time of service. M.	Time of service. D.	Volumes sold.	Vols. granted.	Public or prayer meetings.	Families destitute of all religious books.	Families Rom. Catholics or fatal errorists.	Families habitually neglecting evan. preaching.	Families conversed or prayed with.	Whole number families visited.	Families destitute of the Bible.	Families supplied with Bibles or Testaments.
New England	20	108	1	17,708	4,468	731	2,215	------	3,227	14,998	21,733	515	------
Vermont	4	18	27	2,121	582	83	359	231	879	1,389	3,021	54	93
Rhode Island	2	18		1,758	325	121	67	79	256	1,357	1,537	------	------
Connecticut	4	9	21	2,549	151	14	30	71	156	727	2,186	9	8
New York	52	319	7	43,090	14,013	1,534	15,605	20,852	27,950	48,342	93,784	14,366	1,856
New Jersey	5	40	10	7,338	1,745	126	534	1,278	2,388	6,284	13,006	166	104
Pennsylvania	63	337	8	74,514	13,168	1,032	2,195	5,080	6,405	23,550	63,376	2,344	1,352
Delaware	3	5	13	592	173	7	190	41	201	404	686	84	------
Maryland	8	73		5,145	2,611	210	765	770	1,015	3,985	12,135	------	------
D. of Columbia	1	3	7	297	192	51	30	86	21	303	510	6	5
Virginia	53	282	4	31,470	12,337	1,612	2,162	492	2,502	16,769	28,072	1,080	548
North Carolina	5	26	16	4,303	1,680	127	2,217	79	591	2,838	4,329	624	478
South Carolina	4	6	25	595	114	50	10	3	9	140	378	------	------
Georgia	12	62	25	9,611	3,107	210	1,218	18	599	3,777	8,728	353	251
Alabama	9	70	15	12,175	3,202	431	538	102	471	3,491	6,996	529	307
Florida	2	13	17	1,874	813	35	110	9	37	174	776	55	41
Mississippi	6	40	24	10,913	2,393	174	588	15	196	2,647	3,801	413	352
Louisiana	8	75		9,816	2,339	69	1,547	3,302	3,637	4,638	12,164	1,727	985
Texas	8	52	11	5,668	1,101	233	508	270	374	924	4,304	326	248
Arkansas	1	4	29	949	163	73	65	4	125	353	496	38	13
Tennessee	22	122	23	19,757	4,790	536	2,907	309	1,381	7,788	11,264	1,116	404
Kentucky	15	76	3	10,411	3,095	149	2,084	753	1,698	2,803	10,878	816	427
Ohio	56	384	2	61,783	19,786	949	4,725	4,060	6,422	28,934	63,634	2,090	1,068
Michigan	14	88	18	11,829	3,529	413	1,475	725	3,621	11,733	16,791	405	241
Indiana	17	114	16	14,286	5,034	614	3,303	1,173	3,344	9,313	21,361	1,594	652
Illinois	31	186	17	25,829	7,459	843	3,102	2,360	5,370	17,478	30,370	1,562	630
Missouri	22	139	26	21,167	5,848	850	2,483	1,394	2,277	6,831	18,122	1,496	995
Iowa	6	38	7	3,564	1,044	190	238	416	732	2,704	5,635	189	147
Wisconsin	12	75	8	9,463	4,009	448	3,545	2,160	5,091	9,892	16,868	1,552	420
Canada	7	60	25	8,871	2,369	375	1,123	1,318	360	4,706	11,340	1,273	742
Mexico	1	11	23	1,545	1,261	7	2,214	1,809	2,721	1,215	4,286	1,977	426
Total	473	2,897	11	434,021	122,907	12,390	58,452	49,262	84,062	210,520	498,567	36,751	12,793

SUMMARY OF COLPORTAGE BY STUDENTS FOR VACATIONS, 1852.

Connecticut	3	4	21	990	261	20	29	122	239	580	1,174	13	31
New York	35	64	16	11,238	3,581	323	775	1,066	1,480	6,546	15,366	354	113
New Jersey	3	3	29	1,793	200	------	133	161	192	329	1,342	85	1
Pennsylvania	23	31	21	6,315	1,443	54	233	159	488	1,785	6,602	109	20
Maryland	9	19	15	3,094	452	65	181	40	188	515	1,495	------	------
Virginia	17	26	6	5,138	1,331	47	452	37	205	1,430	3,160	173	37
Georgia	10	9	22	2,152	390	45	10	3	1	321	1,112	5	1
Alabama	1		7	125	53	1	12	------	1	16	53	1	------
Mississippi	1	1	28	719	94	13	46	------	16	184	184	11	34
Tennessee	2	3		593	121	24	21	------	------	85	331	7	------
Kentucky	9	22	24	5,400	1,186	69	259	61	147	791	3,555	142	70
Ohio	26	33	12	7,902	2,111	83	875	231	661	2,002	8,292	262	42
Indiana	16	28	12	5,139	1,935	12	525	106	345	644	6,163	230	130
Illinois	9	14	23	2,778	810	32	308	70	470	1,190	2,669	83	52
Missouri	1	1		121	57	5	60	------	------	40	300	40	------
Iowa	1	1	26	114	25	------	18	------	13	106	205	14	4
Canada	4	7	10	992	158	16	50	141	169	880	1,665	74	------
Total	170	275	5	54,603	14,208	809	3,990	2,200	4,615	17,447	53,971	1,603	535
Total by Colporteurs and Students	643	3,172	16	188,624	137,115	13,199	62,442	51,462	88,677	257,967	552,538	38,354	13,328

In the following brief review of the colporteur labor performed in the several states, the results of the joint labors of regular colporteurs and students are combined. With the exception of a few extracts from the reports of superintendents, the bare statistics are given, referring the illustration of the methods and results of colportage to the more widely circulated columns of the Messenger.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON.

This important and highly efficient institution has rendered the most valuable aid. With a vigilant and enterprising committee, experienced and active officers and agents, and an intelligent and benevolent field, its coöperation has ever cheered this Society in its labors. The harmony of counsels has been uninterrupted. The two institutions have but one heart, and are "workers together with God" and with each other, in enterprises for the recovery of the world from sin and death.

During the year ending May 1, 1851, its total receipts were $65,151, including $33,637 91 for publications sold; and its expenditures for publications, $37,402; colportage in New England, $12,158; for foreign distribution, $500; domestic grants, $5,657, and other expenses, $3,976 84.

Twenty colporteurs were employed during the whole or part of the year in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, who visited 21,733 families, 2,215 of whom were destitute of religious books, and 515 were without the Scriptures. They held 731 meetings for prayer and religious conference, sold books to the amount of $4,426, made grants to the value of $744 68, and circulated $912 46 worth of Bibles.

The Society have purchased the building they have for some years occupied for a depository, in Cornhill, Boston, at an expense of $8,400, to be paid for from a fund formed from avails of rent of part of the building and from donations and legacies given for this purpose.

VERMONT.

Four colporteurs in Western Vermont for a part of the year have visited upwards of three thousand families, with about half of whom they have had religious conversation, and have circulated about three thousand volumes by sale or gift. Hereafter the labors in this state will be conducted by the Society at Boston.

RHODE ISLAND.

Two laborers have been employed in this state, one of whom has been seriously hindered by ill health, and has been chiefly occupied in the

eare of auxiliaries, and the raising of funds. The number of families visited has been 1,537, and the number of volumes eireulated by sale or gift has been 2,082. The eireulation of the Messenger is large and highly aeceptable to the friends of the gospel in the state. In some plaees it is distributed as a monthly traet.

CONNECTICUT.

The number of eolporteurs in this state has been seven, mostly students, for the whole or part of the year. They have visited 3,360 families, and have eireulated 3,954 volumes.

NEW YORK.

The whole number of eolporteurs in this great state has been eighty-seven, ineluding thirty-five students for their vaeations. The number of families visited has been 109,150; the number eonversed or prayed with, 54,888; the number of volumes sold, 54,328, and the number granted, 17,594. The number of prayer-meetings or publie meetings addressed has been 1,965; 16,380 families were destitute of religious books; 21,918 families—one fifth—were Roman-catholies; 29,430 families, or more than one fourth, neglected the house of God habitually; and 14,720 were destitute of the Seriptures, of whom 1,969 were supplied. The sales are smaller in this state, proportioned to the number of families visited, than in almost any other, owing to the extent of the labors among emigrants.

NEW JERSEY.

Eight eolporteurs, ineluding students, have visited 14,348 families, with 6,613 of whom they prayed or eonversed, and sold 9,131 volumes, and granted 1,945. The number of families negleeting the sanetuary was 2,580, or more than one-sixth, and 1,449 were Roman-eatholies.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The number of eolporteurs in this state has been eighty-six, of whom twenty-three were students, for the whole or part of the year. A eonsiderable part have been Germans. They have visited 69,978 families, eonversing or praying with 25,335, selling 80,829 volumes, and granting 14,611 volumes to the destitute. The number of families destitute of preaching has been 6,893; destitute of books, 2,428; of Bibles, 2,453;

of whom 1,372 were supplied. The number of Roman-catholic families was 5,239. The number of meetings held or addressed was 1,086.

MICHIGAN.

Fourteen colporteurs, English, German, and French, have been employed for the whole or part of the year, who have visited 16,791 families, one fifth of whom neglected evangelical preaching; with 11,733 families they conversed or prayed; sold 11,829 books, and granted 3,529.

INDIANA.

Thirty-three colporteurs, including 16 students and several Germans, visited 30,524 families, conversing or praying with 9,957, selling 19,425 books, granting 6,969, and holding 626 meetings. Of the whole number, 3,828 were destitute of books, 1,824 of Bibles, 3,489 of preaching.

ILLINOIS.

Forty colporteurs, including nine students, have labored the whole or part of the year, visiting 33,039 families, conversing or praying with 18,668, selling 28,607 books, and granting 8,269. Families destitute of good books, 3,410; of Bibles, 1,645; of preaching, 5,840. Number of Roman-catholic families visited, 2,430; number of prayer-meetings, 875.

VIRGINIA.

The number of colporteurs in Virginia during the whole or part of the year, including 17 students, has been 70, who have visited 31,532 families, with 18,199 of whom they have had religious conference or prayer. The number of volumes sold was 39,608; the number granted, 13,668; families destitute of all religious books, 2,914; of the Bible, 1,253, of whom 585 were supplied. The number of meetings held was 1,689.

The annual report of the superintendent of colportage, Mr. J. Cross, is a full and interesting document, and presents facts of deep interest from pastors and colporteurs, showing the blessing of the Holy Spirit on the labors of the year. A marked feature of the year has been the increased attention to the poor. "Many of our men," he writes, "have confined their visits entirely to the poor." The document of Mr. Cross having been published separately, and the reports of previous years having contained full notices of the progress of colportage in Virginia, the Committee have omitted it the present year, with the exception of the following

FACTS FROM PASTORS.

Rev. N. C—— writes, "I was sent for to visit a gentleman who was in great distress of mind, and who had been for some time in bad health. He had no hope of being restored, no hope in Christ, and was fully aware of the doom of the sinner. In this distressing state of mind I found him. I spent many hours in vain endeavors to convince him of the willingness of Christ to save just such a sinner as he, but all seemed in vain. In the next room I found 'The Anxious Inquirer,' by James; turned down a leaf at the second chapter, requesting particular attention to it. He read the chapter marked, and then the whole book, and said that book had been the means of saving him from despair. After he had made a public profession of religion, he sent the book to his brother, a physician. It was the means of leading *him* to the Saviour, and he and his daughter united with the church at the same time. These gentlemen were both men of wealth and intelligence. The one has gone to his rest in heaven; the other still lives, and contributes liberally to the various benevolent objects of the day.

"I was afterwards sent for to visit Mrs. G——, who was in bad health, and in a very distressed state of mind. After having said every thing that I thought adapted to her case, I left James' Anxious Inquirer, requesting her husband to read it to her. The result was, that both were led to Christ. Both these persons are since dead, and both gave good evidence that they died in the Lord.

"A few days ago an old man came to converse on the subject of religion. I asked him what it was that first led him to serious reflection. He reminded me that a year or two ago I had sent him a book. Previous to this, he had not thought seriously about his soul, and seldom attended church. He read the book, then commenced reading the Bible and attending church. On the last Sabbath, he and fourteen others united with the people of God. Since the beginning of the year 1850, 43 persons have joined the church, and I have reason to believe that the circulation of books and tracts has been prominent among the means which God has blessed."

Rev. H. J. R—— writes me, "Since I have been engaged in voluntarily distributing the publications of the American Tract Society, enough has appeared to convince me of their value as a means of bringing souls to Christ, and establishing Christians in the faith. I sold a lady the volume, 'Religion and Eternal Life.' It was the means of her conversion. She is now a consistent member of my church. I sold 'Pike's Persuasives' to a young man: he became awakened under the reading of it, gave his heart to God, united with the church, and is a useful member. I closed a meeting recently in one of my congregations, during which quite a number were hopefully converted. At the close, however, there was a young man who had not found the Saviour, though he had been an earnest inquirer for some time. James' Anxious Inquirer was recommended to him. He read the book, found his case described exactly, believed in Jesus to the saving of his soul, and now goes on his way rejoicing. I persuaded a young lady to buy the 'Guide to Young Disciples.' A short time since, she told me that she had been peculiarly exposed to temptation, but that book had met her case, and taught her the best means of avoiding it. Many more instances of a similar character I could relate, which have come under my own observation, of the great value of those books, which have been instrumental in the conversion of many now in heaven, and of others who, I trust, are on the way."

Rev. J. P. L—— writes, "I have placed more or less of the books you sent me in every family in my charge. The people love them; they are exerting a silent but potent influence. Last November we enjoyed a precious revival, and 44 were gathered into the church. I am deeply impressed with the value of those publications,

and have, at my own expense, given to those who were unable or unwilling to purchase at least one-fourth of all the books sent me by the Society. This, to a *poor* minister, is a heavy tax; but I know of no way in which charity can be better bestowed, and were my ability equal to my wishes, I would give thousands to scatter these leaves from the tree of life among the destitute."

Rev. W. S. M'C—— writes, "I expect to see great results from the influence of your Society's publications. While travelling, last year, through Virginia and Tennessee, I rarely stopped at a house where I did not find a book or tract left by the colporteur. Those beautiful books, like rills of living water, are gliding silently down the mountain sides and through the valleys, blessing and fertilizing human hearts, as the stream fertilizes the arid soil. They have found their way into the most obscure communities, and into the meanest hovels, where books are things almost to be wondered at, so uncommon is their appearance."

These testimonials are from men holding no commission under your board, and some of them not even distributers of our books. Many more might be added, did the limits of a report permit.

The statistics of colportage in Virginia for the last seven years are as follows: Years of labor performed, 101; families visited, 105,532; volumes sold, 175,590; volumes granted, 65,078; meetings held or addressed, 7,080; families destitute of all religious books except the Bible. 14,399, and 7,562 were destitute of the Scriptures, of whom 5,632 were supplied. The number of families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching was 9,527.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nine colporteurs have visited 4,707 scattered families in these states, conversing or praying with 2,978 of them, selling 4,898 books, and granting 1,794. Nearly half the families were destitute of religious books.

GEORGIA.

Twenty-two colporteurs have been employed a portion of the year, including 10 students, who have visited 9,840 families in the more destitute parts of the state, with 4,098 of whom they conversed or prayed; selling 11,763 volumes, and granting 3,497. The number of families who were destitute of all religious books, except the Bible, was 1,228.

ALABAMA.

Ten colporteurs have visited 7,049 families, holding religious conferences with 3,510 of them, and effecting the sale of 12,300 volumes, and granting 3,255.

FLORIDA.

Two colporteurs have circulated 2,687 volumes by sale or gift.

MISSISSIPPI.

Seven colporteurs have visited 3,980 families, with most of whom they had religious conversation or prayer, and sold 11,662 volumes, and granted 2,487.

LOUISIANA.

Eight colporteurs, for the whole or part of the year, have visited 12,164 American, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian families, of whom 3,302 were Roman-catholic; number conversed or prayed with, 4,638; volumes sold, 9,816; granted, 2,339; destitute of preaching, 3,637; of good books, 1,547; of Bibles, 1,727. Mr. Packard, superintendent, reports encouragingly as to the good accomplished among the heterogeneous population of the south-west, and urges a speedy increase of laborers, especially for the European population. "At least twenty additional laborers are greatly needed in this field."

TEXAS.

Eight colporteurs for a portion of the year, including two Germans, have visited 4,304 families, and effected a circulation of 6,769 books. One of these, operating on the Rio Grande, spent a portion of the year in Mexico.

ARKANSAS.

A single colporteur has circulated 1,112 volumes during a part of the year. It would be desirable to add several laborers in this state.

TENNESSEE.

Twenty-four colporteurs for the whole or a portion of the year, have visited 14,598 families, one-tenth of whom were neglecters of the sanctuary, and nearly one-fourth destitute of religious books. They sold 20,350 volumes, and granted 4,911.

KENTUCKY.

Twenty-four colporteurs have been employed for the whole or a part of the year, visiting 14,433 families, with 3,597 of whom they conversed

on personal religion or prayed, selling 15,811 books, and granting 4,281. More than one-seventh of the families were previously destitute of all religious books, and nearly the same proportion did not wait on the evangelical sanctuary.

OHIO.

Eighty-two colporteurs, German and English, including 26 students, visited 71,926 families, conversing or praying with 30,936, selling 69,685 books, and granting 21,897. Of the whole number, 7,083 neglected evangelical preaching, 5,600 were destitute of all religious books, 2,352 without the Bible, of whom 1,100 were supplied, and 4,291 were Roman-catholics. The number of meetings held or addressed was 1,032.

MISSOURI.

Twenty-three colporteurs, English and German, have visited 18,422 families, conversing or praying with 6,871, selling 21,288 volumes, and granting 5,905. Families destitute of religious books, 2,543; of Bibles, 1,536; of evangelical preaching, 2,277; number of Romanist families, 1,394; prayer-meetings held, 855.

IOWA.

Seven colporteurs, including Germans, have visited 5,840 families, and effected a circulation of 4,747 books by sale or gift.

WISCONSIN.

Twelve colporteurs, English, German, Welsh, and Norwegian, have visited 16,868 families, conversing or praying with 9,892, selling 9,463 volumes, and granting 4,009. Families destitute of books, 3,545; of Bibles, 1,552; of preaching, 5,091; Roman-catholic families, 2,160; meetings held, 448.

CANADA.

Eleven colporteurs, including four students, have labored among the English, French, and German population of Canada West, visiting 13,005 families, conversing or praying with 5,586, selling 9,863 volumes, and granting 2,527. One-tenth of the families were without the Bible, and not far from the same number were destitute of religious books or evangelical preaching. Not less than 391 public or prayer meetings were held. The Society's publications are gaining a wide circulation in the provinces, and the field for colporteur labor is opening widely.

MEXICO.

A colporteur continued his labors along the Rio Grande until the civil outbreak, which made life entirely insecure, when he returned to New Orleans, and has since prosecuted his labors among the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian population. From his journal of nearly thirty pages we extract a few facts.

Mr. Reid visited Matamoras, Monterey, Guerrero, Salinas, Puebla, and several other cities and towns In passing from one prominent point to another, he frequently stopped at the ranchos on the way, visiting from house to house. But it was generally dangerous to cross the country alone. Travellers went in companies, armed to meet robbers, and often in the night to elude the vigilance of marauding Indians. He found the people everywhere desirous of purchasing books, though the Romish priests frequently took occasion, in public discourses, to denounce them as heretical, and himself as "a wolf in sheep's clothing." So violent was the opposition of the priests, that in several instances he deemed it prudent to withdraw, though the civil authorities were disposed to favor him. In one place having called—as was his custom on entering a town—upon the alcalde, informed him of the nature of his business, and exhibited samples of all his books, that dignitary showed his friendliness by immediately purchasing two dozen of each kind, for the schools. Thus introduced to the citizens, the colporteur was making rapid sales, when he was summoned by the alcalde to appear before the priest. He obeyed, but finding that the will of the priest was law there, he left, and at the request of the alcalde took back the books purchased for the schools.

But generally the people would have books in spite of the priests. They soon began to ask eagerly for "The Religion of Money," a little book which they liked, because they said it described the religion of Mexico, and *went against the priests.* Revisiting a town, he found that the Bishop had been there, denouncing the books, causing some of them to be burned, and prohibiting all persons from receiving or reading them, on pain of excommunication. Few, however, cared for his threats. The alcalde said to the colporteur, "It is my duty to inform you that your books are prohibited," at the same time assuring him that he could sell as many as he pleased with impunity. He sold in that place all he had with him, and could have sold many more.

In all the places revisited, there was great inquiry for Bibles. Few seemed to know much of the character or contents of the Bible, but *their curiosity had been excited by the frequent references to it in the books*, and by the fear with which the priests regarded it. At several large fairs which the colporteur attended, there was frequently a rush to his stand for Bibles and Testaments. This eagerness of the people for religious reading induced Mr. Reid to continue the work at the hazard of his life. He was frequently watched, and marked as a victim by those who knew that he had money in his possession. On one occasion crossing the country in company with two men professedly friendly, he saw them hold a short consultation, and then separate, one riding rapidly forward, and the other falling back out of sight—a sure indication of evil intent. He could do nothing better than go on praying, and trusting in God. Left without a guide he lost his way, and fell unexpectedly on a rancho, where he was kindly treated and sheltered for the night. The next day he was fired at from the bushes by the way-side. The ball whizzed harmlessly by his head; and

the robber, seemingly abashed at missing him when so near, made no attempt to follow him or to fire again. On another tour, he passed several bodies of persons killed by the Indians, and one night the little village in which he was stopping was attacked, and a woman and children carried off. Leaving a place to return again soon, and fearing he might be killed by the way, he put his money into the hands of an American friend; but on returning he found that his friend, going out a little distance from the town on business, had been killed. More than once he was betrayed or deserted in the hour of danger, by Mexicans hired to guide and assist him. But though often in great perils, through a kind and watchful Providence, he escaped with only occasional losses of property. Few will censure him for at length deeming it duty to abandon so dangerous a field, at least for the present.

DO COLPORTEURS GO TO THE DESTITUTE?

The leading feature of the theory of colportage has been its adaptation to the destitute unevangelized classes. After eleven years' experience of the practical workings of the system, it is believed that the reasonable expectations of the friends of the enterprise in this behalf have been realized. Both the degree and extent of the destitution, and the adaptation of colportage to the difficult work of conveying gospel instruction to the poor, have been demonstrated on a vast and increasing scale.

The statistics bearing on this point are highly instructive. They show that during eleven years fully 436,762 families have been visited at their homes, who were previously destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 176,065 visited since 1846 had not that precious volume. In four years alone, the number of families destitute of the preached gospel exceeded 312,000, and 276,362 families were Roman-catholics or other errorists. Are not these statements conclusive as to the aim and practical direction of the system?

But a more detailed illustration of this topic may be acceptable to the Society and its patrons. The Committee therefore append brief extracts from the annual reports of nearly one hundred colporteurs from various states, north, south, east, and west, which indicate the spirit and labors of this humble department of Christian toil. They will be read with painful interest in view of the wide moral desolations they unfold, but with gratitude to God in view of the effective and self-sacrificing endeavors to impart scriptural knowledge to the destitute. It will be seen that the testimony is largely drawn from the older central states, where some might suppose there was less necessity for such labors, rather than from the correspondence of those whose fields are almost entirely without religious culture. What, then, must be the spiritual condition of the sparse, newly-settled, heterogeneous population in the frontier states? A complete view of even this year's labors in this direction

would occupy volumes. No extracts are inserted from the reports of the German colporteurs and those laboring among other emigrant classes, as it is well known that they are *almost wholly devoted to the unevangelized.* Who that has the spirit of Christ and a heart of compassion for the Christless, but will be impelled by such statements as the following to renewed effort and earnest prayer that the waste places of our American Zion may be built up?

VERMONT.

"There are many places in Vermont where they have no evangelical preaching. Vermont is evangelized only in part. It is understood that the gospel is preached by books and tracts to multitudes who could not and would not hear it in any other way." E. W.

"My labors have been confined during the quarter to —— county, a destitute field and hard of cultivation. More than one-seventh of the families visited during the year were destitute of religious books, and about one-fifth habitually neglect attending evangelical preaching." T. R.

"My labors have not been in vain, as I find many destitute, and I feel the need of hunting them up. I did not think there was so much destitution around us; I try to visit every family in my field of labor." O. F.

NEW YORK.

"It has been my endeavor to reach all the families in destitute and secluded places, and some families have told me they have never been visited by a colporteur before. In one such neighborhood of seven families, but one family pretended that they attended church at all, and that one but seldom. A woman who had made a profession of religion, told me that she had not been to meeting for five or six years. Her children and some of her neighbors' children appeared as if they had never before heard religious conversation. But few of them could read at all. I gave them some books and tracts, but they bought nothing. The same might be said of other neighborhoods." E. A.

"I do not think that more than one-fourth of the 2,000 families I have visited habitually attend evangelical preaching. It is my custom to call on every family as far as I go, and I am particularly careful not to pass by those sections and neighborhoods which are comparatively destitute and neglected." E. C.

"In two neighborhoods that I have visited, the people almost entirely neglect the house of God. Within ten miles of P. there are neighborhoods bordering on heathenism, without Sabbaths or Sabbath privileges, and what is worse than all, their children are without Sabbath instruction. A family who told me that they took a religious paper, took down one to show me. It was the '*Brother Jonathan!*'" F. S. H.

"There is a great destitution of the Bible and of all religious books in the field where I have been engaged. In one considerable portion of it, one-fifteenth of the families were destitute of the Bible, and one-tenth of all other religious works. In all parts of it there was a painful destitution, though not equally great. I have attempted to make thorough work, by visiting every occupied dwelling and conversing

as far as practicable with every soul. I have not been able to learn of more than one inhabited house which I have passed by." B. F. R.

"I found six families in one day who were destitute of the Bible and religious books." B. G. McK.

"I have taken care to visit the poor and ignorant, and have tried to do my duty to them. I have found 37 persons that cannot read, without including Roman-catholics, few of whom on my field can read." G. W. H.

"In many places in the county, they do not enjoy the advantages of a stated ministry, and in others they have only occasional preaching, while some are entirely destitute of the blessing of a preached gospel, or meetings on the Sabbath-day. I have devoted the greatest portion of time to the more destitute part of the field, back from the more public roads, often difficult of access. In some places where the people have been destitute of meetings, I have called the attention of the neighboring ministers, who have kindly consented to supply them with the preaching of the gospel."

J. B.

"I have made it my business to visit every family that was at home in the towns I have passed through, and have spared no pains or labor to find the most obscure and neglected. Many times I felt that I received seven-fold for all the labor that it cost me to get to them, for they appeared so delighted to have a Christian call on them and spend a season in religious conversation and prayer. The grateful emotion they often manifest when I have supplied them with religious books, fills my heart with gratitude that there is a Society that sends good books to the poor."

A. E. S.

"There are in this county 22 large townships, with a population of 55,000 or 60,000. The number who attend church regularly is probably less than one-half, making a population of about 30,000 who are deprived or who deprive themselves of the stated means of grace. More than one-third of the families visited were destitute of religious books, and about one-seventh were without the Bible." J. M. T.

"About one-eighth of all the families visited were destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and about one-ninth without the Bible. Some, especially among the Roman-catholics, are so ignorant respecting the Bible that they do not know it from any other book. One woman, not a Catholic, being without the best of books, told me that they had a Spelling-book which contained the whole Bible. Scores if not hundreds of log-cabins have never received a religious visit previous to my visiting them. Many who six months ago were never seen reading a religious book, may now be found poring over the pages of our precious books with the greatest delight. There are many places where there is preaching only once a month, others have none at all. Consequently many are far from God, nor can I see how they can ever have the gospel unless some one carries the good news to their homes and firesides. I have made it a rule to visit all, rich and poor, high and low. In some parts many immortal souls are exposed to error, superstition, and heresy, and are in a deplorable condition. I have furnished many families with religious books who, were it not for this system, would have remained to this day, if not for ever, destitute of them."

J. S.

"More than one-third of the families I visited were without other religious books than the Bible, and most of such were too poor to buy. There are some scattered families in the mountains five or six miles from preaching, many of whose members cannot read. Many of those who live near church never go. There is preaching within the reach of nearly all, twice a month." J. B. P.

"There is need of labor here in every part of the county, and the colporteur seems to be the appropriate laborer for many parts of it. Of the 918 families visited, 358 were destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 207 were without the word of God!" J. S. S.

"In my labors as a colporteur, I have given special attention to the destitute and neglected classes, to those who are reached by no other instrumentality. I have considered that to benefit those classes was one great object the Society had in view in this work. I have often been told by intelligent persons, 'It will do no good to visit such a family—referring to the destitute—as they cannot buy books, and would not read them if they had them.' I reply to such persons, that I consider it of greater importance to visit such families and give them Baxter's Call or some similar volume, than to visit those who are supplied with religious books, though I should sell several volumes; and it has ever been one great object with me to seek out the poor and needy, that they may have the gospel preached to them, and to reach every family as far as possible on my field." C. B.

"We have five towns in this county that have not stated preaching, and two or three that have no house of worship. I have endeavored to look up all the destitute and neglected families in the towns I have visited." O. A. C.

"I have been a good deal in the outskirts of towns where the operations of the Society have been very little known. I found a good deal of destitution in the towns of W. and H., a good many habitually neglecting the sanctuary, and quite a number destitute of any religious books, even the Bible. In one neighborhood near a rum-hole, I found seven of these families, two of whom were without the Bible." S. C.

"Wherever I have travelled, I have made it a business to visit all, rich and poor, to supply each family with some book, by sale or gift, with such personal effort as I have been able to make. A good part of my time has been spent in a lumbering country, where but very little attention is paid to the morals and education of the people. In one neighborhood there had not been a sermon for more than a year—they had no Sunday-schools or religious books. Most of them appeared anxious to obtain the truth. They have now hired a minister one-half of the time, organized a Sunday-school, and purchased a library of me. Nearly one-fourth of all the families were destitute of religious books, and more than one-fourth habitually neglected evangelical preaching." L. H. W.

"I have devoted much of my time to those places which were otherwise destitute of religious instruction. The extent of them has been greater than usual the past winter, in consequence of several feeble churches being destitute of regular preaching. In one settlement there had not been an English meeting since I was last with them, more than a year ago. I have much reason to believe that these yearly visits have been blessed to this settlement. Almost all their reading is thus furnished. Several families destitute of a Bible have been supplied. There is a large region on the borders of this great wilderness without much religious instruction. I find also in the city every day's labors bring us to families who attend no religious meeting, are acquainted with no ministers, and remain strangers to the sympathy felt by Christians for them. They will only become interested as missionary labors reach them. Many are very destitute of religious books, but few will purchase. There is much ground upon this field that absolutely requires colporteur labor." C. H.

"The number of families visited in about five years is over eleven thousand, more than eleven hundred of whom were destitute of religious books, and nearly five hundred were without the Bible. I have gratuitously supplied nearly all those destitute of

the Bible and other religious books, either with the former or the latter, or with both, and with tracts also. I have given books to hundreds of other families who were nearly destitute. I have given books to many ministers struggling with a limited support and with a still more limited library. Multitudes of poor families have welcomed the gratuity with tears of joy. I endeavor to look up the poor and destitute. If it were not necessary to call on *all* the families in the field, my sympathies would prompt me to spend my entire time among the poorer and the more destitute class of society. It is among this class that I witness the most tears of religious emotion, and in which there have been more hopeful conversions than among any other people with whom I have labored, so far as I know. I thank the Lord I can go to the destitute poor—that the Society especially sends me thither, and furnishes me with the best of books and tracts to give them. In an extensive neighborhood of poor people, far remote from religious privileges, living upon a mountain, and very seldom visited by the living preacher, an interesting revival of religion followed the gratuitous distribution of books and tracts in almost every family, for they were too poor to buy. After the revival I visited them again, and was received with much joy.

"Among the 11,000 families visited were hundreds who cannot read. I have seen multitudes of children who seemed entirely ignorant of such a being as the Lord Jesus Christ. Many of them are trained in the school of infidelity. I have been shocked by hearing the little atheist of twelve years say to me, 'There is no God.'

"I was pleased with a remark recently made by a clergyman to two or three others, who spent the night at my house. 'Brethren,' said he, 'we need a revival in our own souls, in order that we may see the beauty and richness of the Tract Society's publications, and their wonderful adaptedness to promote revivals. Never have I been so well prepared to appreciate the work in which the Society is engaged, as since the revival among my people. Read them brethren,' said he, 'they will do you good.'"

H. B.

NEW JERSEY.

"My usual plan of labor is, after having secured the favorable coöperation or notice of the ministers of a town or neighborhood, where there are such—for there are several townships on my field where no ordained ministers reside, and some where they only preach once in two or three weeks—to go up one side of a street and down the other, or complete one road after another, visiting every house, store, or workshop, conversing or praying with individuals and families as opportunity and circumstances permit, invariably giving one or more suitable tracts where no publications are bought."

W. C. P.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"I attempted to visit every family in this county, and I think I came within forty or fifty of doing so. In this attempt I have had lonely and bad roads to travel, often miles from one house to another."

W. M. R.

"The wants of the people in the part of the country I have visited are great. There is a great lack of books. The conviction on my mind is more and more strengthened, that the Society by the agency of colportage reaches a class of people that will not be reached by other means, and that this class is so numerous that if its operations did not reach any other class, it would be worth all the trouble and expense."

H. W. L.

"This section embraces a large territory with comparatively few settlers, many of whom are entirely destitute of stated preaching, and with but few of the ordinary

means of grace enjoyed by those who inhabit more thickly settled and older communities." B. A.

"I have endeavored to visit all the families in the parts where I have travelled, and for this reason have no doubt failed of selling as many books as I should, had I passed by some families that would not purchase and spent my time with those that would. There is a vast amount of destitution in spiritual concerns in the county. Without some such agency as the colporteur work, I am sure that many people here would go down to the grave scarcely ever hearing of such a thing as religion." P. S. H.

"Increased acquaintance with my field convinces me more and more that it will need the application of colportage for a series of years. The great mass of the people are quite destitute, and a large number of those who are willing to purchase have not the means of purchasing more than one or two volumes at a time. From what I have seen and heard, I am compelled to believe that there are from 2,000 to 4,000 of the 7,000 families in the county who scarcely hear an evangelical sermon in a year, to say nothing of the hundreds who live where they cannot hear preaching very often if they wish, or of the thousands who stay away from preaching nearly or quite as often as they go to hear it." D. H. S.

"I have visited 1,225 families, and to my knowledge left no family without some printed heavenly truth—I trust enough of salt to savor." D. McC.

"I have made it my principal study, object, and aim to visit the poor and lower classes of society, and uniformly to instruct and pray with and for the poor and neglected. I found a family in the most extreme ignorance from oldest to youngest: they had no books, and none of the five children had ever been to school, nor did any of them know one letter from another." D. T. H.

VIRGINIA.

"I am endeavoring to visit every house in the county. I feel more solicitude to visit the poor than the rich. It is at these places I frequently derive the most comfort, for the good Book tells us it is more blessed to give than to receive. I find it verified in many instances." J. V. R.

"Our plan was for me to visit only the poorest parts of the place; so my sales were small and grants large. I found much poverty and destitution. In visiting 25 families in one day, I found five destitute of Bibles and all religious books. The average of all I visited was one family in seventeen destitute of Bibles, and nearly the same of religious books." C. R. R.

"During my labors here, I have visited 590 families: 103 of these never attended the public worship of God; 65 I found destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 45 were destitute of the Bible itself. When it is remembered that this is only about one-fourth of the county, and by far the most enlightened part, and also in one of the oldest and most wealthy counties in the whole valley of Virginia, these facts seem almost incredible, and the more so when we remember there are 19 different denominations of Christians who profess to be governed by the teaching of the New Testament, and who have their preachers or teachers who pretend to expound its doctrines." A. P.

"Two-thirds of all the families of this county are destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and some have not even a Bible in the house. There are a great many adult persons who cannot read or write." I. W. O.

"Many were destitute of books, and were very desirous to obtain them, but had not the means. I met a little boy in his eleventh year who did not know who was the Saviour of sinners, and never heard that Christ was the Saviour. He had never been at preaching in his life, but had heard of preachers being about. Many of the families visited have but little opportunity of going to church, and remarked that unless they could get religious books to read, they had no opportunity for religious instruction. Such instances are not rare in this mountainous country; and if such places are not sought out and explored by the colporteur, and supplied with religious reading, what other agency will furnish them? A colporteur of another institution has been in the same field with me. We have had no difficulty; each finds he has enough to do, and both together are not supplying the destitution as fully as in my view it ought to be done." Rev. D. C. P.

"I have found families destitute of all religious books, and without the precious Bible. They have received it joyfully, and thanked me again and again for calling, conversing, and praying with them and for them. The census of ignorance and destitution is great and appalling, but the tide of benevolence is increasing. Many are ignorant because they make no effort to acquire knowledge. Many are without good books and ignorant because they are unable to purchase and send their children to school, even if one was accessible, and because no bookstore is in reach of them. Many would attend preaching, but cannot. They are too old, too feeble, too remote, and have no place to go to, and many no means or ways of getting to church." Rev. J. T. H.

"These counties enjoy great privileges as respects both mind and heart, yet in each there is much destitution and ignorance. On the mountain sides, in the valleys, and often within a short distance of the sanctuary, are families who habitually neglect the worship of the only true God." J. W. W.

"I have not visited many families of wealth, but the common and poor with very few means of grace, whose children are growing up immoral, without restraint. In some neighborhoods the people have very little preaching. In one neighborhood of forty souls, there was not a professor of religion: they were poor, ignorant, cast off from society, and some never saw a preacher." A. B.

"In 31 days, I found 41 families without the Bible. In travelling five miles, I found nine families destitute. One woman told me she had plenty of good books, but I ascertained that she had not even a Bible. I furnished a man about 50 years old with the first Bible he ever owned. Nearly one-fifth of the families were entirely destitute of religious books, and many others are nearly so, having sometimes only one or two small books lying about in the smoke and dust, as though they had not been moved for months. In fact the few books owned by a great many have been given by former colporteurs, and even those which have been bought were brought in by them, there being no other sure means of getting religious books. The nearest bookstore is 50 miles from me, and from the west end of my field it is 75 or 100 miles distant. Merchants do not pretend to keep religious books, there is so little demand for them. Ignorance prevails to an alarming extent: many whole families cannot read a word, and some such cannot be persuaded to send their children to school. In one case, I preached to a congregation in which I could find only three persons who could read." Rev. M. B.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. ——, who found 1,829 of the 2,960 families he visited destitute of all religious books, and 457 without the Bible, says, "We have many dark spots in our county,

and although the Bible has been circulated over our state, there is yet a great amount of ignorance to be removed before the clear light of the gospel can shine."

J. N. A.

GEORGIA.

"My object has been to search out the destitute families, hence I have sold but few books in cities or villages; neither have I often attended courts or public gatherings, but have visited families at their firesides, where I could talk to them face to face. I have travelled in wet and dry, in cold and hot weather, over hills and through swamps, in search of the destitute poor, that I might accomplish the object of your charity. More than half of the families visited have been destitute of religious books, and a large portion without the Bible." T. C.

FLORIDA.

"On my field there is in places great destitution. Many neighborhoods have but little preaching. Many have not the opportunity of hearing the word preached, and others do not hear it that might. One-third of the families were destitute of religious books, and one-sixth were without the Bible." J. R. H.

TENNESSEE.

"About one-fourth of the families I visited were destitute of all religious books except the Bible: a number of the others had but a few small volumes, often but one or two, and those often the Society's publications distributed by a former agent. It has been my custom to visit all classes of families; huts on the hills, and the lodge in the garden of cucumbers, though often difficult of access, have in no instance been overlooked. Streams and precipices, fences and dogs have been encountered to reach them. I have been astonished to find how great a proportion cannot read. In many instances, large families are found where not one can read a word; and of those who are able to read, the proportion is not small who read so badly as with difficulty to gather the sense of the simplest books. The number who read with such facility as to read with much pleasure, or as to create a fondness for reading, is very small. Common schools are maintained in most places but a small portion of the year. In but two or three places on my field has there ever been an attempt to maintain Sunday-schools, and then but a part of the year." Rev. H. F. T.

"I have travelled this year, in a great measure, in the more destitute and unpromising portions of my field. About one-fifth of the families visited during the year are without Bibles, religious books, and gospel preaching, and many so poor as to excite pity in every Christian heart. If some such effort as is made by the Tract and Bible Societies does not reach them, what must be their condition in time and eternity? There is nothing like a bookstore in my field, and merchants tell me that books are little sought." Rev. W. A. M.

"The statistics of my labors in this county show that 315 of the 338 families in the county were without religious books, leaving 23 families in the whole county with more or less religious volumes. The religious books in ten of these families were those of the Tract Society: 10 of the 13 families who had religious books other than those procured of our Society, had nothing but a single volume or two of perhaps no practical value. These facts carefully ascertained will show how far private enterprise can be relied on to provide religious reading for the church and the country.

"Of the whole number of heads of families, 118 were unable to read. There were but five family altars in the county: 115 families were destitute of the sacred Scriptures, who have been partially supplied. The deficiency would have been almost entire, but the county was visited a few years ago by a young man with Bibles. The opportunities for religious worship of any kind are few and infrequent. Previous to my labors there were but 20 newspapers taken in the county; 15 of these were confined to the county-town, and eight of them came to one man, leaving only five for all the rest of the county.

"Now, what has been done? We circulated by sale and grant not far from 1,000 volumes, distributed among all classes, and dropped absolutely in every cabin. In addition, we introduced the American Messenger into 50 families, that every month will preach the gospel with fresh and varied truth among a circle of neighbors around every subscriber during the year. I have conversed on personal religion in every house, and besides directing the soul to things above, it has been my constant aim to *wake up mind;* and it is confidently believed that not a few immortal minds will thus be roused, and an appetite and demand created that will go out after books that are the food of the soul." J. A. D.

KENTUCKY.

"I found many of the people destitute of religious books. Of the 1,512 families visited, 872 were destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 248 had not the Bible! I wanted to do systematic work. In taking the families as they come, we find all the poor, and of course must make more or less grants." M. S.

"I have found more destitution of religious books in the country than in the towns, and more where there was but little evangelical preaching. The counties are but poorly supplied with preaching and Sabbath-school instruction. The standard of education is low. But few religious newspapers are taken outside the towns, where of course all the means of grace are enjoyed to some extent. The Sabbath is much desecrated both in town and country." J. R.

OHIO.

"When I go into a neighborhood I visit all indiscriminately, and to those who have not the means to purchase I give cheap books or tracts. More than one-third of the families visited have been destitute of religious books, and a like proportion habitually absent themselves from evangelical preaching." J. E. B.

"Scarcely one in ten of the inhabitants of this region enjoy the stated means of grace. Fishing, hunting, drinking, and kindred vices are the regular occupations of many on the Lord's day. There is but one place in the county that enjoys preaching every Sabbath." Rev. R. R. S.

"The last two months I labored in a region quite destitute of the preaching of the gospel. They have seldom more than one sermon in four or five weeks, and no visitation by any person. Some told me I was the first agent ever in their house. Practical religious reading was scarce. I have not yet, I find, visited all the destitute in my field. I purpose at a future time to reach all." J. D.

"I have visited family after family who were destitute of the Bible and all other religious books. I have visited a great many families who had a Bible, but no other books in their house but a few school-books. A great many do not go to any preaching. Many have been anxious to get books for a long time, but did not know where to get them. A great many are not able to buy, and are entirely destitute. I have

visited numbers of families who did not attend church, did not keep the Sabbath, and who had no books to read. My plan is to try and visit every family. I take a township and then keep on until I get through it, and by so doing I find the wants of all."

W. P.

"I have spared no pains and thought no labor too great to do all that I could in calling at every house and conversing with nearly all, and learning their feelings in regard to religion." L. G.

"I have endeavored to reach all the families on the ground I have gone over. Though the population has greatly increased, and the country rapidly improved, I am sure there is not less destitution of religious reading in proportion to the population, than there was seven years ago. It is quite evident that many have no taste for reading, and many cannot read at all. The destitution of evangelical preaching is even greater than it was several years ago. Many neighborhoods do not enjoy any preaching at all. There is no such thing as religious instruction in families, except in those that are strictly religious; and where the public means of grace might be enjoyed, they are to a great extent neglected. A woman within a mile of a village told me that she had heard but one or two sermons in three or four years. Her daughter about ten years old could not tell me who made her, and did not know that there was a God or a Saviour, or that she had a soul. Thus parents neglect their own and their children's souls, and their children are growing up heathens in this Christian land. The half of the truth on this subject has not yet been told." S. B.

"The destitutions of a part of —— county seem rather remarkable for a central part of Ohio. In the south-western corner, embracing perhaps six square miles, I visited 66 families in one week, 17 of whom were without a Bible and 45 had no religious books. There was no preaching in the village or vicinity. I have special regard for the destitute in every neighborhood, and must acknowledge that I always reap the richest reward in my own breast in laboring with this class. I endeavor to visit every family on my field, but feel that my mission is *specially* to the destitute and neglected." E. B. S.

"I have endeavored to visit the most destitute parts of the field. The destitution of religious books appears nearly as great as it was two or three years ago."

H. B.

"I visited one community where I was told I need not go, as it was a perfect Sodom, where no Sabbath was known by a greater part of the people. I went, feeling that of all others that was the place for me and my books. I succeeded in establishing a Sabbath-school and furnishing them with a library, where there had never been one before within three miles." H. F. K.

"I have made my best efforts to reach every family in the county, but I have failed in this. Many are yet to be visited. I was called upon last summer to make a second visit over a section of country among nominal Christians, with whom I could have but little intercourse on my first visit. What few books I sold and distributed created an interest and a demand for books. In a few days I sold more than forty dollars' worth. Three Sabbath-schools were organized, which I supplied with books." J. G.

MICHIGAN.

"In most of the counties visited, I have endeavored to call upon all as far as practicable, and I generally find the lightest hearts in the darkest places."

J. N. R.

"I have endeavored to visit all the families where I have travelled, as nearly as possible. I do not allow myself to pass any family, however poor or destitute, without a visit. The poor receive the colporteur with more gratitude than the rich, and I often find more piety in the hovel than in the splendid mansion. My soul has often rejoiced in the contemplation of the adaptation of the system of colportage to bless the families of the land, especially the poor, with the word of truth. In many instances, the gift of an appropriate book or tract has seemed to be as refreshing to the soul as the cool water-brook in a thirsty land. There are hundreds in this county who do not hear a sermon twice in a year: they are also quite deficient in religious reading." J. G.

"I have made it a rule to visit all, rich and poor, saint and sinner, and to leave with each family some book or tract, by sale or gift, with such personal effort as I am able to make." W. N. L.

"My general practice has been, on going to any part of my field, to visit every family and leave with each more or less, as circumstances seemed to require, of evangelical truth on the printed page, and to speak personally to young and old of the importance of the religion of Christ. I have taken particular pains to visit the more destitute parts of my field, and especially lone and solitary families, although in some instances it has required miles of travel on foot to accomplish it; but the thankfulness with which the publications and visit were received, more than compensated for the toil and fatigue. Never have I been more deeply impressed with the adaptedness of the colporteur system to aid in the great work of opening the way for the universal reign of the Messiah. Several of the towns have a very sparse population, one having only six families." E. C.

INDIANA.

"The people generally are poor, and few districts have yet got school-houses. I do not sell many books in these places, but I try to reach all the destitute families and give them some books which I think will benefit them." W. H.

"This field is yet destitute of religious books in one-fourth of its families. One-half are only partially supplied, one-third do not attend evangelical preaching, and two-thirds do not properly appreciate the Sabbath." A. H. S.

ILLINOIS.

"There is a great moral destitution in this field. I have found some settlements where religious books were but little known or cared for. At one such place I found about fifteen persons assembled at a funeral, but one of whom could read. I was then piloted to a party of both sexes, who had met to raise a log-cabin and have a dance. But one of each sex could read." J. C.

"In the south and west parts of the county is the most destitution. Some families there cannot reach a church, and probably spend the Sabbath in recreation. They are rarely spoken to about their souls by any except the colporteur. Universalism abounds. In about three-fourths of the district there is preaching once in two weeks. Many go to meeting only once in a few months, just enough to say they go." J. B. P.

"I have given books where large families of children were standing round begging their parents to buy them books, while the parents were almost ignorant of the way of salvation, and bringing up their children in the same condition." E. R. R.

"In a neighborhood that I visited, the inhabitants had nearly all been sick; they lived in log-cabins of the poorest kind; the children were ragged, dirty, and ignorant; the men were riding about with guns on their shoulders when they ought to have been at work. There had been no common school for a year, and no regular preaching for three years. I could not learn that there had ever been a Sabbath-school. The Sabbath is hardly known except as a day of unusual gayety. Here, I thought, is a place for which colportage is admirably adapted." H. S. D.

"I have visited but few towns, having spent my time in those regions more destitute, and where the people had fewer books and valued them less. One-half of the families I visited were destitute of religious books, and one-third were without the Bible. I have learned that the portions where I have not visited are equally destitute." W. S.

"The spiritual condition of my field may be imagined from the following particulars. There are in these two counties 18 churches, large and small, where the word of truth is regularly proclaimed. There are 10 other places where stated preaching is held in school or private houses at intervals varying from two to six weeks. Six of the 18 churches, owned by as many different denominations, are situated at the county-seat of one of the counties; three others are located in another small town. But the great outward features are isolation and destitution. The sparseness of settlement, with the utter disregard manifested by multitudes for contiguity, shows a great want of a people's regard for the blessings of the church and the school-house. But these outside evidences of destitution of spiritual life do not give a full view of the picture. The faithful scrutinizing labor of the colporteur service alone brings to light the real spiritual death which fills up the land." W. G. J.

"There are good religious privileges at the county-seat, but the most of the rest of the county is very destitute. Only about 3,000 out of 13,000 enjoy regular preaching. Scepticism, infidelity, and irreligion abound." E. S. W.

"I have labored to hunt up the destitute and neglected, and have been made most happy in my labor as I have sympathized with them and partaken of their hospitality. It has been my object to visit every family in the towns and county where I have labored. I have been in neighborhoods within sight, and within an hour's ride of the sanctuary, where out of 20 or 30 families not half a dozen heads of families go to meeting from one year to another. I have talked with such families at their firesides, prayed with them, and supplied them with religious reading."

A. R. H.

"Found the people very destitute of books and many eager for them, but many were too poor to buy. Many are so far from preaching-points, and so little inclined to go, that if the gospel is not carried to them they will never hear it."

N. W.

"The people of my field are in many places very ignorant and destitute of all the usual means of grace, not having any preaching of any kind, excepting perhaps a preacher visits them once in four weeks. If he happens to miss once, and owing to the roads and weather he sometimes misses twice in succession, there is no one to keep up meetings in his absence. The state of things may be easily imagined. Other places had no meetings of any kind, neither did the majority seem to want them." J. W.

"When I think of the amount of labor I have performed, travelling through heat and cold, over large and often sparsely settled prairies, through brush and along creeks, over roads in many cases almost impassable, to put into their hands the means of a

knowledge of the way of life and salvation, and how very few receive the great boon with any degree of gratitude or prospect of benefit, my heart sickens, and I am forced to say that the moral and spiritual condition of *the mass* here is truly distressing. What we need here is a Bible-reading, God-fearing people, and I believe there is no other existing means better adapted for accomplishing this object, the ministry of the word excepted, than the operations of the Tract Society, when wisely, faithfully, and prayerfully carried out." J. M. L.

"I have spent my time in the most neglected and destitute portion of my field. Many of the 616 families reported as neglecters of evangelical preaching, would gladly listen to the gospel if its sound was within their hearing. I sent an appointment to a little neglected village, in which there had been but one sermon preached in six months. Many came ten, fifteen, and some twenty miles to hear the gospel. It was truly affecting to see the melting influence of the truth in flowing tears from almost every eye. When I told of the Tract Society, its publications and the colporteur system, many countenances brightened, and one said, 'That just meets our wants.' This is the language of hundreds here and in other places. It is not enough to say that more than one-half the families visited seldom hear the gospel, and that nearly one-fifth had no religious books except the Bible. All this is true, but it is not all the truth. There are many books in these families that are worse than no books. Intemperance, profanity, Sabbath desecration, and every evil work abound in some places to an alarming extent." Rev. A. P.

"The wants of the people for books were great, and the disposition of the people to purchase was generally good, as far as they were able. My aim is to visit all the families I could reach, and I have been to a great deal of trouble to visit a few families, from the fact that they lived remote from the means of grace. One woman told me that she had not heard as much talk on religion in five years. It is my aim, at one time or another, to visit all on my field of labor." H. N. W.

"I think it is understood upon my field, that the Tract Society is moved by one cardinal attribute of our holy religion, 'Seeketh not her own.' At the West there is such a rush after wealth, so pervading is the spirit of selfishness, that it was hardly thought possible for a man or a society to be actuated by any other principle; if any one moves in any enterprise, it is only to make money. In this particular our labors are getting to be better understood. Such an exhibition of Christianity in the community as this, we may rest assured will not be without its influence for good." Rev. A. M.

MISSOURI.

"There is such a lack of education in this field, that it seems almost impossible to reach the people through the influence of books. Sabbath-school instruction is scarcely attended to. I know of but one or two Sabbath-schools in the four counties of my field. It is almost impossible to establish them, as there are scarcely any who are qualified to teach, for they are not a reading people; and when they are established, the unsettled state of society will not allow them to be permanent." D. W.

"I find a great number of old settlers that cannot read, and they have generally brought up their children without education. In some families of from ten to fifteen in number, none could read, and all neglected evangelical preaching. A Sabbath-school has since been organized, and they are now improving. One-third of the families were destitute of religious books, and more than one-third of the Bible." J. C. B.

"I found the people very poor and destitute of good books. Many houses that I entered contained no Bible or books of any kind. Most were anxious to get books, but had not the means. More than two-fifths of the families had no religious books, and about one-tenth were destitute of the Bible." B. B.

"There is but very little religious reading in this county. Novels and love-sick tales engross the mind of old and young. Professors of religion have frequently asked me to show them some of my light reading. Evangelical preaching is very scarce. Ministers are greatly needed to arouse the people from the apathy which seems to pervade them. The intellectual and moral wants of the people are very great. One-half of the families were without religious reading, and one-third were destitute of the Bible." S. R. P.

"In one county there is a great destitution of the means of grace, and religious books are very scarce. Not one family in ten has a good supply of religious books. Public morals are very bad, and religious influence is but little felt by the wicked. One-fifth of the families on my whole field were destitute of religious books, and one-sixth of the word of God." T. S. A.

WISCONSIN.

"I found a section of country some six miles square without a Sabbath-school, and for years, till within a few weeks, there had been no preaching statedly, though there were backsliding professors enough to have sustained the stated means of grace. I visited every family, called the people together on the Sabbath, and tried to tell them of their duty to God and their children. We made an arrangement to open a Sabbath-school on the next Sabbath. My pen cannot picture the destitutions in this region. It was remarked again and again, 'We are a God-forsaken people.' The south tier of towns in this county is very destitute, as a general thing. The east part of Rock county is quite thickly settled, and about one-fourth of it well supplied with the stated means of grace; others are as destitute as any section I have found." P. C. H.

CANADA.

"I think it is not an overestimate, that one-fourth of the population of these counties rarely enter a place of worship. To such a population colportage is peculiarly adapted, inasmuch as it reaches them in their houses, and places in their hands the words of eternal life. In many parts you will find isolated neighborhoods which the preacher of the gospel rarely visits, and where religion is a thing almost unheard of. So far as it was possible, I have endeavored to reach all classes in every locality I have visited." J. M.

"My labors have been chiefly directed to the destitute. Ignorance and intemperance prevail over a great part of the field which I have traversed." J. McE.

GERMAN GRATITUDE.

The following intelligent view of the Tract Society's labors among this most interesting and hopeful class of emigrants, is from "*A German*," accompanied by a donation of $50.

The writer feelingly alludes to the barrier of ***language*** as one not soon to be overcome, except by a union of ***hearts***. He states that whatever may be the faults of his

people, they are "not locked up against the influence of kind words and deeds. The loving endeavors of the American Tract Society, approaching us by men and books in our own tongue, are acknowledged and honored," he says, "by a vast number of Germans. And many of us feel as if we must return love for love, because we perceive that the officers and agents of the Tract Society 'know the heart of strangers,' and sympathize with them. I am one of them, and will state why I love the Tract Society.

"1. I love the Tract Society, because it has reprinted so many evangelical standard books, originally written in the German language. It has made Luther, Arndt, Hollatz, Tersteegen, and Gossner address their emigrated countrymen in the western forests and prairies with those winning, heaven-born words which have drawn thousands of souls in the old world to Christ, and I hope, under the accompanying influence of the Holy Spirit, will have the same effect in the new world.

"2. I love the Tract Society, because it has become the interpreter of Baxter, Bunyan, Alleine, etc., causing them to pierce with their 'Turn ye!' and 'Flee from the wrath to come!' the German mind and conscience as forcibly as they have for centuries the English. We want our own German writers, but we want these English too; and we rejoice that by your noble efforts we have them both. While the one class appeal to our early reminiscences, and make us *feel* for Christ, the other class familiarize us with English and American Christianity, and make us *act* for Christ.

"3. I love the Tract Society, because it has commenced issuing a beautiful series of German books for the young, written by men like Dr. Barth and Professor Schubert. Though our descendants will ultimately speak the English, yet their first instruction from their parents must necessarily be in German. Therefore these highly instructive and attractive books supply a real want, felt by many German parents.

"4. I love the Tract Society, because, besides its fifty German volumes, it has published and largely circulates one hundred and fifty German tracts, and sixteen children's tracts, all written in pure German, which is worth a great deal, and all breathing the spirit of pure religion, which is worth infinitely more.

"5. I love the Tract Society, because it has issued for five years past that noble paper, the '*Amerikanischer Botschafter*,' which has found its way into thousands of garrets and cellars of our large cities, as well as into thousands of log-cabins in the far West. Sir, I have seen it in either kind of dwellings, and I know it is not only appreciated, but heartily welcomed as a sympathizing friend and trustworthy adviser. I understand that of the two hundred and fifty German papers published in this country—among which there are about forty dailies—it has attained already by far the largest circulation. Only let it go on as it has done, encouraging all Christian efforts, assailing all forms of error and vice, and in a few years you will have to print 100,000 copies instead of 30,000.

"6. I love the Tract Society, because it supports about sixty German colporteurs in all the middle and western and in some of the south-western states. Sir, permit me to speak here again from my own personal observation. On the very day I landed on your shores, many years ago, I was accosted by one of these faithful men. My calling afterwards obliged me to make extensive travels throughout the land, where I met them again and again at more than a dozen places. I have seen their doings; I have heard people talking, and seen newspapers writing about them, spreading evil report and good report. Now, from all this I bear testimony to that humble and yet noble band of your German colporteurs, that they are as self-denying and self-sacrificing, as enduring and persevering men, as you will find united in such number, and in one organization, on the face of the globe. May God grant that their number be increased tenfold.

"7. I love the Tract Society, because it has sent for many years past more than $1,000 a year to Germany, to aid tract operations there. I believe, sir, *that* money has been well spent. It benefits those who read the tracts printed with it, and stirs up at the same time the Christians of Germany to greater zeal and activity. I rejoice, that while so many fruits of the last revolution have been lost, the freedom of colportage remains; and I think the introduction of that blessed agency of evangelization into Germany, has been greatly promoted by American example and American aid.

"8. I love the Tract Society, because its spirit, its books, and its men have done good to my own soul. May the Lord reward you for it. I beg you again, accept of this humble offering. It is about one-tenth of what I earn in a year with my own hand's labor. Should I ever earn more, I will give more."

LIBERALITY OF POOR GERMANS.

The general agent for Western Pennsylvania writes, "Last July, a number of Germans that meet every Sabbath afternoon for prayer and the study of God's word, in a little room in the house of one of our colporteurs, proposed to add alms also to their prayers. The average attendance is ten or twelve, all Germans, and comparatively poor. Enclosed please find a draft for $73 13, the contents of the box, which they send as a donation to the Society."

"THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY," LONDON.

The fifty-second anniversary of this mother institution was held in Exeter Hall on the 9th of May last. The receipts for the year were £62,169 9*s.* 11*d.*, (almost $300,000,) upwards of £50,000 being receipts for sales. The issues for the year amounted to 20,887,064 publications, making the total circulation, at home and abroad, about 549,000,000 copies, in about 110 languages. To meet the popish tendencies in England, the Society have furnished their numerous publications on Romanism at half price. They have offered premiums for essays on that subject, as they did the year previous for publications adapted to the working classes. They issued several publications for circulation at the World's Fair, and have done much to counteract the influence of an unsound and immoral literature, and given special attention to colportage in Ireland. They granted, during the year, for destitute districts, schools, etc., 712 libraries. With the present year, they commenced a new weekly periodical, "The Leisure Hour," which has a wide circulation. Of the large works prepared for the Fair, one by the Rev. Thomas Binney, entitled,

"The Royal Exchange and Palace of Industry," was translated and issued both in French and German; and one hundred copies in each language, besides several hundred Spanish tracts for California, have been sent to this Society as a grant.

Both the Rev. Dr. MURRAY of Elizabethtown, and the Rev. SETH BLISS, Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston, were present at the London anniversary as delegates from the American Tract Society, imparting and receiving intelligence as to the great work in which the two institutions are harmoniously engaged.

The Rev. Dr. Murray addressed the meeting in Exeter Hall with great acceptance, giving a history of the American Tract Society—for which in its early years he labored very successfully in Philadelphia—and of its present extended operations, and especially the broad field now open before it in our own country, and the efforts the Society is making for our emigrant and Roman-catholic population. So interested were the assembly in these statements, that they renewed their animated calls upon him to continue them.

Both Dr. Murray and Mr. Bliss have communicated, in letters published in the Messenger, the results of their inquiries as to the immense emigration to this country, which from Ireland has already largely diminished its population. At the request of Dr. Murray, a grant of 75,000 pages was made to encourage the efficient Protestant schools which have been formed among the children gathered out of the huts of poor papists in Ireland, which grant has been gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, to whose charge they were committed.

The Rev. RICHARD KNILL, formerly of St. Petersburg, and now settled in Chester, England, the field of the labors of Matthew Henry the commentator, and of whose tracts the London and American Societies have circulated about 4,000,000 copies, on receiving intelligence of the recent publication of three of his tracts by this Society, and a donation of £25 from its friends as a small expression of gratitude and personal regard, has kindly replied, with grateful acknowledgments, cheering the Society onward in its work.

The London Society's Auxiliaries at MONTREAL and TORONTO, are prosecuting their labors with renewed efficiency, and every expression of friendship and confidence in the American Society.

FOREIGN AND PAGAN LANDS.

In pursuing the one object of guiding benighted souls to Christ, through the blessing of the Spirit upon the truths of the gospel, the Society have perseveringly regarded the wants of not far from two hundred millions in Roman-catholic and other nominally Christian countries, and six hundred millions of heathen.

The general progress of truth in this great foreign field of labor demands gratitude and praise to God. The advance in fifty years is wonderful, and when well considered, must cheer the most desponding. Who could bear the thought of Christian missions being set back half a century? Not only are missions planted at the most important points throughout the heathen world, but a vast portion of the six hundred millions of heathen are under the sway of Christian nations, whose strong arm protects the servants of Christ, and whose influence, in a thousand ways, is expanding with resistless energy, and the institutions of idolatry and superstition are crumbling beneath it. We speak not of the great work of missions as done, but of the sure grounds of hope and promise. Even the *Turks*, whose name, not long ago, implied all that was savage, dark, and cruel, are now the protectors of Christian missions; the Sultan himself avenges their wrongs. Within the dominions of Turkey are some of our most prosperous missions; the gospel is boldly and faithfully preached; books are read and circulated; the Holy Spirit descends, and the work of God is wonderfully advancing, at various points and stations, from Smyrna and Constantinople to the Euphrates.

It is known only to God how long the present civil and hierarchal oppression and consequent darkness that reign over papal Europe shall be continued. Were but the millions struggling for their rights enlightened by the gospel, there would be hope of their speedy release and the gospel's triumph. These nations, rulers and people, are given to Christ, and in answer to believing prayer, his kingdom shall yet come among them. Let Christians still pray for papal Europe, and papal Mexico and South America. The gospel commands to "teach all nations;" the period is one of the dispensation of the Holy Spirit; contributions, toil, and prayer must be renewed till a pure, life-giving gospel shall pervade the whole earth.

In November last, the Committee proposed foreign cash appropriations for the Society's year, amounting to $18,000; but earnest requests from several important stations, received directly and through our respected Foreign Mission Boards, showed that at least the sum of $20,000 was indispensable; and the Committee would be grateful to God, that they have been enabled to pay over this amount in cash, as follows:

For China—General Assembly's Missions, $300; Missions of Board of Commissioners, Canton $500, Fuhchau $200; Baptist Missionary Union, Hongkong $400, Ningpo $400; Southern Baptist, Shanghai $200. Siam, Baptist Mission $600, General Assembly's $500; Assam, $500; Burmah and Karens, $400; Missions of General Assembly in Northern India, $3,000; General Baptist Mission, Orissa, $300; Teloogoos, Baptist $300, Lutheran $100; Madras, $1,800; Ceylon, $1,000; Madura, $700; Ahmednuggur, $500; Bombay, $1,000; Gaboon, $100; Nestorians, $300; Mosul, $100; Syria, $250; Armenians of Turkey, $1,500; Greece, American Board $300, Baptist Union $400, Saloniea $50; Italy, through the Italian Society at Geneva, $500; Russia, $700; Sweden, $100; Germany, American Baptist Mission $1,000, Lower Saxony Tract Society $200; Nuremburg, Northern Bavaria, $200; Calw, for Hungary, $100; Basle, Dr. Marriott, $100; Belgium, $200; Paris Religious Tract Society, $800; Toulouse, $300; Grande Ligne, Canada, $100: total, $20,000.

The above appropriations have been made by a committee comprising members of several religious denominations, after a careful review of all the information received directly from foreign stations, and consultation with all our principal foreign missionary Boards, and have been distributed as, according to the light obtained, appeared to be most urgently needed to meet the wants of the several stations for the coming year. Some stations, including the Protestant Episcopal missions in China and Greece, having on hand appropriations not yet expended, are omitted in the above list.

TOTAL FOREIGN GRANTS IN CASH TO APRIL 1, 1852; AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE SANCTIONED TO THAT DATE.

	Remitted.	Expended.
Sandwich Islands	$22,400 00	$22,616 65
Java, Borneo, and Malacca	800 00	800 00
China, A. B. C. F. M. Canton	29,600 00	28,387 10
" " Amoy	400 00	
" " Fuhchau	500 00	168 64
" Am. Bap. Board	1,600 00	1,600 00
" A. B. M. U., Hongkong	1,800 00	1,334 14
" " Ningpo	800 00	357 02
" South. Bap. Con. Canton	700 00	233 51
" " Shanghai	1,000 00	567 22
" Presb. Board "	4,300 00	3,700 00
" Prot. Epis. Ch.	3,450 00	2,282 99
Siam, Miss. Am. Bap. Bd.	9,300 00	8,364 00
" " A. B. C. F. M.	7,900 00	7,900 00
" " Presb. Board	900 00	400 00
Assam	3,100 00	2,900 00
Burmah	31,100 00	30,700 00
Northern India	32,500 00	28,275 67
Calcutta, Rev. Mr. Carapeit	800 00	800 00
Orissa	9,650 00	9,350 00
Teloogoos, Baptist, Nellore	1,500 00	700 00
" Lutheran, Guntoor	700 00	371 00
Madras,	17,250 00	17,943 93
Madura,	7,950 00	7,526 96
Ceylon,	30,600 00	29,600 00
Mahrattas,	8,972 11	8,972 11
Bombay,	3,725 96	2,930 43
Ahmednuggur,	2,101 93	1,429 37
South Africa,	400 00	300 00
" " Fem. Tract Soc.	1,000 00	1,000 00
West Africa, A. B. C. F. M.	1,800 00	1,682 00
" " Prot. Ep. Ch.	600 00	600 00
Nestorians	4,500 00	3,564 67
Mosul	100 00	
Syria	4,950 00	4,238 36
Turkey, Armenians, etc.	32,980 00	28,646 31
Greece, Prot. Ep. Ch.	8,600 00	8,014 41
" A. B. C. F. M.	8,900 00	8,634 10
" Am. Bap. Bd.	2,500 00	2,100 00
Salonica,	150 00	
Italy	1,800 00	1,300 00
Russia	20,800 00	20,100 00
Poland	700 00	700 00
Sweden	2,000 00	1,900 00
Denmark	1,300 00	1,200 00
Berlin, Pruss. Tr. Soc.	1,000 00	1,000 00
Berlin, for Wendes, Poles, etc.	1,500 00	1,500 00
Hamburg, Low. Sax. Tr. Soc.	6,900 00	6,700 00
Hamburg, Am. Bap. Bd.	9,700 00	8,700 00
Bremen	250 00	250 00
Barmen	1,400 00	1,400 00
Nuremburg, Bavaria,	400 00	200 00
Calw and Hungary	2,300 00	2,200 00
Basle	950 00	850 00
Holland	300 00	300 00
Belgium	1,850 00	1,650 00
Strasbourg	500 00	500 00
Paris, Rel. Tr. Soc., etc.	12,520 00	11,720 00
France, Am. Bap. Miss. Un.	2,900 00	2,300 00
Toulouse	5,000 00	4,700 00
Spain	1,400 00	1,400 00
Moravian Brethren	3,000 00	1,995 40
North Am. Inds., Bap. Bd.	450 00	450 00
" " " A. B. C. F. M.	1,794 00	1,794 00
Chippeway Indians, Canada	500 00	500 00
Grande Ligne Mission "	100 00	
Total,	$382,294 00	354,299 99

The whole number of publications now approved for circulation abroad, to which the Society's grants may be applied, is 2,763, including 253 volumes; and the Society and the institutions it aids have issued publications in the following *one hundred and fourteen* languages and dialects: namely,

Seneca, Mohawk, Delaware, Ojibwa, Otoe, or Iowa, Wea, Putawatomie, Shawanoe, Kansas, Osage, Ottawa, Abernaquis, Sioux, or Dakota, Pawnee, Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee, Nez Perces, Creole, or Negro-German, Negro-English, English, Welsh, Irish, French, Low Breton, Flemish, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, German, Romanese, Lithuanian, Bohemian, Hungarian, or Magyar, Slavonian, Upper Wendish, Nether Wendish, Vandalian, Servian, Wallachian, Croatian, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Greenlandish, Esquimaux, Swedish, Polish, Judeo-Polish, Finnish, Lappish, Russ, Rival-Estonian, Dorpat-Estonian, Mongolian, Lettish, Tartar-Turkish, Thibetan, Bulgarian, Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Hebrew, Hebrew-German, Hebrew-Spanish, Modern Greek, Greeo-Turkish, Arabic, Syriac, Nestorian, Persian, Grebo, Mpongwe, Bakali, Basá, Caffer, Zula, Sessuto, Wanika, Timneh, Mahratta, Goojuratee, Latin, Tamul, Teloogoo, Oriya, Bengali, Canarese, Tulu, Hindui, or Dev Nagare, Hindoostani, or Urdu, Panjabi, or Gurmukhi, Cashmire, Burman, Peguan, Salong, Sgau Karen, Sho Karen, Kemmee, Siamese, Asamese, Tai, or Khamti, Singpho, Nága, Chinese, Japanese, Malay, Bugis, Javanese, Lettinese, Dyak, Hawaiian, Marquesas. Total, 114.

Several of these languages are printed in two characters, as the Mahratta in Balbud and Mord, the Urdu in native and Roman, the Hindui in Nagari and Kaithi, the

Tai in Tai and Burman. The compound languages consist chiefly of the words of one in the letters of the other; thus the Armeno-Turkish consists of common or familiar Turkish, with a few Armenian terms, printed in Armenian type.

PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE SOCIETY'S PECUNIARY GRANTS ARE APPLIED.

"The Society's pecuniary grants may be discreetly employed in whatever way is necessary for the translation, printing, and circulation of,

"1. This Society's publications; or,

"2. Faithful translations of the same;

"3. Faithful translations of portions of Scripture, as the ten commandments and other plain passages; or,

"4. Original tracts in foreign languages, faithful translations of which into English shall have been approved by the Publishing Committee."

"The above rules are not considered as presenting any obstacle to putting to press at a foreign station original tracts not bearing the Society's imprint, as soon as prepared; and placing the expense of so many of such tracts as shall be sanctioned by the Publishing Committee, to the account of funds from this Society."

FOREIGN EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE FOR SANDWICH ISLANDS.

REV. HIRAM BINGHAM, Congregational.
MR. ANDREW JOHNSTONE, Baptist.
REV. ARTEMAS BISHOP, Presbyterian.

COMMITTEE FOR CHINA.

RT. REV. WILLIAM J. BOONE, D. D., Epis'pal.
REV. ELIJAH C. BRIDGMAN, D. D., Cong.
REV. WILLIAM DEAN, Baptist.
REV. M. S. CULBERTSON, Presbyterian.

COMMITTEE FOR MODERN GREEK.

REV. JOHN H. HILL, Episcopal.
REV. JONAS KING, D. D , Congregational.
REV. R. F. BUEL, Baptist.

COMMITTEE IN SIAM.

REV. STEPHEN MATTOON, Presbyterian.
REV. ——— ———, Baptist.

COMMITTEE AT CALCUTTA.

REV. T. SANDYS, Episcopal.
REV. J. THOMAS, Baptist.
REV. A. F. LACROIX, Independent.
REV. D. EWART, Presbyterian.

COMMITTEE FOR TAMIL AND TELOOGOO.

REV. ——— ———, Episcopal.
REV. JOHN SCUDDER, Reformed Dutch.
REV. MIRON WINSLOW, Congregational.
REV. S. S. DAY, Baptist.

COMMITTEE IN CEYLON.

REV. ——— ———, Baptist.
REV. ——— ———, Episcopal.
REV. LEVI SPAULDING, Congregational.

When members of an examining committee are located together, it is gratifying to have a joint report of their proceedings. If resident at different stations, each member may usefully approve all the issues at his own station which he judges to accord with this Society's principles, and transmit them to other members, each member reporting to the Publishing Committee his own proceedings.

The list of *grants of publications*, in another part of this report, shows that this branch of the Society's charities has been extended to every part of the world where Providence has opened the way of access to those who may be benefited by the issues of the Society's press. Another part of the report also shows what has been attempted in various ways for Canada, Mexico, and Central America, with which the relations

of our people have become so intimate. A new supply of publications, amounting to $181 60, has been sent to Rev. Mr. Trumbull at Valparaiso; and liberal grants for Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, and other foreign ports, with especial reference to the supply of emigrants for this country, for use during the voyage, have been gratefully acknowledged.

The Rev. Alfred Wright and Rev. Cyrus Byington, in behalf of the Choctaw Nation, have expressed their gratitude for an edition of 850 copies of two volumes of Gallaudet's Scripture Biography, stereotyped at New York under the supervision of Rev. Mr. Byington, and issued by means of the Society's late grant of $500.

The Grande Ligne Mission, Canada, feeling the necessity of issuing some publications adapted to their immediate vicinity, in addition to the supplies of French books received from this Society and other sources, applied, through the Rev. N. Cyr, for funds for that purpose, and $100 has been remitted for their use. They have issued 1,500 of a work by Rev. Mr. Roussy, "Answer to the question, What is the true Church?" counteracting the errors of Popery; and they wish to issue a small collection of hymns adapted for use in meetings in which different Christian denominations are represented. Rev. Mr. Cyr says, "The press, as you are aware, is becoming an important instrumentality in Canada, as our population is awakening from its deep slumber. It is wonderful and cheering to see what progress free inquiry has made among the French Canadians of the educated class." He refers especially to the Canadian Institute in Montreal, which has now 350 members, nearly all of whom "have come to that independence of mind which is fatal to Popery."

SOCIETY AT TOULOUSE, SOUTH OF FRANCE.

The Rev. G. De Felice, professor at Montauban, near Toulouse, justly speaks of the Society at Toulouse as doing a great work for the evangelization of France. Its volumes are clearly and thoroughly evangelical, selected and prepared with ability, adapted to the wants of the French, and widely circulated and read. The efficiency of this Society is mainly to be attributed, under God, to the three brothers, *Frank, Louis, and Armand Courtois*, whose mother was English. They are now forty or fifty years old, and have long been not only successful bankers, but the life of the Tract and Book and other benevolent societies at Toulouse. Well instructed themselves in the great doctrines of the Reformation, they have labored with energy and fidelity for the diffusion of the truth as it is in Jesus. While pushing forward the benevolent societies, they labor personally for the poor and the suffering, pray-

ing with them, and guiding them in the way of life. While the American Tract Society assists their operations, they have often sent French publications to this country. A grant was received, a few months since, amounting to $95 25, for distribution in the United States, accompanied by a liberal grant for Canada.

PARIS RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The Rev. Leon Pilatte, a member of the Committee of the Paris Tract Society, and who, as their delegate, took part in the proceedings of this Society's last anniversary, not long before his departure presented, both by letter and personally, the embarrassments necessarily connected with the late political changes in France; and as instructed by his brethren and associates in Paris, urged their present inability to secure sufficient means, while they regard the necessity and the encouragement for present distribution as in some respects enhanced.

He states, that ever since the beginning of 1848 they have been in a state of painful anxiety, with a constant increase of poverty in the churches and decrease of their receipts; and now, as the government lends itself to the persecuting spirit of the priests, their embarrassments are still greater. He urges, however, that the severe censorship of the political press, and the existing obstacles to the labors of evangelists and colporteurs, but increase the motives to the distribution and the reading of tracts.

"If preaching is becoming more difficult, as well as colportage," he says, "each Christian has long since learned to be a Tract distributer, and hundreds can make of their own houses a Tract dépôt. The suppression by government of several hundred of the newspapers—of almost all the newspapers which were read by the masses of the people—renders our tracts more acceptable to those who have been thus suddenly deprived of the only thing they were in the habit of reading. The very state of doubt and perplexity as to men and human institutions, which is the natural result of protracted political crises, is also a way open for the truth; and nothing is more fitted to answer the actual wants of the French mind, than the short publications of the Tract Society. We feel it, and are most anxious to give to our multitudes the only thing which can do them good and prepare them for better days. But our means are utterly insufficient. We are like Christ's apostles, surrounded by hungry crowds, and having only 'five loaves.' It is in your power, dear brethren, to multiply these loaves: and when we are anxiously saying, 'What are these among so many?' to enable us by your help to feed spiritually with gospel truth our famishing multitudes.

"Do not, my brethren, let the discouragement and disgust which the turn of French politics may awaken in you as citizens of a free country, debar you from the sympathy and compassion which our spiritual destitution is too well calculated to inspire in the hearts of Christians. See, on the contrary, in every fall or retrograde step of my unfortunate country, the evidence of the need for her of that which *alone* can give her freedom and peace—the Gospel."

The Rev. Edmond de Pressensé, an esteemed pastor and Secretary of the Society in Paris, wrote Nov. 26 and Dec. 27, presenting the same views so eloquently urged by Mr. Pilatte, and sending their late publi-

cations, including their Almanac of Good Counsels, a series of tracts for children, and a periodical, "The Friend of Youth." Their receipts the last year were nearly $7,000, but were less than their expenses by about $1,500; and their circulation amounted to 1,132,244 copies, exceeding that of any previous year. Mr. Pressensé seriously urges the obligations of Christians not to be moved by political events from their one great work of enlightening and saving men through the gospel, under the quickening influences of the Spirit. This work the Paris Society are steadfastly pursuing; and in their extensive correspondence in the several departments of France, bringing before them some sixty or eighty letters at each monthly meeting, very many evidences are presented of a blessing on their labors. "Many souls," he says, "have been led to the saving knowledge of the truth. All evangelical pastors testify their gratitude for the good that is doing by these means in their churches."

"Our tracts," he wrote a few months since, "meet with much acceptance among the Roman-catholics of our country. This is owing to the influence which the Romish priesthood are endeavoring to exert. For, be it observed, *the affection of the people is inversely as that influence.* The more daring and overbearing the priests are, the more obnoxious they are to universal discontent. Such is the general spirit of our people, if we except some departments where bigotry and fanaticism still prevail. In almost every part of our country, whole communes are ready to dissent from popery. In such our tracts are eagerly sought for. Let us be permitted to say, continue, dear brethren, to aid us in the holy warfare we are carrying on against our common enemies, Infidelity and Superstition."

Mr. F. A. Hausmeister at STRASBOURG, acknowledging the Society's late grant of $100, says their circulation for the year amounted to 90,000 copies, a Society of young ladies and another of young men being active in the distribution. They had recently issued several tracts for children, of which 36,000 had been sold.

BELGIUM AND SWITZERLAND.

At BRUSSELS the Rev. Leonard Anet writes, that their labors continue to receive the smiles of the Head of the church; that the circulation of tracts has essentially increased, and this branch of their work continues to be of incalculable advantage in spreading evangelical truth. He gives a list of ten tracts recently issued, and adds,

"It is deeply gratifying to see a sense of spiritual need everywhere increasing, and doors opening for the preaching of the gospel in the midst of Roman-catholics; but sad to find all the religious societies cramped in their operations by the want of funds. Truly the evangelical churches of the continent come far short in duty. The work which the Lord assigns them is glorious. May the Lord have pity upon us, and grant

us that true devotedness which he requires. Our finances are low; but He who has granted spiritual blessings, will also give us the necessary temporal means." Three colporteurs are employed in connection with the Belgian Evangelical Society; and a dépôt has for three years been opened in Brussels, the only one in the kingdom, but the sales of tracts amounted to only 210 francs. All who engage in the circulation of tracts expect to receive them gratuitously; and their sole dependence for the support of their tract operations is on the London and American Societies.

At Basle, Dr. Marriott has continued his efficient operations, which have been largely extended into Germany, especially in behalf of the sanctification of the Sabbath, and for the revival of spiritual religion in distinction from Popery and a dead and formal Protestantism. He has also recently issued a premium for essays on the mischiefs of embracing the *Apocrypha* in the inspired volume, as is universal in the German editions of the Bible; and has taken an active interest in providing emigrants to this country with suitable tracts and such information as may guard them against the impositions often practised upon them when arriving in our cities. Visiting the Duchy of Baden at the time of the Jesuits' holding a meeting at Carlsruhe, the Protestant capital of a Protestant prince, he was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of circulating, from the window of the rail-car, anti-popish tracts and engravings, but was soon released.

On the 19th March he wrote from Basle, that during the year he had circulated 186,414 publications, which have been widely circulated in Germany and Austria; and that he is about to "establish a periodical to give accounts of Popery, as there is not now a single magazine of that kind in Germany." He speaks with alarm of the present progress of Popery in Germany. "The governments," he says, "appear to be struck with blindness in regard to this system, and support it while the Jesuits pretend to support them and to decry a revolutionary spirit. How they do this, will appear from an extract of a sermon preached by a Jesuit in Carlsruhe: 'There will be no peace and order in Europe till every thing is subject to the pope. Princes, kings, and emperors will not be able to sit firmly on their thrones and to overcome the revolution till they receive their crowns from the Pope. Whoever rebels against the head of the holy church will not be quiet till he has overturned the head of the state, and the existing order.'" Dr. Marriott appeals earnestly for such aid as this Society can give in his tract operations.

GERMANY—AUSTRIA.

At Calw, in Wurtemberg, the Rev. Dr. Barth is vigorously pursuing his laborious efforts through the press for the benefit of the masses, and

especially the children and youth of Germany and Hungary, his interesting works having been translated into various languages, and circulated in every quarter of the globe. Of his Bible Stories he had put to press in February last the *eightieth* German edition. At that date he reports that there were in the printing-office in *Hungary* more than 12,000 copies of his Bible Stories and Church History, in German, Magyar, Slavonian, and Wendish, ready for circulation, could funds be provided for purchasing them. Just as this Society's last grant of $100 for Hungary reached Dr. Barth, he received a letter from Dr. Kühne at Oberschutzen, stating that he had already advanced nearly or quite the whole amount in anticipation of the grant.

From BARMEN, letters of Rev. Mr. Feldner, President, and Rev. Mr. Berg, Secretary, report Alleine's Alarm in preparation for the press, and that they wish to issue Edwards' Sabbath Manual and the Divine Law of Beneficence, if their means will allow. They distributed the last year about 140,000 tracts; and are gratified with a plan of harmonious action which has been entered into by five of the leading Tract Societies of Germany, by which it is hoped their mutual efforts will be rendered more effective.

From NUREMBURG, in the northern and more Protestant portion of Bavaria, the Rev. Paul E. Gottheil has written fully, explaining the principles and aims of the Evangelical Society recently formed there to be like those of the American Tract Society, and stating the various methods they adopt for diffusing saving truth, and thus advancing the work of God.

"Believe me, dear brother," he writes, "your kind and ready assistance has made a deep impression on all of us, and your words of encouragement have not failed of effect. Yes, we will go forward in the strength and power of the Lord. It was in this strength that we commenced the work when all around us seemed dark, gloomy, and hopeless. There were not only the indifference of the wealthier classes, the open enmity to the cross, the venomous influence of a corrupt press, but also strifes and contentions among different professions and creeds. Yet, to the praise of God, we have been supported, and abundant blessings have rested upon our labors. On this unfailing source we hope still to rely, assured that He will be faithful who has given us the promise."

They circulate the publications of the Lower Saxony Tract Society, and those issued by Dr. Marriott at Basle, especially his valuable publications on the Sabbath, in reference to which lax views are so lamentably prevalent in Germany, a point on which Rev. Mr. Gotthiel says, "we lay great stress, for Sabbath desecration and irreligion always go hand in hand." They also circulate standard works, like the "Call to the Unconverted," and "Pilgrim's Progress," and encourage the churches to circulate them by selling them below cost, and making grants, often on condition that the

churches will pay for an equal amount. "It is a reading age," he says; "every thing, good or evil, is devoured, and often the worse it is the more eagerly. We wish, under God, to improve the opportunity, and raise the people's minds by giving them what will satisfy the cravings of the soul. The calls for books on every side are numerous, but many, and even clergymen, have not means to pay for them, and we are constrained to supply them gratis."

He expresses their earnest desire to employ one or more colporteurs; to establish loan libraries; and their hope to be able to extend the circulation, at least in some degree, into Austria.

HAMBURG—BOHEMIA—MORAVIA.

The Rev. Dr. Craig, Secretary of the Lower Saxony Tract Society, writes that they have been so pleased with the German tracts recently issued by the American Tract Society, that they have reprinted a number of them in Hamburg. He proceeds to notice what has been done for Bohemia and Moravia. He had lately "visited nearly all the Protestant churches in Moravia, met with the ministers and elders, explained to them the design of the Tract Society, put a stock of tracts into their hands, and encouraged them to read for themselves, and to distribute among the Roman-catholic population." "The police," he adds, "will not allow us to appoint a colporteur, and the difficulties which otherwise meet us at every step are such that faith alone can overcome them." Some examples, however, had occurred, showing that good was done, and one Roman-catholic was so impressed by the truth of the tract, "The Lord's Prayer Explained," that he had often attended with seriousness a Protestant church. The tracts also awakened a desire for the Bible.

"That you may have a clearer view of the tract distribution work in Bohemia and Moravia," he adds, "I may mention, that there are in Bohemia at present, with a population of about 4,300,000, sixteen Lutheran churches and 32,257 members, as also 48 Calvinistic churches with 56,727 members. In Moravia the entire population is 2,250,592, of whom 74,797 are Lutherans. formed into 26 churches, and 32,785 are Calvinists, in 19 churches. The only way of distributing tracts at present is through Protestant congregations, and all of them which have as yet been visited, enter earnestly into the work. It is a heavy blow to the cause of truth in that land that the Theological Seminary is in the hands of Rationalists, and the students have not the means to study at an evangelical university."

The Lower Saxony Tract Society circulated the last year 452,813 tracts, making in 31 years, 7,906,446; and *four colporteurs* have been employed for a part of the year, one in Herford and Rhenish Prussia; one in Osnabrück and East Friesland; the two others in Mecklenburg and Holstein. Another has been appointed in Silesia.

Publications to the value of $50 were granted, at the request of Dr. Craig, for distribution in Sabbath-schools and to seamen.

The Rev. J. G. Oncken, of the American Baptist Mission in Hamburg, writes, "You and the brethren of the American Tract Society will

rejoice to learn, that our common Lord has permitted us to continue our feeble efforts in the spread of his own truth, under signal tokens of his approbation. During the past year our circulation amounted to 682,350 tracts, 118,350 of which were in the Danish language.

"At Hamburg our tract labors have been well sustained. Between thirty and forty brethren have visited the inhabitants regularly, from house to house, in which our little tract messengers have rendered essential service. A Female Missionary Association, connected with our church, circulated, from Feb. 1850 to Feb. 1851, 17,688 tracts, and 1,043 copies of the Scriptures. At our ten missionary stations round the city, at each of which we have a small band of disciples, much has been done to circulate the tracts in adjoining villages. Nor have we been without *many* proofs that God has been pleased to bless the truth in the conversion of sinners.

"Our general labors have comprised the whole of Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, and Holland. The field of our operations is constantly extending, as our Lord crowns our missionary efforts. Blessed be his name, that in the midst of political reaction, and a return of spiritual despotism and persecution, the Lord still reigns, and smiles at all the mad attempts of poor worms to frustrate his glorious designs. One hundred and twenty-one sinners converted out of the mass of the wicked during the past year, were added to the church at Hamburg.

"But though much has been done in sowing the seed by tracts, the circulation of the holy Scriptures, and preaching, it is, after all, but like a drop in the bucket. The condition of the great mass of the people has only been more fully brought to light during the last two years; and violated promises from those high in authority, made when every throne was shaken, have added greatly to the fearful infidelity of the people at large. The spirit of persecution has been renewed: one of our missionaries has been banished; also a brother, for having instructed a few children on the Lord's day; and still others have been threatened with the payment of heavy fines, if they continued their religious meetings. Thrice happy America! where every man can sit under his own vine and fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid. Well, blessed be God, we all who belong to Jesus, shall ere long reach the happy, happy home, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

"But let me not be understood as if the above restrictions were as yet general. We have still ample scope for missionary efforts; but whether the present reaction prevails, or a new revolution breaks forth, I fear that in both cases our liberty for spreading the gospel will be diminished, and hence it behooves us to work while it is day. I would therefore most earnestly implore your Society to give us for the present year at least $1,000. Our funds are in such a state that we need powerful aid, having already advanced upwards of 2,000 marks, ($600.)"

He adds a list of thirty different tracts, old and new, printed the last year, ten of them in Danish; and states, that in the late war with Denmark, both armies were supplied with tracts and scriptures, active distributers having been raised up in the armies, and in the rear of each. He expressed the belief that libraries, formed from the American Society's German volumes, could be most advantageously located in various places visited by their missionaries and colporteurs; and volumes were granted to the amount of $85.

TRACTS IN A BATTLE.

The Rev. Mr. Oncken says, "One of the members of our church, serving in the Schleswig-Holstein army, an active tract distributer, was almost miraculously saved

at the attack on Friedrichstadt. In storming the place he fell, from a musket-ball received in the chest. He was carried from the field, supposed to be dead. When his consciousness returned, he found himself in the hospital under the hands of the surgeon, who was opening his coat to find where the wound was, when to his joy it was discovered that the wound was but slight, and that the deadly ball had been stayed in its destroying course by the pocketbook of our brother, and especially by its contents—about twenty or twenty-five tracts, which he had always ready for distribution, and which he carried in his bosom as more accessible than his pocket. I need not add, that to the whole church this remarkable deliverance has been a cause of holy gratitude to our heavenly Father, who honored his poor defenceless child in the hour of danger, as he had not forgotten to be mindful of his Master and the souls of his fellow-sinners, in most unfavorable circumstances."

In a letter just received, Mr. Oncken states that 600,000 tracts had been circulated during the year 1851, at the close of which they had a debt of £100, and their stock was low. A wide field for circulation is now open among the multitudes of emigrants sailing from Hamburg and Bremen, as also among seamen, and at "nearly twenty preaching stations in the city and vicinity." "God continues to smile on our efforts," he says, "and many of our churches have been replenished with willing converts to the Lord Jesus. Tracts have, as heretofore, frequently been instrumental in bringing the lost and guilty under the sound of the gospel. and in other cases their perusal has directly led to the conversion of sinners."

Mr. Samuel Elsner, Secretary of the Prussian Tract Society at Berlin, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $100, to aid in their circulation of tracts in Bohemian, Lithuanian, and Polish.

DENMARK—SWEDEN—RUSSIA.

The Hon. Peter Browne at Copenhagen expresses his wish to apply the Society's late grant to Hollatz's Method of Grace, or some other decidedly evangelical work, that shall fully accord with the Society's principles. The gospel of Jesus Christ in its powerful, life-giving influences upon the soul, is the great desideratum among the decayed and formal churches of Denmark.

Mr. G. K. Keyzer, of Stockholm, likewise laments the prevalence of formalism and often open opposition to the glorious truths of salvation by faith alone, for which the Saviour bled, and apostles and martyrs toiled and suffered. There are evangelical influences and manifestations of the Spirit in some places, and the people are favorable to religious truth and

religious liberty. He is thankful for any aid in diffusing the saving knowledge of Christ.

The Tract friends at St. Petersburg persevere in their good work for the sixty millions of Russia. Letters from Mr. William H. Ropes and Mr. W. C. Gellibrand, received through Mr. William Ropes at Boston, have reported the progress of their operations and enclosed their annual reports. In the years 1850 and 1851 they printed in Russian, 402,400 publications; in Finnish, 36,000; in Estonian, 3,825; their total supplies from all sources being 482,602, and since the beginning, 4,582,912 copies. Their large expenditure to provide *one hundred and fifty thousand tracts for the Russian army, navy, and hospitals*, granted and received under the sanction of the imperial authorities, had increased their expenditures at the close of 1851, to £260 beyond their receipts. They have the assurance that this grant will be faithfully distributed by the officers, and with cheering prospects of usefulness, as the sailors and soldiers are more generally readers than the mass of the Russian peasantry. Such results, under the favor of government, which has been well merited by the persevering fidelity of the devoted men who have so long pursued this benevolent work with a single eye to the moral and spiritual welfare of the masses of the people, calls for unfeigned gratitude to God; especially as no foreigner is permitted to preach the gospel to Russians, and the circulation of the Bible is obstructed.

They enclose a very gratifying and commendatory notice of the little works circulated from their dépôt, translated from the Russian in the St. Petersburg News, and add striking testimonies to the acceptableness and usefulness of the publications, among which is the following.

FROM A DISTINGUISHED RUSSIAN LADY.

"Our manufacturing work-people," said a lady from the interior of Russia, who called at the depository, "were, a year and a half ago, addicted to vice in all its forms, to which no strictness of any kind employed by my husband, who quitted the service with the rank of a general, could set bounds. About a year ago I visited a fair, and there found with a pedlar a number of your little tracts, with which I was not previously acquainted. I bought several of them to read at leisure, and having found them very good, I bought of the pedlar his whole stock of 600 copies, with a view to distribute them among our work-people. Some years ago my husband established a school, therefore most of our people could read; but having no good books, they read such as amused but did not profit them. When I returned, I distributed about 100 copies of the tracts which I had brought with me; and when we heard, to our great joy, that the people read them eagerly, my husband undertook the office of distributing the remaining copies among them himself; and by the reading of these tracts more good has been effected than by all former severity. The greatest liars now speak the truth,

those who stole, steal no more, and a great part of the people are becoming temperate in the use of ardent spirits. Some time after, a common pedlar came to our factory, which is situated on our estate in the country, and offered different kinds of goods for sale to the work-people. Among other things he offered some of your tracts, and it was truly gratifying to see how eagerly they bought these up; so that the pedlar had not a single copy left. The tracts are becoming better known by means of the pedlars who from time to time visit us; and every time we take a copy in our hands, we bless the editors of these useful little books. We have 2,000 workmen in our factory, and many more peasants on another of our estates, whom we wish to supply with tracts."

ITALY.

The bitter persecution of those who had been brought under the influence of evangelical truth in Tuscany, whom Count Guicciardini estimated at not far from 2,000, their imprisonment and banishment to unhealthy climes, for the sole crime of searching the Scriptures and humbly and peacefully worshipping God in their families and small assemblies, and the tyranny of the Pope, seconded by Austria and other powers, have afflicted the heart of every enlightened Christian. In Sardinia, however, under an enlightened government, a large measure of freedom is enjoyed, and the way of access to Italians is not wholly closed.

The Society's grants are made through the Italian Society at Geneva, whose worthy president, Col. Tronchin, has given full information of their proceedings in letters and an abstract of their report. With all the discouragements from man, there is hope in God, and the duty of the Christian is clear still to labor to publish the gospel to every creature. The friends in Geneva who have charge of the Italian Society are tried and faithful, and wisely adopt every means afforded them to benefit Italians, whether within or without the limits of Italy.

At the request of Rev. George H. Hastings, a supply of the Society's Sacred Songs were granted for use in the worship of the American chapel at Rome, which he has gratefully acknowledged.

GREECE.

The Rev. Dr. King, who has long and faithfully labored and preached the gospel in Greece, wrote in July and October, reporting the issue of a second edition of Baxter's Saints' Rest in modern Greek, and his desire to issue Alleine's Alarm and Heavenly Manna, and requesting the Society's Sacred Songs and other works, amounting to 25,000 pages, which were granted.

He distributed the last year 2,477 copies of books and tracts, including 300 of his "Farewell Letter," which was first printed in Arabic, as he was about to leave Palestine in 1825, and which has been translated into modern Greek, Italian, Bulgarian, French, and Hawaiian, and has been placed by the Pope on the index of prohibited books. The issuing of this Farewell Letter, and more especially of a work consisting wholly of extracts from the fathers, showing that the Virgin Mary is not entitled to divine honors, were made the ground of his recent condemnation by an ecclesiastical court.

The Rev. John H. Hill, of the Protestant Episcopal mission, has issued, with funds from this Society, Watson's Replies to Gibbon and Paine, Lyttleton's Conversion of Paul, selections from Melvill's Sermons, and recently the Peep of Day, Line upon Line, and Precept upon Precept. These and numerous other books and tracts, besides the circulation among the pupils of his prosperous schools, and in the districts immediately around Athens, have been sent, he says, "to Ebœa, Macedonia, Thessaly, Elis, Arcadia, Achaia, Corinth, Crete, and many of the islands of the Ægean. We have frequent applications," he adds, "from those who have in former years been connected with our schools, and who are now dispersed through various parts of Greece."

The Rev. R. F. Buel, of the Baptist mission, who has been appointed a member of the Society's Examining Committee for Greece, wrote, Aug. 28, stating that supplies of excellent books have been procured from the sister missions, and asking for $400 the current year, with a special view of giving the Pilgrim's Progress to Greece. The circulation, he says, thus far, has been chiefly gratuitous. "Greeks," he adds, "will rarely purchase such books, but they will gladly receive them without money and without price, and profit from the reading of them. Some of the members of our church from among the Greeks, bless God for these precious volumes. They were the star of Bethlehem, to guide them to the true and saving faith." At the request of Mrs. Buel, on her leaving this country to return to Greece, a set of the Society's publications in English, with selections in other languages, amounting to $60, were granted for the mission.

From Salonica, in Northern Greece, the ancient Thessalonica, Rev. Messrs. Parsons and Dodd have reported their labors especially for the Jews; and Mr. Parsons, who was formerly a colporteur of this Society in the United States, now reports himself as a *colporteur in the ancient Macedonia.*

"We took with us," he says, "two horse-loads of books, consisting of Bibles and Testaments in Hebrew, Hebrew-Spanish, Greek, Bulgarian, a few copies of Dr. King's Letter in Italian, Kirwan's Letters in Spanish, and Gallaudet's Natural Theology in Greek."

The place of their destination was Serres, where a fair that continues for a month is annually held. It was attended by a vast concourse of traders from Servia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria. They took a room in the principal khan, and exposed their books for sale. It was a month of seed-sowing. Great numbers were supplied with the word of life in the languages which they could read, and orally instructed in the great truths of religion. They sold their entire supply, and after their return received orders for more.

"The differences between this country and America," he continues, "as a colporteur field, are great. The United States is the brightest spot on the globe, flooded with light. The darkest spots there are not without some rays of light. But the traditions of the Jewish rabbis and the Greek church, and the delusions of the false prophet, have enshrouded the millions of this land in a darkness more palpable than that of Egypt, and as yet scarcely a ray of light has broken in upon it. There, the colporteur travels in safety, though alone. Here he must have company, generally a *kawass*, or Turkish officer, for personal safety. There, a variety of books adapted to the different states of mind, all presenting the truth and breathing the spirit of the divine oracles, are at hand. Here, in most of the languages, we have only the Bible; in some, only part of it. If the differences in the amount of light, in manners and customs, in variation of languages and in supplies of the vehicles of the truth are great, the nature of the work is the same. Human nature is the same. The true colporteur mode of diffusing Bible truth is attended with the same success." There are 1,800,000 Bulgarians, he says, who manifest a special desire for the word of God and books.

THE ARMENIANS OF TURKEY.

Not only has the Holy Spirit been wonderfully poured out upon the missions among this interesting people, but a spirit of inquiry has sprung up in every direction where they are dispersed, from Constantinople to the Euphrates. Books and tracts have been widely the precursors of good, and the power of the press perhaps nowhere more cheeringly displayed. The following official document from the mission in Turkey, written and sanctioned during their sessions in Constantinople, gives a brief and cheering view of the progress of their work connected with this Society:

"To Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, Sec.

"Dear Brother—The usefulness of your excellent publications in our work continues to be as marked as it has been in any period. It is impossible for us, in a few words, to convey to you a just impression of the amount of good they have already done, and are now accomplishing. A single example, however, will aid us in forming some adequate conceptions on the subject.

"It is now four or five years since missionary labors were first commenced in Aintab. As you are aware, these efforts have been greatly blessed. Through the

smiles of Providence, a congregation of about 500; a church of about 40 members; a Sabbath-school consisting of fifty children and some twenty women; a temperance society of about 300 members; a juvenile missionary society of 100 members, and one among the adults; a series of Bible classes, embracing from 100 to 200 or more attendants; several benevolent societies for the relief of the poor, and for other charitable purposes; an extensive arrangement for teaching about 100 adult females to read; and two schools embracing 140 scholars—all these have been called into existence. In fact, all the religious appliances usually employed in a Christian land for the spread of the truth are in successful operation in this place. The exhibition of the truth is listened to with great attention, and often with very deep emotion; and the prospect of additions to the church and to the community are of the most cheering kind. Now, we do not disguise our conviction, that the first and great instrumentality, under God, in producing such results, has been the preaching of the word—the constant and plain exhibition of evangelical truth by the divinely appointed means of preaching. But the influence of the religious press has also been a most important part of that instrumentality. In fact, it was in connection with the distribution of tracts, books, and Bibles, that this work in Aintab commenced; and we see not how it could have been carried forward and brought to its present stage without the aid of the press. More than one hundred dollars' worth of these publications are sold annually in that place; and as the rate at which they are sold is extremely low, the number thus circulated is great. All these are read, and diligently read; and it is the reading of them in connection with oral discussion, that has powerfully aided in raising up so large an audience. A large number of persons, too, who do not attend the public services, are privately studying the Scriptures and tracts; and in public assemblies of Armenians now held there, as yet unconnected with the cause of Protestantism, and comprising in all about two hundred souls, both Bibles and religious books and tracts are read and commented upon. Enlightened natives have also been very active in spreading the truth; but the publications of the Tract Society, and the Bible, have been among their main weapons. In one word, it seems in the highest degree improbable that the work there could have attained its present interesting state without the help of the press.

"What has been experienced in Aintab has been realized in other places, though not in so high a degree. Innumerable facts and incidents are constantly occurring all over this land, which confirm the same point. The most prominent Armenian in the Protestant community, and in the little church at Diarbekr, remarked to one of us, that the tract on Self-examination was what first awakened him. A colporteur sold nearly twenty dollars' worth of books in Arabkir, besides distributing some gratuitously. So interesting a state of things exists in that place as to call for the immediate establishment of a station. Though two missionary visits have been made there, they were short: the influence of the press in bringing about the present state of things, has been all-important. The people are comparatively a reading class, and we know that many books have been distributed there. The same may be said of Tocat. Books and Bibles have been circulated there for years; and to their influence, in a very great degree, is to be ascribed the present urgent demand for missionary labor. Very much the same may be said of every important centre of influence in the interior, where a spirit of inquiry has been awakened. The reading of books and Bibles has been one grand means of this waking up of mind to eternal truth. It is a point more and more fully established with the progress of every year in our mission, that the press is a most important auxiliary.

"Looking, then, simply at the past, you have need to be greatly encouraged. But *the future* also holds out increasing inducements to further efforts. Nothing has

been more fully disclosed in our deliberations and discussions than this animating fact, that Providence is opening, or rather has opened, to missionary operations, all the interior of Asia Minor and Armenia. From many and different points the earnest entreaty comes up to us, "Send us missionaries; send us missionaries!" Nothing can be more evident than the call to the church to go in and possess the land in its length and breadth. Now, while it is plain to us that the influence of the press has had much to do in thus preparing the way and opening these doors, equally certain it is, that to enter them and fully occupy the ground, not only its coöperation will be needed, but the degree of success to be expected will depend, in a great measure, on the *extent to which that aid will be afforded.* Every considerable city in the interior will not only prove an important centre of missionary influence, but also a great central point from which the light of the press is to be disseminated. Not only the number of awakened and interested minds is increasing, but the number capable of being benefited by the press is also multiplying. The increase of stations and missionaries only increases the demands on the press; and as our operations, as we earnestly hope, are to be forthwith greatly extended, the need of aid from your Society will be as urgent as it has been in previous years.

"The appropriations of the present year are employed in printing Doddridge's 'Rise and Progress' in Armenian, and in other ways; and for the year to come, we feel called upon to ask for another appropriation of equal amount.

"We conclude by expressing the deep and heartfelt interest of our entire mission in all your operations, at home and abroad, praying that the great Head of the church may be pleased to crown their work more richly with his blessing. In behalf of the Armenian mission, affectionately yours,

"B. SCHNEIDER.
"J. S. EVERETT."

The venerable Rev. William Goodell, from Constantinople, now on a visit to this country, who has labored twenty-nine years among the dead churches of Western Asia, gives a most animating description of what God has wrought, especially among the Armenians.

The great characteristic of the Greek, Roman-catholic, Armenian, and other prevalent religions, was *an entire disconnection between their religion and the state of the heart or moral character.* He says, if in our country you put up for the night in a log cabin at the West, and the father reads the Bible, sings and prays devoutly in family worship, you feel that you are safe; but not so among the dead religions of the East—the most superstitious devotion to rites and the worship of the Virgin was generally accompanied by falsehood, and often by robbery, piracy, and murder. For many years the missionaries lived in peril of their lives.

Now there are in Turkey, in almost as many cities and towns, fourteen congregations of devout Protestants, where six years ago there was not one; and if there were missionaries to gather other churches, many might be speedily formed in other places where a spirit of inquiry extensively prevails. In Constantinople, where are but two organized Protestant churches, there are 44 or 45 different prayer-meetings or other

religious services. The publications which the missions have issued and widely circulated, are so many *springs* among the valleys, at which the weary pilgrims drink, and which, by the blessing of God, often become wells of water springing up unto eternal life.

Mr. Goodell has translated the whole Bible, in a plain, simple, and forcible style, into the *Armeno-Turkish.* Many Armenians and many Greeks have dropped their own language, and *speak* Turkish, but yet do not *read* the Turkish or Arabic character. Hence books are printed in Turkish, with the Armenian character, called Armeno-Turkish; and in Turkish with the Greek character, called Greco-Turkish; and it is a curious fact, that when the Armenian reads Armeno-Turkish aloud, or the Greek reads Greco-Turkish aloud, all who speak Turkish, whether Turks, Greeks, or Armenians, *hear him* in their own tongue.

Hymn-books are prepared in Turkish, Armenian, and Greek, containing our best devotional hymns translated into the same metres; and when a large audience is brought together, they sometimes all sing the same hymn in the same tune, each using his own language, and thus delightfully praising God together.

It is stated that 31 periodicals are now published in the Ottoman empire, 11 of which in Constantinople, 5 in Smyrna, 3 in Egypt, 8 in Servia, and 4 in Moldavia and Wallachia. Only 3 of these are in Turkish.

BOOKS ON THE TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES.

The Rev. Mr. Schneider, missionary at Aintab, wrote from *the banks of the Euphrates,* on his return from a visit to *Diarbekr, on the Tigris,* where he found a work of God evidently in progress among the Armenians and others, promising very cheering results.

"Short visits by three pious natives," he says, "and one by Rev. Mr. Peabody of Erzeroom, aroused the attention of many to religious subjects; but in the intervals, the publications issued by the funds of the American Tract Society were carefully read and diligently studied, and thus the impulse given by their visits made continuous and productive of far greater results. I do not see how the present state of things could, in the circumstances, have been brought about without the instrumentality of the books. Most, if not all the publications the Society have assisted our mission to issue, *have been thoroughly read.* One of the most promising Armenians told me that he was first awakened by the Tract on Self-examination. The Bible has been most carefully investigated—one truth after another, as revealed by the Holy Ghost, received, and one error after another discarded.

"I have never been more deeply impressed with the usefulness of the pages the Society issue, than on this visit; and I feel it to be my duty to communicate these

facts to cheer you in your labors. Go on in the noble and blessed work. Rich and abundant fruits are yet to be reaped. Many a mind and heart *in Mesopotamia* is yet to be enlightened and spiritually and eternally benefited by them. Yes, the land and birthplace (Oorpa, as is now believed) of the father of the faithful are already feeling their salutary influences."

SYRIA.

The Rev. ELI SMITH, D. D., wrote, May 5 and July 30, reporting that they were printing Alexander's Evidences in Arabic, that Edwards' History of Redemption was nearly ready for the press, and that they were translating D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation. He was concentrating his efforts mainly on the great work of translating the Bible into Arabic.

The Rev. GEORGE B. WHITING at *Abieh*, mount Lebanon, expresses his deep sympathy in the labors of the Society and his prayers for the colporteurs, and begs that in their prayers they will bear the cause of foreign missions before the throne of grace. He states that though efforts are made to keep the people from reading Christian books, some are circulated and read, a greater proportion by *sale* than formerly. "Several pious young men from our seminary at Abieh," he adds, "spent the late vacation in colporteur labors, their expenses being defrayed by a little Missionary Society in the institution. These labors they intend to prosecute every vacation. They do not sell a large number of books, but they find encouraging opportunities almost everywhere to converse with the people on the great things of the gospel." A zealous young man had also undertaken the sale of books at Beirût; and for the supply of all these and others, including the mission family, he orders 15 copies of the Messenger, 10 of The Child's Paper, the Family Testament, Songs of Zion, D'Aubigné's History, and other books and tracts in various languages, amounting to $66 71, which have been sent him, $40 worth being a grant.

One copy of the Testament was particularly desired for the use of a native young man who, he says, "reads English and French as well as his native Arabic, and has lately been led, as we trust, to the Saviour. He is in the habit of reading the New Testament to some of the boys in a factory in which he is employed, and trying to explain to them the meaning of what he reads. He is much persecuted even by his own relatives; and this very day was abused, cursed, and threatened by his father; yet he came to our prayer-meeting this afternoon, and requested some simple commentary to aid him in his further efforts to explain the word of God to the boys."

To Rev. J. E. Ford, at Aleppo, 10,000 pages were granted.

THE NESTORIANS.

Cheering letters from Rev. J. Perkins, D. D., and Rev. George W. Coan, report that, though the press has been mainly occupied with the Old Testament in ancient and modern Syriac, a translation of the Saints' Rest was nearly ready for the press. They state that "the books and tracts are doing their blessed work among the Nestorians as in former years," and that "a new and interesting avenue is now open" at Gawar, a station recently commenced by Rev. Mr. Coan and Mr. Rhea among the mountain Nestorians. "Those wild, rugged mountains," says Dr. Perkins, "offer a noble field for heroic labor. Wonderful is the providence of God, which has in so short a period rendered that field so secure. The power and the terror of the ferocious Koords have now disappeared, under the vigorous arm of Turkish subjugation; and anarchy and blood, which from time immemorial have been so terrible, are succeeded by quiet and good government." He expresses great joy in the prosperity granted to this Society, and in coöperating in its labors.

Miss Fisk, of the mission, in behalf of the pupils of her school and pious Nestorians around her, expresses their gratitude for the books that have been sent them, which are daily read and their contents cherished. "Could you join in our solemn assemblies," she says, "and listen to those a few years since sitting in worse than Egyptian darkness, now proclaiming to listening multitudes the thoughts of Baxter, Flavel, Doddridge, and Bunyan, I know that you would shed the tear of humble gratitude with us, and send up one loud long note of praise to Him who redeemeth Israel from her bondage. Some who have been my dear pupils, spend many long evenings in translating to their husbands from these works, which they call their 'spiritual treasury.' With this I send you a translation of a letter from Priest Eshoo, one of our most useful brethren, whose life is one of Christian consistency and holy activity in his Master's service, in which many others would gladly join, *as an expression of their gratitude* to those who have so kindly remembered them."

Oroomiah, Nov. 12, 1851.

To the Secretary of the Am. Tract Soc.:—To you, O friend, and honored brother in Christ and servant of the living God, who labors for him in the gospel of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord. I am constrained to write you a few words, because I have been informed in regard to your love, and the love of all that blessed Society, who print books, and send them this way and that, and to this church and that, that they may be enlightened in the knowledge of truth, and the church of the Messiah be built up and confirmed. Your kindness has reached even us, by the sending of some of the books printed to us. Some of these books have been bestowed on me. O, my honored and loved friend, Mr. Hallock, I am very, very grateful to that blessed

Society, from whom have been sent these good gifts, that are beneficial for time and for eternity, for growth in the grace of God our Father, and the salvation that is in Christ the Messiah. I can never repay the debt I owe you, but I can praise God, who has given us such friends on the other side of creation, to send us teachers and preachers of the truth, those who teach our sons and our daughters various kinds of knowledge, and who preach for our people everlasting life, bought by the blood of the Lamb of God.

They are also multiplying the Scriptures and other books. I can also ask my God to bless that favored Society, who are taking trouble for nations sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death, by sending them various kinds of books, and thus laboring for the lost souls of sinners. I can also ask my God to bless your blessed land.

I wish to tell you that I am not from Oroomiah, but from Gawar, one of the provinces of Koordistan, now under the Turks. The year that Mr. Perkins and Dr. Grant came here, began this work, and laid the foundation of the Seminary, I came also from Gawar to Oroomiah, driven away by the Koords. The Seminary was established in the winter, and I entered it in the spring. After a few years I placed my daughters in a girls' school: they remained there till Miss Fisk came, then the girls' school was committed to her. Two years afterwards, there was an awakening both in the boys' and girls' school. From the grace of God, both my daughters shared in it. Six months afterwards, my eldest daughter, the beloved of my family, died, and, as we hope, her spirit departed to be with the Lord. My other daughter is still in Miss Fisk's and Miss Rice's school, and I have a son in the village school.

My dear and honored friend Mr. Hallock, would you know with regard to the work of God among our people? Thanks be to God, year by year it is advancing. Our seminaries for the young men and for girls are improving rapidly in doctrine and knowledge. These young men and girls are a great blessing to their people, their neighbors, and their families. Many of the young men, who are intelligent, from the school, are very orderly in their manner of preaching, and their preaching does great good. Formerly we had no preachers among our people, but now they see their boys preaching better than their bishops and distinguished priests used to do. The door for preaching among this people is certainly wide open, on the plain and in the mountains. But we greatly need your prayers that God may bless the labors of his servants and handmaids among this people, that they may more and more learn the way of life and peace.

If you please, give my salutation to your Society, and ask them, when they draw near the throne of grace, to remember me in their prayers—that God may help me to do his will, and to labor for him, in holiness and purity, all the days that I am in this world, and that I may serve him with a spotless service; and that also he would bless the labors of his servants and handmaids among this people, that they be not in vain. Peace be with you. Your friend,

PRIEST ESHOO.

AFRICA.

Letters from Rev. C. C. Hoffman, of the Protestant Episcopal mission, West Africa—to which Bishop Payne has just returned with a reinforcement of laborers—and from Rev. H. A. Wilder, Rev. A. Grant, and Dr. N. Adams, in South Africa, express thanks for the Society's grants, and report the progress of their distributions and labors. Dr. Adams has since departed this life.

THE NESTORIANS.

Cheering letters from Rev. J. Perkins, D. D., and Rev. George W. Coan, report that, though the press has been mainly occupied with the Old Testament in ancient and modern Syriac, a translation of the Saints' Rest was nearly ready for the press. They state that "the books and tracts are doing their blessed work among the Nestorians as in former years," and that "a new and interesting avenue is now open" at Gawar, a station recently commenced by Rev. Mr. Coan and Mr. Rhea among the mountain Nestorians. "Those wild, rugged mountains," says Dr. Perkins, "offer a noble field for heroic labor. Wonderful is the providence of God, which has in so short a period rendered that field so secure. The power and the terror of the ferocious Koords have now disappeared, under the vigorous arm of Turkish subjugation; and anarchy and blood, which from time immemorial have been so terrible, are succeeded by quiet and good government." He expresses great joy in the prosperity granted to this Society, and in coöperating in its labors.

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Oroomiah, Nov. 12, 1851.

To the Secretary of the Am. Tract Soc.:—To you, O friend, and honored brother in Christ and servant of the living God, who labors for him in the gospel of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord. I am constrained to write you a few words, because I have been informed in regard to your love, and the love of all that blessed Society, who print books, and send them this way and that, and to this church and that, that they may be enlightened in the knowledge of truth, and the church of the Messiah be built up and confirmed. Your kindness has reached even us, by the sending of some of the books printed to us. Some of these books have been bestowed on me. O, my honored and loved friend, Mr. Hallock, I am very, very grateful to that blessed

Society, from whom have been sent these good gifts, that are beneficial for time and for eternity, for growth in the grace of God our Father, and the salvation that is in Christ the Messiah. I can never repay the debt I owe you, but I can praise God, who has given us such friends on the other side of creation, to send us teachers and preachers of the truth, those who teach our sons and our daughters various kinds of knowledge, and who preach for our people everlasting life, bought by the blood of the Lamb of God.

They are also multiplying the Scriptures and other books. I can also ask my God to bless that favored Society, who are taking trouble for nations sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death, by sending them various kinds of books, and thus laboring for the lost souls of sinners. I can also ask my God to bless your blessed land.

I wish to tell you that I am not from Oroomiah, but from Gawar, one of the provinces of Koordistan, now under the Turks. The year that Mr. Perkins and Dr. Grant came here, began this work, and laid the foundation of the Seminary, I came also from Gawar to Oroomiah, driven away by the Koords. The Seminary was established in the winter, and I entered it in the spring. After a few years I placed my daughters in a girls' school: they remained there till Miss Fisk came, then the girls' school was committed to her. Two years afterwards, there was an awakening both in the boys' and girls' school. From the grace of God, both my daughters shared in it. Six months afterwards, my eldest daughter, the beloved of my family, died, and, as we hope, her spirit departed to be with the Lord. My other daughter is still in Miss Fisk's and Miss Rice's school, and I have a son in the village school.

My dear and honored friend Mr. Hallock, would you know with regard to the work of God among our people? Thanks be to God, year by year it is advancing. Our seminaries for the young men and for girls are improving rapidly in doctrine and knowledge. These young men and girls are a great blessing to their people, their neighbors, and their families. Many of the young men, who are intelligent, from the school, are very orderly in their manner of preaching, and their preaching does great good. Formerly we had no preachers among our people, but now they see their boys preaching better than their bishops and distinguished priests used to do. The door for preaching among this people is certainly wide open, on the plain and in the mountains. But we greatly need your prayers that God may bless the labors of his servants and handmaids among this people, that they may more and more learn the way of life and peace.

If you please, give my salutation to your Society, and ask them, when they draw near the throne of grace, to remember me in their prayers—that God may help me to do his will, and to labor for him, in holiness and purity, all the days that I am in this world, and that I may serve him with a spotless service; and that also he would bless the labors of his servants and handmaids among this people, that they be not in vain. Peace be with you. Your friend,

PRIEST ESHOO.

AFRICA.

Letters from Rev. C. C. Hoffman, of the Protestant Episcopal mission, West Africa—to which Bishop Payne has just returned with a reinforcement of laborers—and from Rev. H. A. Wilder, Rev. A. Grant, and Dr. N. Adams, in South Africa, express thanks for the Society's grants, and report the progress of their distributions and labors. Dr. Adams has since departed this life.

INDIA.

Wonderful indeed is the present aspect of India: her governments scarcely capable of self-support, upheld and controlled by a distant Christian power; her corrupt religion crumbling in decay, and Hindoo infidelity increasing; caste itself gradually weakening; and Christian missions, schools, manners, customs, and influence, perpetually fostering a new order of things. "Great changes are in progress, and India can no longer be what it was."

It is stated in the Calcutta Review, that in 1850 there were in Hindostan 260 stations, at which 403 missionaries, including 22 ordained natives, were engaged, assisted by 551 native preachers. They have founded 309 native churches, containing 17,356 members, forming the nucleus of a native Christian community of 103,000 souls, who regularly enjoy Bible instruction. There have been 1,345 day-schools established, in which 83,700 boys are instructed in their own language; 73 boarding-schools, containing 1,992 boys, chiefly Christian, who reside on the missionaries' premises; 128 day-schools, with 14,000 boys and students receiving a scriptural education through the medium of the English language. There are also 354 day-schools with 11,500 girls, and 91 boarding-schools with 2,450 girls, taught almost exclusively in their own languages. The Bible has been wholly translated into ten languages, and the New Testament into five others, exclusive of the Serampore versions. A considerable Christian literature has also been produced in these languages. They have established and maintained 25 printing establishments. They also maintain English services in 59 chapels, for the edification of their own countrymen. In Bombay there is a flourishing society, having for one of its rules to dine with all castes at the same table. Another in Calcutta, numbering more than 10,000, have left off observing the ceremonies, customs, and worship, while they have not altogether forsaken the Hindoo religion. They eat flesh and fish of all kinds, with Mohammedans and Europeans. They are mostly young men, educated at the government or missionary schools, and do not heed opposition or the threats of excommunication. They do not design to introduce the gospel in the place of Hindooism, but are aiming a deadly blow at the institution of caste, the greatest obstacle to the gospel.

An illustration of the effect of the late British law prohibiting all punishment or disabilities in India on account of religious belief, and thus *virtually abolishing caste*, the curse of the Hindoo race, recently occurred before the Supreme Court at Madras. Sheenevassa, who recently became

a convert, had a young wife, who thereupon left him, when he made application to Sir William Burton for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted. The judge decided that even under Hindoo law marriage cannot be annulled, but added, "That has ceased to be law in cases like the present. Act 21 of 1850 is the great charter of religious freedom for all inhabitants of British India. The people may rave at first, but on reflection they will see that, as I have said, this act is the Indian charter of religious freedom, imposing no restraint on any one's conscience—an act for which all should be devoutly grateful to Providence. I don't say it relieves my mind, for even without it I should have no doubt; but this act leaves no room for question, and while I sit here, *no man's rights shall be endangered for his religious opinions.*"

BOMBAY—CONTEST OF THE HEATHEN PRESS.

Communications from Rev. R. W. Hume show that the mission press in Bombay is conducted with great energy. In the last year 63,300 tracts and books were printed in Marathi, 5,000 in Gujarathi, 1,000 in Hindusthani, and 2,000 in Hindi, total 74,800; *more than thirty thousand copies were sold to natives*—such a sale of Christian books to *heathen* as was probably never before witnessed—and the mission desire to adopt an extensive system of colportage by native Christians, to push the circulation far and wide among all the people. "We are too few," says Mr. Hume, "to preach the gospel to so great a multitude. But if funds are provided, we can make the press speak for us, and speak loudly too, in all the villages of Western India. The number of readers is great, they are willing to read, willing to purchase our books, and preserve them carefully. We need liberal help; one thousand dollars would not more than meet our wants for the coming year; and we ought not to be, must not be hindered by the want of funds, now that the prospect is so encouraging. May the spirit of faith and of liberality be poured out upon the churches."

But the wily heathen leaders also see this power of the press, and are seeking to flood the country and preöccupy the ground with their vile idolatrous issues. Mr. Hume has sent the American Tract Society *twenty-two* heathen tracts, with a brief notice of the contents of each.

"The native press," he says, "is now acquiring an important influence, and the people will be supplied with tracts and books whether we supply them or not. Great numbers of heathen books and tracts, generally most pernicious in their influence, are now published in Bombay, and scattered over the whole land. Those I now send were all procured at *one time and place*, and *ten times* this amount might have been obtained, had it been thought desirable. The Parsees have a very large fund for the

publication of books and tracts; and the Mohammedans also print largely. Within a few rods of our chapel are four Mohammedan bookstores, fitted up with a good deal of taste, where copies of the Koran, and books in Arabic, Persian, and Hindusthani are sold. And not only are bookstores springing up, but *heathen and Mohammedan colporteurs*, too, are often to be seen selling their publications in Bombay and other places.

"One of the peculiarities of the present day in India, is the existence of *periodicals* in a country in which, a few years since, not a single periodical was found. The periodical press in Bombay is becoming very influential. There are now here three monthly Gujarathi magazines; one daily, one weekly, and three bi-weekly newspapers in the same language, and all of respectable size. There are generally two weekly Persian newspapers for the Mohammedans, and one in Hindusthani; also two weekly newspapers and two magazines in Marathi; besides the periodical which is published by the mission. It is easy to see that the influence of all these is very great. I send a copy or two of a Parsee paper; also a *pocket* edition of the Koran, of which thousands of copies are here printed for India, Arabia, and Persia. They are very cheap. This copy only cost a little more than half a dollar. The press is becoming a mighty engine in this country, both for good and for evil. May the American churches feel their responsibility in regard to the press in heathen countries. The Tract and Bible cause need help in foreign lands. We can reach thousands by the press who never can hear the voice of a missionary. Bombay is becoming the bookstore of all the neighboring countries. It is one of the great centres of influence for the world, and the Christian press should here be efficiently sustained."

Requesting books for sale in Bombay, he speaks of its growing commercial relations. "Railroads," he says, "will soon bring us into direct communication with Agra, Delhi, and all Northern India."

TOUR SOUTH FROM BOMBAY—PILGRIMAGES.

Rev. Mr. Hume writes, "Recently, in company with the Rev. J. M. Mitchell of the Free Church mission, I paid a visit to Satara and the region beyond, including a part of the southern Marathi country. We were everywhere received by the people with the greatest kindness, and were much gratified by the interest manifested in our message. For about a week we were present at one of the principal places of pilgrimage in this part of India, at which many thousands of pilgrims from all the surrounding region were assembled. With these we had much intercourse. Many of them manifested a deep seriousness and earnestness in regard to the subject of religion. They were generally of the common people; and we were much struck by the absence of Brahminical rites and superstitions. Devotion to the god Vithoba, rather than superstitious ceremonies, seemed to be the great point in their religion. In this respect there was a marked and pleasing difference between them and those who frequent some of the other Hindoo places of pilgrimage. It was, however, painful to see such earnest faith and warm devotion bestowed on imaginary gods; and our fervent prayer was that these might speedily be transferred to the true and living Jehovah. By means chiefly of the colporteurs, we put into circulation a large number of books, most of which, we doubt not, will be carefully read."

MADURA—CEYLON.

The Rev. C. F. Muzzy writes from *Madura*, that 37,246 publications had been circulated, and "are doing their work among that dark-minded people; conveying the glad tidings of the gospel to thousands of families

where the voice of the living preacher cannot now be heard; reaching hundreds of children and adults in our schools and village congregations; and instructing our young men and aiding to fit them to be teachers of the way of life to their fellow-countrymen. They accompany the preacher in his tours among the people, in his efforts by the way-side, and in the great congregation; they open the way for his reception, and fix attention to his message; they interest and instruct the mind, and are used by the Holy Spirit to subdue and change the heart. With the precious word of God preached and read, they are operating like leaven to change and purify the mass of heathenism."

Mr. Muzzy proceeds to contrast the state of the country with what it was. Heathen temples and heathen ceremonies may be continued, "but the light has begun to shine upon those works of darkness, and the people are seeing and acknowledging their deformity, and beginning in their minds to forsake them, although the bonds of caste, the pride of ancestry, an extensive heathen literature, a numerous and powerful priesthood, and a want of independence and strength of character still prevent their openly escaping the shackles in which they are held. Yet these barriers are daily losing their strength, and in some places have been already broken through, and very respectable numbers have escaped and come out on the Lord's side and united with his people. There is a vast *under current*, which, though silent and not readily apparent, is still setting steadily and surely in the right direction. There is a dawning of conscience, an improved judgment in things right and wrong. Formerly it was common to hear the natives defend, or even glory in the most abominable rites of their religion; but now they appear to be ashamed of them, and often apologize for adhering to heathenism at all, by urging their ignorance, the demands of custom, and the difficulties of forsaking it."

The Rev. J. C. Smith, in *Ceylon*, who now corresponds with the Society in behalf of the mission, reports that the whole of the Society's grants has been expended. During the year, 3,420,200 pages of tracts were printed. It is a gratifying fact, that of the 53 workmen employed in printing and binding under the care of Rev. Mr. Burnell, 29 are church-members, and all attend the Sabbath service and weekly prayer meeting.

Rev. Mr. Burnell, who was formerly a colporteur of this Society, and obtained several hundred subscribers for the Messenger, encloses a description of a heathen festival for its columns, and a donation of $20, to be applied, so far as may seem desirable, to the gratuitous circulation of that paper at the West.

MADRAS—TELOOGOOS.

The Rev. Mr. WINSLOW reports the issuing of valuable publications, one of which is the *Jewel Mine of Salvation*, a poetic tract, first printed in Orissa, which has been found very acceptable and useful. The Tamil edition is 124 pages, and is "enriched by quotations from the Shastres, with the name of the book and place from which they are taken; so that the heathen cannot deny, as they often do, their correctness. The poetry is simple, and the explanations level to common capacities. It not only exposes the absurdities of Hinduism, and the abominable character of the gods of their Pantheon, but also fully illustrates the character and attributes of the true God, the character of man, the human and divine nature of the Lord Jesus Christ—his birth, miracles, teaching, death, and resurrection, and the plan of salvation through him. It will be found, we trust, a heavy gun against the fortresses of heathenism."

Statements by Mr. Winslow strikingly confirm those above from Bombay, as to the struggles of the heathen to defend their falling cause by employing the press for their degrading and blasphemous issues.

"The Christian press in India," he says, "is not losing its importance. As education, and education of a higher order than formerly, is increasing greatly the number of reading and thinking men, the influence of the press is becoming greater and greater. In Madras, the Hindus have themselves about a dozen and a half of presses, many of them small, employed in printing newspapers in the native languages, or sometimes school-books in English, and various native works, as the Romayanam, Skanda Puranam, Bhagavadum, etc., of the Shastres, and various smaller books explaining and recommending their idolatry, as well as mythology; with some works on grammar, and different dictionaries in the vernaculars—prepared, not for reference, but to be committed to memory. They have also innumerable small works, setting forth the licentious amours of their gods and *wise* men, and the wonderful exploits of their heroes and miracles of their saints. For one like Augattha, who was only a span in height, to drink the ocean dry, and then to return the water to its bed, was a small exploit! Destroying whole armies, and then raising them to life, was very common among the demigods. Their presses are also much employed, as they have long been, in printing tracts and books *attacking Christianity*. It is therefore no time to slack our hands; and we need, dear brother, your aid still in holding them up."

Just as the Society's year was closing, communications were received from Rev. Mr. Winslow, directly and through the Foreign Mission Board, stating that their expenditures had exceeded the Society's total grants to the amount of nearly $2,000, and asking an increased appropriation; in consideration of which, the grant for the year was raised to the sum of $1,800. He urged the importance of continuing tract distributions whenever the heathen assemble for religious worship, in connection with the

preaching of the missionaries by the way-side, and in their mission tours, that those who are casting off Hindooism may not be left to blank infidelity, but may be guided in the way of salvation; and that, while the Hindoo press is active in diffusing error, the Christian press may not be inactive from want of means. "It is time," he says, "for the Christian press to perform its proper duties in India; and if it do not, *one great arm of service* will be wanting in that effort which the church of Christ is now called upon to make."

The Rev. Dr. SCUDDER writes, "You speak of the departure from this world of my beloved companion. This has been a severe stroke—a stroke from which I shall probably never recover. At all events, I am not the man I was two years ago. I am now laid aside from my work *for a few days*. My labors have been severe. I have been in the habit of preaching three times daily, Friday and Sunday excepted; that is, I pursued this course for some time. And as I was a student, a part of the time, on a new language, which I found I must know to get on with the people who visit Madras from the north, I found that all these things have been rather too much for me. But enough of this.

"My son Henry has left Madras for Arcot. He has commenced a new missionary station near the city by that name, at Wallajanugger, a town containing about 25,000 inhabitants. He has a large native population within a few miles of him. He in Arcot, and I in Madras, God willing, will go forward in distributing your publications so long as we are able, and so long as you will come up to our help. Since my return to Madras, I have distributed many, many thousands of your publications. And there is much encouragement to go forward in the distribution. May you, my precious brother, be long continued in your blessed work. And what a glorious work are you, through grace, accomplishing. Your colporteur system—what a blessed system! Well may you be ready to exclaim, 'Let me live and die in this work.'"

Mr. P. P. HUNT has inclosed a handsome *Tamul* Bible recently issued from the press at Madras, an edition which has been carefully revised by the older missionaries.

The Rev. G. J. MARTZ, of the *Lutheran Mission* to the Teloogoos, wrote from Ellore in July, informing of the death of the Rev. WALTER GUNN, the esteemed and devoted servant of Christ who has hitherto corresponded with the Society in behalf of the mission. "In other respects," he says, "our mission is prospering. A few souls have been gathered into the church, and a few others are inquiring. We find the distribution of tracts and portions of scripture a very important auxiliary in the

prosecution of our labors among the people. Much important truth is thus disseminated, and often conveyed where the living preacher finds no admittance."

The Rev. Mr. Day, of the *Baptist Mission* to the Teloogoos, states that there is a great desire to learn the English; but the lamentable fact is, that many get supplies of infidel and licentious works, such as no considerate Christian would allow to enter his dwelling. There is great need both of Christian books, and of men to prepare and circulate them. A Bible colporteur had for some time been successfully employed, and a Tract colporteur, Christian Nursoo, had labored several months.

ORISSA—GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION.

Missionaries of the General Baptist communion in England, and of the Free-will Baptists in this country, are united in this mission. The Rev. J. Buckley, of *Cuttack*, has written a full and cheering letter, giving abundant testimonies to the blessing of God on the tract department of the labors of that active and successful mission, to which the Rev. Mr. Sutton had just returned from his visit to England and the United States. "In Orissa," he says, "the Lord is carrying forward his work by the *living voice* of his chosen servants; by the *education* of the young in Christian principles; and by the extensive but judicious distribution of *tracts and scriptures*, which are so many silent witnesses for the 'one living and true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent.' All the means employed are essential to the efficient carrying on of our work, and all continue to receive a blessing from on high."

Among the evidences of a blessing on Tract distribution, he states, that at the late festival of the idol Juggernaut at Pooree, where about 60,000 assembled, as the missionaries were making known the truth, they were surprised in being joined by "a Brahmin, from the neighborhood of Pooree, who, when opportunity offered, commenced speaking in a correct and impressive manner of *the condescension, purity, miracles, and dying love of the Lord Jesus* as the only Saviour, and of the ignorance, weakness, and sinfulness of the Hindoo gods, and their utter inability to save. To the various objections made, his replies were pertinent and satisfactory. He repeated the ten commandments, and explained how the transgression of them was sin. This Brahmin, who thus boldly made known the Lord Jesus Christ as the only Saviour of lost sinners, received his first Christian knowledge from a volume of poetical tracts presented to him five years before by the Rev. Mr. Lacey."

In another case, a native minister, while preaching at Kotara, 40 miles east of Cuttack, was accosted by a man of the patra caste, who, on a full conversation, "evinced an extensive and accurate knowledge of the Christian religion, especially of the way of salvation by the atoning death of the Son of God." "My mind," says the native preacher, "was filled with joy at the discovery, and I exclaimed, 'How delightful to hear words so sweet from the lips of a Hindoo idolater.'"

Mr. Bulkley gives an affective narrative of two devoted native preachers who have been recently removed by death; and adds a list of tracts printed, amounting to 1,092,000 pages.

EARLY INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS IN ORISSA.

The following very striking facts were communicated by Rev. Dr. Scudder, at Madras, as received by him from a devoted missionary.

"The way in which *the gospel took root in Orissa* is without a parallel in India. Some years ago there lived, a few miles north of Cuttack, an old guru named Sundra Das. He was a kind of Hindu reformer, thoroughly dissatisfied with idolatry, and seeking for something better. This was the man appointed to prepare the way of the Lord in Orissa. He was a man of great intelligence, and used to expatiate with the most cutting satire on the evils of Hinduism, holding it up in the most striking way to deserved contempt, and divesting the minds of his followers of all respect for the idols of their ancestors. He gathered a large number of disciples, whom he called his children, and instructed them in various moral duties.

"At different times, two or three Christian tracts, circulated by the missionaries, fell into their hands; and teaching the unity of God, and the folly of idolatry, were much approved by them. One day, at the market, one of the disciples received an Orissa catechism from a missionary. He gave it to the guru, and it was read with great delight. They were especially struck with the *ten* commandments, which the guru expounded at length. Henceforth this book was their law. Shortly after, some of them received new tracts, a gospel, and a New Testament. These books were also welcomed by the old guru. He found them to answer the end he had in view, that is, his own exaltation as a moral teacher, since they taught the folly of idolatry, the unity of God, and that all men should worship him. The influence of these truths among the disciples was very great. They learned whole passages of the books by heart; they kept the Sabbath, and, as the next step, they began to teach their fellow-countrymen. Various parties of them were sent by the guru in different directions, to expound and to enforce these wonderful ten commandments; and four of their number in particular, who are now faithful missionaries of the cross, were long engaged in their propagation.

"One day the guru, in their presence, thus addressed his disciples respecting the New Testament: 'My children, there is the truth, and great truth. There are gifts of rice, of clothing, and of wisdom the highest gift: rice decays, clothing perishes, but wisdom never dies. Take this, my children; and let this be your guide. All the silver and gold cannot purchase this.' Many listened to his advice, and became inquirers with the missionaries. Gunga Dhor, a Brahmin, a reader of this little band, was so for two years, but at last made a public profession of Christ, and by degrees others followed him. To this day Gunga Dhor is an earnest preacher of the gospel.

Rama Chundra, the next disciple who made a profession, was the commander of the Cuttack fort, and a wealthy man; but at the command of the old guru, he had given away most of his property to the poor. He too, to this day, is an affectionate and earnest preacher of the gospel. The third convert was Krupa Sindu, who broke through all the restraints of idolatry and caste, after a struggle of five years. After him, one and another of the old man's disciples, women as well as men, came in, in quick succession. Some of these are now in glory. Others are fighting constantly the battle of life, and laboring for the salvation of their countrymen."

"What encouragement to distribute the word of life!" says Dr. Scudder; but he adds, "The old guru never became a convert to Christianity. Indeed, he became rather an opposer, and died in this spirit in 1838."

NORTHERN INDIA.

The large and efficient missions of the General Assembly's Board in Northern India have for some years expended the whole of the Society's grants, and the value of the press as an auxiliary to their labors was never more evident. The Committee had designated but $2,500 for these missions for the year just closed; but recent intelligence showed that the whole of the usual appropriation of $3,000 would be required for this Society's department of their labors, and the latter sum has been paid over and transmitted.

The Hon. Mr. Lowrie, Secretary, in acknowledging the receipt of $800, in addition to $3,000 before placed in his hands for North India, Siam, and China, says, "We are relieved to just this amount which you have been able to make in addition; for since your former donation, we have received such pressing letters from India and Siam, to have the means for enlarged printing, that we had concluded, if practicable, to make the allowance to India for tracts, etc., $3,000, and to Siam $500, instead of $200, previously paid. This addition just meets these sums. What we want for tracts, etc., strictly *Presbyterian*, we of course furnish from our own funds." "The fields of usefulness in these extensive regions," he adds, "are becoming more and more open to the missionary, and every year shows more clearly the importance and necessity of the Christian press in the cause of foreign missions."

The Rev. J. Porter, at *Lodiana*, Jan. 6, reports the issuing of 6,000 of the second volume of Panjabi tracts, amounting to $775 50, and was expecting the arrival of two boxes of books by the ship in which Rev. Mr. Freeman returned. He gives the following encouraging statements:

"The tracts printed and distributed at the expense of the American Tract Society have gone into many dark corners of this land, where the missionary has not yet penetrated, and may not for a long time to come. Many incidents in the course of my

journeyings the last season strengthened my belief that these messengers are not going out in vain; light is dispelling the darkness, and this land shall yet be *full* of the glory of God.

"Very lately it has come to our knowledge, that in a region some forty miles south of us the leaven of truth has begun to ferment. Books received at Melas some eight or ten years ago have imparted a portion of truth, small it is true, but enough to induce a considerable number to forsake idolatry and worship 'the true Father, JESUS.' Of these I have seen *eight*, having visited the place very lately; and there are said to be many more. They have long suffered persecution, and are still suffering. That any of them are really Christ's, I dare not say; but we may hope that the work is of God. Who knows but in that region we may soon see the mighty displays of divine grace? To say the least, such incidents give us encouragement to sow in hope."

The Rev. JOHN H. MORRISON at *Ambala*, the new station in the territory lately won from the Sikhs, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of books granted him for distribution in "steamers, hotels, and Dák bungalows." The box for the bungalow libraries, he says, arrived safely, and about half have been already put into Dák bungalows, and are doing their work. The rest will be disposed of as soon as I can ascertain the most favorable points for them.

"I have been waiting," he adds, "for the opening of *a new mountain road* to the snowy range, on which I suppose there will be bungalows, and it will become one of the most frequent thoroughfares, where there will be a peculiarly favorable opportunity for the usefulness of such books. There will be no other books there, and travellers, for the sake of economy when every thing is to be carried by men, will take with them as few books as possible."

Two boxes of books sent with the above, he says, will before long be all sold, and he expresses the hope that "great good may result from their distribution in that land of darkness, even as the region and shadow of death."

Accessions to the church are reported by the missions, and among them four Sikhs, one of whom said he must embrace the Christian faith, even if all the English abandoned it. A young man attributed his conversion to Flavel's Fountain of Life, translated by Mr. Warren, who has now transferred his labors from Allahabad to the new station at Agra, and will be succeeded in the care of the press at Allahabad by Rev. J. G. Hay. The Rev. John Newton of Lahor is about to visit this country, and his place will be supplied by Rev. L. Janvier.

The *Agra Tract and Book Society*, lately formed in Upper India, combining the energies of English missionaries and laymen, and intimately connected with the American mission, is proving an active and efficient institution. About one year since, the Rev. Henry Smith, English secretary, and Rev. J. L. Scott of the American mission, wrote in behalf of their Committee, that the books previously received from this

Society "very quickly sold," and they trusted would, "under the divine blessing, carry the word of truth home to the hearts and consciences of many in Upper India." They stated, that the publications of the American and London Tract Societies had been sent to many distant stations of North India, and a dépôt had been established at Lahor, the capital of the Panjaub, and largest cantonment of English troops in India. They expressed gratitude for a former grant from this Society, and while requesting a supply on sale, asked that, "in consideration of the very large field of usefulness occupied by that Society, a further grant might be made;" in compliance with which, publications to the value of $250 were sent on sale, and $150 as a grant. A letter just received remits the $250, and again requests $150 worth on sale, and $100 as a grant; and Rev. Mr. Smith further requests $50 worth on sale, and $50 as a grant for his own use as chaplain at Mussorie, a sanitarium for Europeans in the Himalaya mountains, to which he is appointed chaplain, all which have been forwarded.

BURMAH AND KARENS.

The king of Burmah, one year since, granted toleration for the missionaries in Burmah Proper, which has been so long withheld. In giving instructions to the local authorities at Rangoon, which was the first mission station in Burmah, he authorized them to permit the stay of the missionaries, with liberty to give religious instruction and circulate books; and also gave them permission "to come up to the golden feet," or to go to Ava, the royal residence, when they wish. Public worship, in Burman and English, was commenced in Rangoon on the first Lord's day in May, and had since been statedly observed, the congregation sometimes numbering from 30 to 40. More recently a war has broken out between Burmah and England, which, though its immediate effect is disastrous, it is hoped may yet be overruled for the advancement of the mission cause. The success of the mission at Maulmain has also influenced Rome to send there six European females, with money to establish a nunnery.

The Rev. Thomas S. Ranney writes from Maulmain, Nov. 20, that the issues of books and tracts at the mission press, exclusive of scriptures, had exceeded those of the preceding year by 240,000 pages. "The distribution," he says, "is made almost wholly by *itinerating native preachers*, who are constantly engaged in earnest endeavors to persuade their countrymen to abandon idolatry and embrace the truth as it is in Jesus. Nor have their endeavors been in vain. The number of persons

converted and received into churches connected with the Maulmain mission station the past year is 161, of whom two are Burmans and 159 Karens. How many have been converted at other stations to which we send books, as Tavoy, Mergui, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Sandoway, I have not the means of knowing. The Rev. Mr. Kincaid, I am happy to say, has baptized seven converts in the city of Rangoon, and there is now every prospect that the attempt to reoccupy Burmah Proper will be successful." He adds an interesting account from Rev. Mr. Kincaid of discussions with the police as to introducing boxes of books from Maulmain into Rangoon free of duty, which ended in free permission granted by the governor.

The Rev. Mr. Bennett of the Karen mission at Tavoy wrote, Nov. 13, describing a little work of 120 pages, consisting of a simple catechism for the young, and spiritual hymns, such as, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds," originally issued by the Episcopal chaplain at Maulmain, which was translated by the second Mrs. Judson into Burman, and is now translated by Mrs. Bennett into Karen. Two editions have been printed, amounting to 3,000 copies. They had also just issued the first volume of a View of Ecclesiastical History, which "promises to be very useful to the Karen assistant missionaries and church-members. Mr. Abbott, at Arracan, is also so well pleased with the work, that he would be glad to get the whole edition for the Karens there."

"Should the providence of God," adds Mr. Bennett, "open to us the kingdom of Burmah, we shall need thousands of copies of Karen books; and as we suppose God will provide the means to accomplish all his will, may we not still hope it will be the privilege of the American Tract Society to be a coworker in this good cause? We rejoice and thank God for what he is doing through the Society's instrumentality. May his blessing descend upon you all a thousand-fold."

The whole Bible has been translated into Pwo Karen, one of the two principal Karen dialects; and on June 1, Mr. Bennett put to press in Tavoy the first sheet of the Bible in the Sgau Karen.

"The calls at our new zayat," says Mr. Bennett, "have far exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and the number of tracts distributed is unprecedented. So many tracts and books have been given away in the city and province of Tavoy within the last twenty years, that I have been accustomed to think the people were well supplied with books; but since the opening of the zayat *all* our tracts and books have been given away, so that nothing remains on hand but a few children's 18mo tracts. The assistant seems highly pleased with his labors, and reports very favorably from time to time of the progress of inquiry on the subject of religion. He states that all violent opposition and angry discussion have ceased, and that the people come almost daily to him to inquire about the religion of Jesus."

ASSAM.

A letter from Rev. N. Brown at Sibsagor reports the issuing of tracts, and a series of twelve children's tracts, which more than absorbed the Society's total grants for that mission. In the winter of 1850–51, the Rev. Mr. Danforth made a *laborious mission tour* of nearly four months, accompanied at first by Mr. Däuble, and then by Mrs. Danforth, for the purpose of circulating books, of becoming familiar with the language, condition, and wants of the people, so as to enable him "to communicate the gospel to them in their own channels of thought," and of making known to them a crucified Saviour.

"During my travels in the villages," he says, "I have distributed 4,238 tracts and portions of Scriptures, besides some Bengali and Hindoostani books. In distributing, I have never given a book to a person who did not first prove his ability to read it; nor have I, except in a very few instances, given one where I was not first solicited. I might have distributed three times as many, but for the fear of having the value of them underrated in consequence of their plenty. I therefore made it a rule never to give more than one book to a single individual. Thus 4,238 persons in the villages, within a few months past, have been furnished with a religious book, and perhaps nearly as many families have each had one of these messengers of mercy borne to their dwelling.

"That many of our books will be read I am certain. After having distributed to an assembly, I have frequently seen little groups reading by the way-side. Sometimes I question those who have received books in respect to their contents, and receive evidence to satisfy my own mind that giving away books is not altogether in vain. We distributed many in the government schools, where they were received with eagerness by the boys. The fairs or market-places presented a fine opportunity to scatter the good seed. There are other large assemblies that meet for religious purposes, to worship their gods or to make offerings for their ancestors. In these, I have often stood for hours with a dense crowd pressing on every side, where, with hands outstretched, from twenty voices in confused and deafening accents has come the cry for a book—"Give me a book!" "I want a book!" and ever and anon I could scarcely restrain them from taking them by stealth. One gets his book and departs, and his place is supplied by another. Thus have I stood until my head was confused and my body weary. I have never heard of any of them being destroyed; seldom have I heard an objection to them, but on the contrary have often heard them spoken of in the highest terms. And yet I have but little confidence in the success of this mode of influence only as it is followed up by verbal instruction. Combined with preaching, it becomes a powerful auxiliary in the spread of the gospel."

SIAM.

The Rev. John Taylor Jones, D. D., of the *Baptist mission*, who has been one of the ablest and most efficient of our foreign missionaries, and for many years the esteemed correspondent of this Society, and a member of the Committee for examining and reporting on publications

in Siamese, has closed his earthly labors. His last communication informed of the total destruction of the mission premises by fire, including the printing-office and stock, bindery, and type-foundery, and requested the Society's aid, and especially a set of its publications, which was granted.

The Rev. SAMUEL J. SMITH having been informed of this grant and the proposed grant of funds, expresses his grateful acknowledgments for the sympathy and coöperation of the Society.

Mr. J. H. CHANDLER, who has charge of the printing department, and is now in this country to procure means for rebuilding and refitting the establishment, writes, that previous to the fire, the press had been mainly occupied in printing the New Testament.

"As soon as that was completed," he says, "the mission had voted to print 5,000 of the Old Testament Scripture Biography, 5,000 of Hints to the Wise, and 6,000 of an enlarged illustrated Christian Almanac for 1851, a work which had become very popular, and had been prepared with special care. Four or five forms of the Biography, and two forms of the Almanac had been printed, when a vacant building on the adjoining premises was set on fire, and the whole mission premises destroyed."

"Dark clouds hung over the prospects of the mission in Siam during the greater part of last, and the early part of the present year; but the death of the old king in April last, and the succession of a new liberal and enlightened king, has brightened our prospects, and opened the door of usefulness wider than ever. The present state of things calls loudly for increased efforts for the conversion of the Siamese. The people are eager to obtain our books, and listen with attention to the preaching of the gospel. I am aware that the demands on your treasury for pagan lands are great, but I would hope that at least $600 may be appropriated to the Baptist mission in Siam for the coming year. Twice that amount could be judiciously expended, and I hope the time is not far distant when the liberality of the churches will enable your Society to make an annual grant of a much larger amount."

"The new king of Siam," Mr. Chandler says, "has rejected the idolatrous titles of his predecessors, and adopted one similar to European monarchs. The judges have a regular salary, and fees are abolished. His majesty has also invited some of the missionary ladies to visit the palace, and instruct his ladies in English."

The Rev. S. MATTOON of the General Assembly's mission wrote, Nov. 20, reporting all the grants to that mission expended, and requesting a new grant. Referring to the favorable political changes above referred to, he says, "They have opened the country more widely than ever before to Christian effort. To colportage and tract distribution there need now be no other limit than our means and our strength. Perhaps there are few other heathen countries where the adult males are so generally able to read." As a member of the Society's Examining Committee for Siam, and in behalf of the mission families, he requested a set of the Society's publications, which have been forwarded.

CHINA.

The following tabular view, prepared not long since, shows *the missionary force* in China, and the heavy responsibility devolving on the Christian world vigorously to sustain the missions, schools, presses, and all the instrumentalities that can be employed for bringing its hundreds of millions of idolaters to own their allegiance to the King of kings.

SOCIETIES.	Date.	Canton.	Hongkong.	Amoy.	Fuhchau.	Ningpo.	Shanghai.	Total.
London Missionary Society	1807	1	3	5	----	----	6	15
American Board of Commissioners	1829	5	----	2	6	----	----	13
Rhenish Missionary Society	1832	----	3	----	----	----	----	3
American Baptist Missionary Union	1834	----	2	----	----	3	----	5
Episcopal Church of the United States	1835	----	----	----	----	----	2	2
Church Missionary Society, England	1837	----	----	----	2	3	2	7
Presbyterian Board of the United States	1837	3	----	----	----	8	1	12
English General Baptist Society	1845	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Evangelical Society of Basle	1846	----	2	----	----	----	----	2
Southern Baptist Convention, United States	1846	1	----	----	----	----	3	4
Sab. Baptist Society, United States	1847	----	----	----	----	----	2	2
Methodist Episcopal Church, United States	1847	----	----	----	3	----	----	3
Presbyterian Church in England	1847	1	----	1	----	----	----	2
Methodist Episcopal Church South, United States	1848	----	----	----	----	----	2	2
Swedish Missionary Society	1849	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Unconnected	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
Total at all ports		12	10	8	12	15	18	75

Whole number of ordained missionaries in China *seventy-five*, twelve of them being at Canton, ten at Hongkong, eight at Amoy, twelve at Fuhchau, fifteen at Ningpo, and eighteen at Shanghai. Some changes have been made by deaths and by reinforcements since this statement was prepared. Shame that it can also be stated, that in 1850 China received through agencies nominally Christian 60,000 chests of opium, value about $40,000,000, to counteract the gospel and work death to body and soul.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, whose name for twenty years has been associated with missionary operations in China, died at Canton, August 9, 1851, aged 48. He commenced his missionary labors at the East, under the care of the Netherlands Missionary Society, as early as 1827; and after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, went to China. Within the next two years, he made three voyages along the coast of China, then comparatively unknown. During the war with England he was employed by the British superintendency as an interpreter, and afterwards was appointed Chinese Secretary to the British plenipotentiary.

From *Canton*, Rev. Dr. Ball, Mr. S. W. Williams, and Rev. S. W. Bonney, of the American Board of Commissioners, write, that they

all have regular preaching stations, in the charge of which, and in the distributions at those stations in the city and vicinity, they are aided by two valuable native assistants, Tien-tsai and Laisun. Dr. Ball, with the aid of these assistants, has distributed tracts almost daily at the door of his house, and supplied boats from villages more or less distant, and moored before his door. Mr. Bonney, in the last year, made one hundred and twenty visits to villages in the vicinity, distributing from twenty to one hundred tracts in each visit. In the year ending June 30, 209,400 publications were printed, besides several thousand for other societies. The Chinese Repository, of which Mr. Williams has of late had the supervision, is to be discontinued.

Dr. Ball relates the incidents of a tour up the river, where they were received most cordially at all points, till coming suddenly upon a village thirty miles from Canton, some idle boys, as their boat approached, set up a cry that foreigners were coming, when pieces of earthen and other missiles began to fly upon them; but a loud cry from the boat, "*We are distributing medicines and books*," quelled the disturbance, and a train of people came wading in for supplies. Dr. Ball says this is the only case, in all the tours he has made, in which he met with difficulty.

The Rev. I. J. Roberts reports the expenditure, by the mission of the Southern Baptist Board, of $518 94 in full to November 1, and says, "We are preaching daily, and distribute tracts every day, or nearly so; sowing the seed which we trust will ere long spring up and grow and bring forth fruit, which shall more than repay all our tears and toil and money. Without us and without your Society this result could not be anticipated; but ultimately they that sow and they that reap shall rejoice together, and unite in giving all the glory for ever to God and the Lamb."

The Rev. A. P. Happer of the Presbyterian Board wrote, August 20, expressing the deepest interest in the labors of this Society for the salvation of the *masses* of the people in our own country; and urging that tract distribution and colportage are not less needed among the millions of China, where his lot is now cast. "But," he says, "how slow, to human vision, proceeds the work of leavening this mass of corruption and heathenism. O for a glorious outpouring of the Spirit to bless every gospel message and Christian tract. God is faithful, and will fulfil his promises and his purpose."

From *Hongkong*, the Rev. William Dean reports the grants for the mission as nearly expended. His comment on Genesis had been issued entire, and parts of it separately as tracts, and that on Exodus

was expected to be soon completed. He gives encouragement, that as early as he can command the time, he will prepare a complete list of all the publications approved by this Society for China. The government of Hongkong have adopted substantially the trial by jury; and Chinese females have been permitted by their husbands and relations to visit the wives and daughters of the English residents.

From *Ningpo*, Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN wrote, October 17, and again in February, reporting the expenditure of $357 02, and presenting various topics of deep interest in connection with the operations of the Christian press in China.

The distributions proceed without hinderance, not only in Ningpo, but wherever the missionaries have penetrated the interior, though it is known that the imperial government discountenances the religion of the "outside people." At the great literary examinations at Ningpo, in May, Dr. Macgowan took a position at the door, and, with his assistants, distributed above 2,000 scriptures and tracts, which will find their way among the people in every direction. The books were generally well received, though the chancellor in his address to the literati warned them against the religion of foreigners.

In October, Rev. Mr. GODDARD, taking a boat with his family, visited Tien Dong, a celebrated Boodhist temple about twenty miles from Ningpo. Passing up the river, and thence in a canal, through waving fields of rice, to the landing, six miles from the temple which is in the bosom of lofty hills, they were carried to it in sedans, each borne on the shoulders of two men. Proceeding over hill and valley through tea-fields, they were received by more than a hundred monks residing at the temple "with the politeness common to Chinamen." They conversed with many of them at length, gave them tracts, visited a devout hermit worshipping images in his cave, and returned to their boat. They then visited "The Lakes," twenty miles from Tien Dong, where is a large population, and where many gathered around them, listened to the truths of the gospel, and received tracts. Mr. Goddard says, "There is an immense number of people in this vicinity perfectly accessible, who have little means of becoming acquainted with the gospel. Indeed, the whole country round Ningpo is filled with accessible villages and hamlets, but with our present limited number of laborers we can do little more than attend to our work in the city. We long to see the gospel spreading through these villages."

Dr. Macgowan proceeds to show that the Chinese have their own tract distribution, and he inclosed a beautiful tract of 36 pages in large

type, handsomely printed, *issued by the authority of the emperor*, at once to inculcate the Confucian morals and religion, and to guard against the influence of Christianity.

"You are aware," he says, "that gratuitous tract distribution is very common in China, both among the literati and the idolatrous sects; but you may not be prepared to hear that the *Emperor of China himself* devotes some attention to this method of diffusing religion among his subjects. I therefore send you herewith, as an illustration, a brochure, the title of which may be rendered *Imperial Tract in Tetrameter*. It is, you will perceive, one of the best specimens of Chinese topography, being printed in large legible characters, on white paper, and stitched in gilt paper of the imperial hue. It was prepared by the Imperial Academy in obedience to the directions of the late emperor Tankwang, and is issued according to the commands of his son, the reigning monarch. It is a compendious view of the doctrines of Confucius with a panegyric of the sage in verse, and is founded on one of the maxims of the emperor Kanghi, '*Discard heterodox doctrines in order to promote orthodoxy.*'"

"With *the Emperor himself in the field of tract distribution*," says Dr. Macgowan, "the American Tract Society cannot but regard their work in China as of peculiar interest and of vast importance."

He proceeds to allude to the tide of Chinese emigration which may probably set towards our Pacific shores, and to Colportage as one of the barriers to *the naturalization of Confucianism, Budism, and Tauism in the Pacific states.*

He then invites attention to the subject of printing Chinese in the *Roman character*, and thus adopting *the alphabetic system* instead of the Chinese method of signs. He regards the instruction of the masses of China, so that they will read and understand the Scriptures in their own language, as almost hopeless, "the nature of their written language precluding the dissemination of knowledge, except among those whose position in life enables them to follow literature as a profession."

He proceeds to say, "You shall take a young man who has been at school, say seven years, and if but for two or three years he has been engaged in mechanical or agricultural pursuits, you will discover that he cannot explain clearly a common proclamation of the magistrates. The written is like a dead language, and can only be kept in mind by constant study, and so great are the efforts necessary to acquire and retain it that a native scholar has little time to acquire any other kind of knowledge. Think then of the difficulty of evangelizing the millions of China, considered only in this point of view; the agency of books cannot go far, and oral instruction can never prove a substitute for the written word.

"But happily the beneficent and all-wise Creator has not left so large a portion of the human family in such a state that they may never be able to 'search the Scriptures.' We might have arrived at this from *a priori* reasoning; facts, however, illustrate it better. It is found on trial that a boy of ordinary capacity may be taught to read in his colloquial, when expressed in Roman letters, in a month! Hence, there is not a pauper, nor an aged woman in the empire, who may not be taught to read in far less time than an illiterate European can be taught to read in his language.

The facility of reading in Chinese, with the aid of Roman letters, is owing to the nature of the language and the simplicity of the system employed to express it. Several books in the Roman character have been printed at the expense of the missionaries, sufficient to test the feasibility of the plan. Within a few months, some four hundred persons will thoroughly understand the system, and for these we shall need books. The missions, as such, have not acted in this matter, but members of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist mission at Ningpo, are heartily engaged in it; and a small appropriation to be employed by us conjointly in the publication of elementary books in Romanised Chinese would, I am fully persuaded, be a legitimate and most useful mode of disbursing money. To make it general, it is proposed at some future time to publish a periodical in our alphabetic way, which, for the news and information it will contain, will stimulate many to study the system so easily acquired."

It is stated, as concurrent testimony from Amoy, that by means of 17 of the letters of the English alphabet, every consonant and vowel sound of the Amoy dialect may be represented, and by the use of a few additional marks, all the tones can be designated; and an experiment is there making whether the Bible and other books may not thus be given to the Chinese. A boy can by this means be prepared for reading the Bible with understanding in a few months; whereas in the old way it required from three to five years simply to acquire the names of the characters of their written language, and then two or three years more to learn to translate them into the colloquial language. It is further estimated that not more than one-tenth of the men in that region can read intelligently.

As a means of arousing the Chinese mind, and thus preparing it to receive the truths of Christianity, Dr. Macgowan has just issued a handsome pamphlet, with illustrations explaining to the Chinese, in their own language, the *magnetic telegraph;* and he is desirous to prepare a work on the anatomy and diseases of the eye. Light is gradually penetrating the country as to the geography and the secular character and resources, as well as the religion of Christian nations, and there seem to be dawnings of hope for this empire of darkness and sin.

From *Shanghai*, the Rev. E. W. Syle of the Protestant Episcopal mission writes, Jan. 22, reporting distributions, and that a balance of $759 73 yet remained in the hands of the mission. "Good tracts in Chinese," he says, "are not so plentiful that we can enter upon a large distribution with satisfaction; and our own mission has been so feeble in numbers, and so pressed almost 'out of measure' both as to time and strength, that we have been unable to prepare, or even to select such as might have been circulated with some good promise of usefulness." A reinforcement of three missionaries has recently arrived, and Mr. Syle says, "I confidently expect that during the present year we shall find occasion to employ all the tract funds in hand, and to ask for more."

He adds the cheering fact, that one of the tracts distributed at the expense of this Society has been blessed to the hopeful conversion of *a*

Chinese who is now a candidate for the ministry: "Among the applicants who have recently come to Bishop Boone as candidates for the ministry, is a man whose attention was arrested by reading *one* out of that quantity of tracts for which $217 86 now reported was expended. He was my *first convert*, and has fulfilled the duties of a catechist with us for many months. Now, though past forty years old, his heart is moved to ask for a place among the ministers of the gospel; and if after 'having been proved,' he is found fit for ordination, I doubt not he will make a most useful fellow-laborer with us; in which case your Society will not, I imagine, think this $217 86 ill spent." This candidate is in addition to Chi, who had been ordained to the ministry.

"The tokens for good," he says, "are multiplying here, though not without some very considerable drawbacks; the latter chiefly arising from the fact that several of the missionaries still find themselves unable to 'speak the same thing' with the majority of their brethren in regard to the name to be used in declaring to these poor heathen the only true and living God, and persuading them to turn away from those who in truth are no gods—gods only in name."

The Rev. J. Lewis Shuck of the Southern Baptist mission wrote, in March and December—his last letter informing of the sudden death of Mrs. Shuck—reporting expenditures to the amount of $567 32, and acknowledging a grant of publications, which have been highly acceptable to himself and other missionaries and their families, and requesting new supplies, which have been sent. "Our work," he says, "moves on with some encouragement. Large congregations continue to attend the chapels, and we have some individual cases of much interest. The truth of Christianity is gaining entrance into China. God *has* a vast people in this great land. Greatly do we need fellow-laborers. Pray for us."

In a communication to the mission Board, Rev. Mr. Shuck says, "We have put into circulation perhaps not far from *a million pages* of Christian publications during the year. A tract is placed into the hands of every auditor attending the public services of our chapels, and many copies have in other ways been distributed through the city. We regret that more itinerating has not been done by us; yet this important instrumentality of our missionary duties has not been entirely overlooked.

"In previous communications, we have forwarded details of our visits to the country. We have had evidence that some of our books have been read and understood. A literary graduate at the large market-town of Cherpoo received and perused our catechism, and some of our other books. He communicated with Lok Seen Sang at *Oo kah jak*, declaring himself desirous of believing the important doctrines which the books contained. He has been up to Shanghai and called upon us, and in an interview, it was evident that he had closely read the books, and had a clear idea of much of their contents. Other instances could be mentioned going to show that these silent messengers are quietly aiding in spreading the knowledge of Christian truth.

"We have here indeed a vast and inviting field for tract distribution, for these

whole densely populated regions round about, with their cities, towns, villages, and hamlets are open to us, the people everywhere friendly and easy of access, ever ready to hear us discourse and receive our books. Depend upon it, the press is going to prove a powerful auxiliary in the enlightenment and christianization of China; and as proof that it is already beginning to be felt, and to show, too, the necessity and importance of faithfulness on our part in this branch of our missionary labors, we will merely state that the Roman catholic priests, we understand, in this region, in order to counteract the evident effects of Protestant publications, have recently determined to commence a *general* distribution of Popish tracts among the people, they having hitherto always put forth their books in China upon a very limited scale."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. Samuel N. Castle reports the expenditure of $1,266 90 by the mission; and remits $300 from the Hawaiian Auxiliary Tract Society on account for publications.

The Rev. Titus Coan of Hilo, whose congregation two years since sent a donation to the Society of $100, writes, that the spirit of love and liberality still lives among them, and they hope yet to give further testimonies of gratitude to the Society for what it has done for them, for the Hawaiian people, and through their pastor for multitudes of seamen. Their contributions for foreign objects of benevolence were, in 1847, $217; in 1848, $541; in 1849, $708; in 1850, $820; in 1851, $1,000. Thus have "the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality." "We greatly rejoice," he adds, "in the prosperity of the American Tract Society. God has indeed crowned its labors with wonderful success. It is a tree whose branches spread over the seas, under whose shadow many-tongued multitudes sit, whose fruit is eaten by millions, and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. How much, under God, you help foreign missions, no earthly tongue can tell. I should feel greatly curtailed in means of usefulness without your excellent publications."

The Rev. Luke Lyons at Waimea also expresses sentiments similar to the above as to the usefulness of the Society, and sends $10 from Hawaiians in his field, as their acknowledgment of a grant of publications sent them. A further grant has now been cheerfully made at his request.

The Rev. T. E. Taylor, seamen's chaplain at Lahaina, reports extensive distributions to seamen, including nearly every whaleship which visited that port. He has evidence that the books are read by sailors in their long voyages, and mentions one who attributes his conversion to the reading of Baxter's Call and Saints' Rest. He incloses $24 15 received for books sold, and requests a new supply, which have been forwarded.

CONCLUSION.

The Committee cannot conclude this record of their labors for the year, without a fervent expression of gratitude to God for the tokens of his favor which have attended the Society's varied and wide-reaching enterprises at home and abroad. It is believed that all has been begun, continued, and ended in him. His providence has led the way to opening fields, where souls were perishing. His truth has been the only instrument employed, and his grace has enabled our fellow-laborers to diffuse it in love. His Spirit has made the word efficacious to many souls. To his everlasting name be all the praise.

But there is mingled with these gratulations an oppressive feeling of the weakness and inadequacy of the efforts hitherto made in spreading the gospel. With all that has been attempted in Christ's name, a vast proportion of the existing generation of immortal beings are living and dying in the neglect of the salvation purchased by the blood of the Son of God, ignorant or prejudiced despisers of eternal truth. Our own land, even, is but imperfectly supplied with the means of grace, while it is becoming the battle-field of superstition and error in every form. The papal world is groaning under a heavier load of oppression than ever before, with only a remote prospect of deliverance from the bondage of civil and spiritual despotism. And the heathen world has only just enough of light thrown upon it to reveal the darkness that the Sun of righteousness can alone dispel. Which way soever the benevolent mind turns, the conviction is forced upon it that all the labors hitherto performed are but the *beginnings* of toil—the mere scaffolding for the glorious temple of grace. Who can think the walls of salvation rising too rapidly? Who would dispense with any of the workmen, however humble? Or how can the work go forward without the cementing influence of Christian love? Rather let the means and the men and the spirit of union be multiplied and increased, and the work move onward with heaven-inspired vigor and activity, until the top-stone is brought from the quarry with shoutings of Grace, grace unto it! and a redeemed world unites in the song, "WORTHY IS THE LAMB."

Dr. THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN

1852 April 1,	Paid since April 1, 1851, for paper		$76,711 74
	Printing and stereotyping		26,773 42
	Printing and hydraulic presses, boiler, vault for boilers, repairs on engine and machinery, enlarging and refitting printing-office and bindery, and extending and improving heating apparatus		15,991 33
	Printing steel engravings and maps		986 75
	Engraving and designs		3,461 34
	Copy-rights, and preparing publications		3,223 00
	Translating and revising		571 20
	Preparing Family Christian Almanac		136 36
	Authors of articles for the American Messenger		250 00
	Bibles		1,038 10
	Binding and materials		67,895 85
	Colportage—services of 643 Colporteurs and Superintendents, during the whole or a part of the year	$49,954 23	
	Use of conveyances	8,103 80	
	Travelling expenses, meals and lodging, horse-keeping, tolls and ferriage	11,492 35	
	Freight	4,616 26	
	Postage	503 30	
	Stationery	141 71	
	Exchange, and money lost in remitting	521 31	
	Rent, insurance, fuel, light, and fixtures for Depositories of Superintendents, and clerk hire	3,740 86	
			79,073 82
	Appropriations for Foreign Distribution		20,000 00
	Services of 17 General Agents, for raising funds and awakening an interest in behalf of the spiritual wants of the destitute	$12,506 13	
	Travelling expenses, meals and lodging, horse-keeping, tolls and ferriage	3,213 50	
	Freight	61 22	
	Postage	104 34	
	Exchange	95 50	
	Stationery	43 10	
			16,023 79
	Services of the Secretary of the Foreign and Publishing departments and assistant		2,450 00
	Secretaries of the Financial and Colporteur departments and two assistants		4,700 00
	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer and clerk		1,787 50
	Depositary and eight assistants		4,092 33
	Clerk of the American Messenger and Child's Paper and three assistants		1,425 00
	Boxes and cases		1,412 25
	Expenses of General Depository, for cartage, twine, nails, and hooping boxes,		1,152 66
	Freight		128 00
	Duties		6 15
	Postage		658 98
	Insurance		1,962 70
	Taxes		710 45
	Exchange, discount, interest, loss in remitting and by counterfeit and broken bank notes		579 02
	Fuel for heating the building and for steam-engine		1,274 32
	Light		260 60
	Watchman and porter, Engineer for heating boiler, and care of the building		647 20
	Croton water		148 00
	Repairs, furniture, painting, plumbing, alterations, and improvements, and fitting up new Depository and Messenger office		5,790 33
	Stationery		193 61
	Books and periodicals		126 22
	Anniversary expenses		75 00
	Travelling expenses of Secretaries		117 82
	Carriers of the American Messenger		47 00
	Twine for American Messenger		29 00
	Counsel and Commissioner's fees, and other legal expenses		271 01
	Advertising		15 00
	Clerk hire		2 25
	Total amount expended during the year		342,199 10
	Balance in the Treasury		659 83
			$342,858 93

ACCOUNT WITH MOSES ALLEN, TREASURER. *Cr.*

1852 April 1,	Received since April 1, 1851, for publications sold: viz.		
	From Branches and Auxiliaries—exclusive of payments for the American Messenger and Child's Paper	$43,906 73	
	From Societies not auxiliary	2,989 53	
	From Agents and Colporteurs	125,245 67	
	From the Store, Booksellers, Missionaries, and individuals	25,285 35	
	For the American Messenger and Child's Paper	28,916 22	$226,343 50
	Donations from Branches and Auxiliaries	$12,445 46	
	From Societies not auxiliary	208 04	
	To constitute Life Directors	6,297 69	
	To constitute Life Members	17,699 02	
	From Churches and individuals	72,538 40	
	Legacies	7,217 80	
	Total Donations, including $33,002 88 specified for Colportage, and $1,173 07 for Foreign Distribution		116,406 41
			342,749 91
	Add balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1851		109 02
			$342,858 93

The undersigned, appointed by the American Tract Society to audit the accounts of their Treasurer, Mr. Moses Allen, have examined the accounts and vouchers from April 1, 1851, to April 1, 1852, and find that the above is correct, and that the balance in the Treasury is $659 83. They also find that the Society is under engagements for Paper, due previous to October 1, 1852, $45,487 05.

CYRENIUS BEERS, }
JACOB BROUWER, } AUDITORS.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, CHIEF-JUSTICE WILLIAMS,

AT THE

OPENING OF THE SOCIETY'S TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Under the smiles of a beneficent Providence, we are met once more upon an anniversary of the American Tract Society. Grateful for the success which has crowned the labors of the past, we commence the duties of another year with devout supplications that wisdom may be imparted to those who direct the concerns of the Society, so that all that they do may be done with a simple desire to please God and do good to men.

It will not, I trust, be deemed inappropriate to the occasion to look back to the formation of this Society, and glance at some of its prominent measures, its progress, and its prospects.

Little more than a quarter of a century since, a few pious gentlemen of this city observing how the increase of our population exceeded the increase of religious instruction, and how many of our people seldom or never heard the living preacher, met to consult as to the best mode of meeting this state of things.

They could devise no better way than by the distribution of Tracts through our extended country. Something of this kind had been adopted at the time of the Reformation, and infidel philosophers had made use of similar means to effect that great revolution in France which has since had such a prodigious effect upon the world. There were indeed Tract Societies at that time in some of our own states, but having no bond of union, with few exceptions their influence could not be extensive.

It was thought therefore desirable that an institution should be formed in some commercial city, which should unite the whole Christian community who professed evangelical sentiments in one common effort for the diffusion of those great religious truths in which they agreed; and that the commercial metropolis of our country should be the place of its location, that from this great centre of business a circulation might easily be diffused through every part of our country and perhaps the world itself.

After consulting with some of like sentiments from other places, and particularly with those who were connected with other societies then existing, a public meeting was held at the City Hotel in this city, on Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1825, where the American Tract Society was organized, and a constitution formed, under which with some slight alterations the Society now acts—no act of incorporation having been obtained until sixteen years after.

The object of the Society, as expressed in the constitution, was "to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality by the circulation of religious tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians;" and to secure this end, the officers and directors were to be chosen from different denominations of Christians, and the Publishing Committee was to contain

no two members of the same ecclesiastical connection. And more completely to guard a point so delicate, it was provided that no tract should be published that any one member of this committee objected to. Upon this Publishing Committee and the Corresponding Secretary the labor and responsibility of the publications rest.

At the head of this committee was first placed the venerable Dr. Milnor, whose memory will be ever dear to the friends of the Society for his sound judgment, his comprehensive views, his ardent zeal, and his untiring labors in the Tract cause, to which, as chairman of this committee for twenty years, he contributed his inestimable services.

Last named on that committee at the organization was the Rev. John Summerfield, a youth of high hopes and splendid endowments, whose eloquent effusions will never be forgotten by those who heard him—when on seraph wings he seemed to soar, as if to join those who already surround the throne where he so soon was called.

> "Early bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
> He sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven."

The other members of that committee, with the Corresponding Secretary, still live revered and honored, to testify for God and this cause. The part they have borne in this great work remains to be told when their work is ended: long may it be before that time shall come.

The object of the Society thus formed, was extensively approved by the friends of evangelical religion; but the doubts felt by good men as to the permanency of such a union, caused fear and trembling to many hearts. Some Christian men ventured to predict that it could not succeed, but as the Committee in one of their reports say, "the object was undertaken not without humble confidence in God that it originated in his Spirit, and that by his almighty power he would carry it forward;" and much prayer went up to heaven for its prosperity.

The danger anticipated was, that there would arise conflicting opinions among the members of the various denominations of which the officers were to be composed, which would interrupt the harmony of their counsels and terminate the union so happily formed. It was indeed an experiment of no ordinary character, and much more doubtful as to the result than that of the Bible Society, as it required much more constant care and watchfulness. Success could not be expected without great candor, ardent piety, and heavenly wisdom in those who were to take the lead. But such was the object to be attained, and such the confidence of the religious community in the character of the persons chosen to accomplish it, that the institution has acquired a strength and importance which its advocates dared not anticipate.

By the liberality of friends, principally in this city, the Society were provided with a convenient house and grounds to commence their operations. Several of the most important local Tract Societies consented to unite with and become branches of this Society; so that during the first year this institution received into their treasury above $10,000, and printed about 8,000,000 pages, of which about 3,600,000 were circulated, by sales to existing societies at reduced prices, or as delivered to subscribers and distributed gratuitously.

Soon, however, a deep interest was excited for the 4,000,000 of inhabitants west of the Alleghanies, where the Society had scarcely commenced its operations. This increased the donations of the next succeeding year. Early calls were also made from missionaries for tract distribution in foreign lands, particularly from Ceylon, Burmah, and the Sandwich Islands, affording new evidence of the value of tracts as auxiliary to the living preacher. Thus was attention turned to the circulation of tracts in foreign languages, as well as in foreign countries.

By the liberality of individual friends, the Society were invited and enabled to stereotype some more extended works, such as Doddridge's Rise and Progress, and Baxter's Saints' Rest. The good effects following these and other similar works, led to what has been called the volume enterprise.

A resolution was early passed for a systematic visitation and distribution of tracts to every family of the entire population, who were willing to receive them. The plan of dividing into small districts, and making distribution monthly by members of churches designated for that purpose, was adopted in many places in our country, and has been continued with more or less fidelity to the present time. It was a plan devised with much wisdom, sanctioned by the best spiritual counsellors, and accompanied with many prayers, and no plan could have been better adapted to the object in view.

An army of voluntary agents was thus raised, going about to spread the truth among persons of all classes and all conditions, accompanied frequently by kind attentions, by pious conversation, and prayer. The seed sown in this way has borne much fruit, and many who were ready to say no one careth for my soul, have been convinced that there was sympathy for them in the heart of the Christian, and to feel it in their own. How many in this way have found the Saviour, is known only to Him who knoweth all hearts. Very few of those who have heartily engaged in this work, but can testify to the good effects they themselves have witnessed, and we have reason to believe that a great cloud of witnesses will attest to the same before the universe.

The blessing, however, has not been confined to those who received the tracts. The distributer often was quite as greatly blessed. It gave him a deeper interest in the institution in whose behalf he labored, when he saw its results; it made him feel greater responsibility as a member of the church; it led him to sympathize with the poor and afflicted, as well as with the impenitent; and to be more grateful to God for the superior privileges granted to him.

The catholic principle which distinguished the Society opened the way to a more ready and extensive reception of its tracts and books, than would have otherwise existed; and made them welcome to many by whom they would have been rejected, had they come from any single denomination. And while this mode of distribution was found so highly useful in our cities and villages, something of the kind was still more necessary in the great western country, where, from the sparseness of the population and the inability of the people, the living preacher was seldom seen; especially in the valley of the Mississippi, where, after two years' labor, it was said that not one-fourth of the inhabitants were supplied with tracts, and where the population was rapidly increasing. It was thought necessary, therefore, that more should be done for this purpose.

The subject of tracts for foreign countries continued to be powerfully pressed, and the claims of France, Russia, the Mediterranean, Bombay, Ceylon, Burmah, China, and the Sandwich Islands were earnestly presented; so that as early as 1832 the sum of $10,000 was remitted to aid this great work abroad, it being a larger sum than had been devoted to that purpose during the whole period of the existence of the Society. These remittances, however, instead of weakening the resources of the Society, served greatly to increase the receipts of the institution; so that they were enabled, the succeeding year, to double that amount; and in the year next to that, to add one-third more, making $60,000 in three years; and of the last, $5,000 was sent for China, and $5,000 for Burmah.

The volume enterprise, as it was called, now began to assume a more important place in the operations of the Society.

While a short simple story written with the pen of truth, or a few words of exhortation with the spirit of the gospel, might be best adapted to a considerable class of the community, it was believed that larger standard works of great and good men now no more, would better meet the wants of another portion of our people, as they would not only greatly tend to elevate the standard of piety among those now pious, and lead those who were thoughtless to consideration and repentance, but might in a good measure supersede those light and superficial works which, under the name of literary, when not immoral, often tended to false ideas of life, thus producing dissipation of thought and discontent with the dispensations of Providence.

After much consultation with well-informed clergymen and laymen of various denominations, it was determined to republish works of standard religious authors in a form which would attract the attention of those who would not open a book clothed in the homely garb which alone was known here when Edwards gave to the world his life of Brainerd a century ago.

The blessing attending this effort in the cause of truth, called forth loud commendations from the most judicious. "The success of the volume enterprise," says the late lamented Dr. Alexander, "gladdens my heart every time I think of it, and I sincerely wish, instead of twenty volumes, you had a hundred in circulation;" and every Report teemed with accounts of its multiplied blessings.

Such was the favor with which these books were received, that it became necessary to find some more effectual mode for their extensive circulation. Letters from distinguished clergymen abroad, and information from officers of the institution and others who had been in foreign lands, showing the result of Colportage, together with its peculiar adaptation to the scattered settlements of our country, all combined to recommend a trial of that system to the directors of this institution.

The experiment was made. A few men of devoted piety and ardent zeal were employed, at a very small compensation, to go to destitute portions of the country to sell these volumes to those who could purchase them, and to distribute to those who could not where they were like to do good, to accompany them by their conversation and prayers, and by their Christian demeanor as well as their books to leave an influence which would be felt wherever they

went. The effect of the measure was soon visible. The numbers were increased from time to time. These men, with knowledge derived mainly from the word of God, persevered, often with great labor and sufferings, to perform the service they had undertaken, and left impressions upon the hearts, as well as books in the hands, of many who at first rejected them. The friends of the Society were highly gratified by the reports of the labors of these humble messengers, and have encouraged the work by liberal donations for that express purpose until the number of persons employed for a longer or shorter time were, for the last year, six hundred and forty-three, visiting more than half a million of families, and supplying them with more than six hundred thousand volumes.

The blessed effects of the labors of these men are to be found in many scattered papers of the annual reports of the Society, and in a condensed form in the last annual report, where a history of ten years of Colportage in America may be found, highly interesting to the mere philanthropist as well as the Christian. Those who have read that report need no further evidence of the value and importance of this system, and those who wish for information will there find it.

Much has been done from time to time through this Society, by the liberality of individuals, in stereotyping volumes of standard works, and in premiums for tracts on various subjects, of which that offered for the best treatise upon systematic beneficence has been productive of most marked beneficial effects. It was the means of calling forth more than one hundred and seventy tracts, many of which were highly deserving, and several of which have been published by the Society, calling the attention of the Christian community to a higher standard and more systematic course of beneficence, and already have been productive of much good.

Much valuable instruction has been given by means of annual and other periodical publications, such as the Christian Almanac, which commenced with a moderate circulation and now requires more than 300,000 copies. The Messenger, though in form a newspaper and published monthly, has reached a circulation of about 200,000; and The Child's Paper, yet in the infancy of its existence, has more than 100,000 subscribers. So pure are the thoughts, so wise the sentiments, and so judicious the counsels emanating from these sources, that we may hope for them a still more extended circulation.

The beneficial effects of the labors of the Society have been felt not only in our land, but extensively in foreign countries. Their tracts have taken as it were the wings of the dove and flown to the ends of the earth. All quarters of the globe have become their beneficiaries. And it may be said, that wherever the foot of civilized man has trod, there has been left the impress of this Society. The English language is but one of more than a hundred languages and dialects in which they have, directly or indirectly, proclaimed the news of salvation to lost man. Verily it may be said, their sound has gone forth to all the world.

The review made at the close of a quarter century will afford a fair test of its progress. In the first year of its existence, the donations were about $7,000, sales about $3,000; total, $10,158 78. In the twenty-fifth, the donations were about $106,000, the sales $202,000; total, $308,266 72. In the first year, 8,053,500 pages were printed; 148,000 pages granted; and there were no

foreign grants in cash. In the twenty-fifth year, 307,636,200 pages were printed, 58,138,820 pages granted, and $15,000 were remitted to foreign lands.

That these publications were of the character originally contemplated, is proved by the fact that there has been no division of opinion in the committee, consisting of members of different denominations, as well as by the general voice of the public.

The aim of this brief history of the formation and progress of this Society, is to show that the purpose for which it was formed has been steadily kept in view in what had been contemplated. That object we have seen was, to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality by means of tracts, and to diffuse a knowledge of the Saviour. To this great object it is believed all their publications have been adapted, whether the broad-sheet, the American Messenger, The Child's Paper, the Christian Almanac, the little duodecimo, or the larger volume; and this object has been pursued with unremitting industry, and with great economy, the Committee rendering their services gratuitously.

Some may even say that the Society is *doing too much.* Will any true Christian say that too much can be done in such a cause? Is there danger that the great truths of religion will be circulated too far, or reach too many hearts; or that too much light will be shed upon the darkness of the world? Let it be remembered, that though some in many countries have been reached, yet but a small part of the population of the globe have as yet heard of the Saviour. The masses, as yet, are ignorant and unenlightened. And how many are there in Christian lands that know not these truths, and how many among professors that need to have their minds stirred up by way of remembrance.

Will it be said you interfere with *the occupation of those who are publishing religious books?* Such an objection would apply to the whole plan of making religious books cheap, the Bible as well as others. It is setting up the interest of individuals against bringing the gospel to the doors of the poor. But a great object of this association is to bring the gospel to the poor as well as the ignorant. For such Christ came; and it will ever be matter of joy to his followers, to bring these glad tidings to those who have not the means, as well as those who have not the heart to seek them. Besides, the funds which have been placed in the hands of the Society, were given for this very purpose. They are but the trustees of the donors, and woe be to them if they do not faithfully execute that trust. And what good man would refrain from giving to this pious object, even if it should interfere with the business or diminish the profits of a friend? Nor would a benevolent heart ever wish that one mind less should be instructed, or one soul less converted, that his own gains might be increased.

Some have feared that the distribution of tracts and books by agents or colporteurs, might interfere with the rights or duties of *the living preacher.* Such agencies are indeed a substitute, and a most important one, for the living preacher, where such cannot be had. But it is intended for his aid—to draw attention to him, and a desire for him; and there is abundant evidence from the

testimonies of missionaries, as well as pastors, that such has been the effect. It has been said by some, that the instruction given by such persons might differ from that of the minister, and in this way produce ill consequences. There can be little danger of this, if these are truly pious persons, and great pains are taken to select none other; and no greater danger is to be feared from this source, than from such advice as is constantly given by pious friends or neighbors to those around them. Such advice or exhortations may not always be as sound or judicious as the pastor himself might give, but who for that reason would object to such communications?

Is it objected, that the Society does not send forth its instructions upon *every subject* connected with vital religion and morality? It must be recollected, that it never proposed to publish all truths, but those truths alone in which evangelical Christians are agreed. Of course, by the terms of union nothing of a sectional or party character could be circulated. Will any one of the several denominations engaged in this work acknowledge that his own sect cannot endure these great truths, or that their prosperity would be injured by their extensive diffusion? Such an avowal would excite a suspicion that they were conscious that the essential doctrines of the Bible were not in accordance with their views, or that they were more desirous of giving prominence to their own particular sentiments, than to the great truths of the gospel. The Tract Society do not by their publications preclude the circulation of the writings of the best men of their respective denominations, nor do they interfere with them except as the leading doctrines of the gospel will naturally take the first attention of those who are seeking an interest in the great salvation, rather than those minor speculations which divide the Christian community. The great saving truths of the gospel are those which the Society are principally anxious to teach, with the morality connected with them; and while they do not discard all else as wood, hay, and stubble, they regard it as less essential to salvation, and leave it for others.

Is it said that this Society interferes with *other benevolent institutions?* So far from it, it is the friend of all, and may be said to be auxiliary to all. By its lesser tracts it infuses into the youthful mind a thirst for more extensive information, and leads him to wish to drink deeper from the well of life, and thus sends him to education societies to seek their aid. It is an efficient helper to the Bible Society by its commendation of that fountain from which its own streams are derived, and by scattering abroad its leaves with its own publications. The heart of the home and domestic missionary is cheered in his solitary wanderings by such companions as Baxter and Bunyan and Payson, and he often leaves them to preach to congregations he cannot meet. The foreign missionary has often spoken by such men in languages which he very imperfectly understood, and in places to which he could not gain access. The Seamen's Friend Society, and the Bethel Society, and the Home, have all drawn largely upon the Tract Society, and freely acknowledged its assistance.

Wherever it has scattered its leaves it has been for the healing of the nations, and though much may have been lost on the rock or by the way-side, multitudes of living witnesses will testify that much has been sown on good ground, and is bringing forth fruit sixty and an hundred fold.

During the year that is past the prosperity and usefulness of the Society has been greater than ever. The receipts, the number of colporteurs, the circulation, and grants have been increased. Every day brings fresh tokens of the beneficial results from the labors of the Society, and we have abundant evidence that the hand of God has been over us for good. Thousands in this and other lands are praising him for the blessings conferred by this instrumentality. We have indeed been called to lament, during the year past, the death of two of our venerated Vice-presidents, full of years and of honor, and one of the Publishing Committee, whose age and talents gave hope of much longer usefulness. But we know that He who lent them to us can raise up other Alexanders and Morrows and Masons, or he can work by feebler instruments, if it please him.

Confident we are, that though friends die and enemies arise, our course is onward, and He that is mighty is with us. The work will go on, the gospel will be preached to every creature, the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of Christ. To him every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess him to be Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

☞ The Lists of the Society's Auxiliaries and Life Directors and Members having become so extensive, the Committee insert in this Report only those from which remittances have been received during the past year.

BRANCHES AND AUXILIARIES.

REMITTANCES FOR TRACTS AND DONATIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1851, TO APRIL 1, 1852.

NAMES OF BRANCHES, AUXILIARIES, TREASURERS, ETC., APRIL 1, 1852.		Year of Recognition.	Remittances for Publications.	Donations.
VERMONT.				
Middlebury, Addison Co. Aux.,	A. Wilcox, Treasurer	3	----------	97 85
Middlebury, Female,	Miss Emily C. Starr, Secretary	17	1 00	25 04
MASSACHUSETTS.				
Boston, American Tract Society,	Rev. Seth Bliss, Secretary	1	32,655 17	9,811 27
RHODE ISLAND.				
Providence, Young Men's Auxiliary,		20	254 99	----------
CONNECTICUT.				
Ansonia,		27	2 59	1 40
Bridgeport,	J. C. Sterling, Treasurer	27	18 89	----------
Essex, Female,	Mrs. A. P. Champlin, Secretary	1	4 00	36 00
Hartford, Connecticut Branch,	Charles Hosmer, Secretary	2	619 33	----------
Jewett City, Female,	Mrs. Morgan, Treasurer	2	2 00	----------
Lyme, Female,	Miss Mary Sill, Treasurer	17	1 00	----------
Madison,	H. L. Dudley, See'y and Treas.	4	----------	67 11
New Haven,		----	20 00	----------
New London,		22	25 71	----------
North Lyme, Female,	Clarissa Ely, Treasurer	12	8 24	4 55
Norwich City,	R. Hubbard, Treasurer	3	83 86	----------
Salem, New London Co., Female,	Mrs. H. Thompson, Secretary	3	2 00	10 00
Salisbury, Female,	Mrs. W. D. Reid, Treasurer	1	----------	23 00
Saybrook, First Church Female	Mrs. Ward, Treasurer	----	4 44	----------
South Farms, Female,	Mrs. Linus Hubbard, Secretary	11	----------	12 00
South Mansfield, Female,	Mrs. N. B. Arnold, Treasurer	5	----------	51 00
Sterling and Voluntown, Female,	Nancy Wylie, Treasurer	15	----------	6 00
Stonington		----	1 44	----------
Stratford,	D. P. Judson, Treasurer	1	20 50	----------
NEW YORK.				
Astoria,	D. P. Remsen, Treasurer	22	21 27	----------
Auburn Depository,	John Percival, Agent,	26	102 78	----------
Bedford, Female,		----	5 00	----------
Berea, Female,	Miss Maria Houston, Treasurer	10	5 20	7 00
Binghamton,		2	13 00	----------
Bronxville,	Edward C. Harris, Secretary	27	25 00	----------
Brooklyn, L. I.,	D. W. Ingersoll, Treasurer	1	767 04	----------
Chatham, Four Corners		25	7 35	----------
East New York		21	11 32	----------
Elmira,	S. L. Gillett, Treasurer	4	4 80	----------
Fishkill Landing, Female,		1	7 00	----------
Flatlands, L. I., Female,	Miss Mary Baldwin, Treasurer	8	9 01	----------
Geneva,	Isaac Swift, Secretary	2	116 00	----------
Greenpoint, L. I.,	J. Crane, Treasurer	27	25 00	----------
Hastings,		27	3 40	----------
Leeds, Female,	Mrs. A. M. Van Vechten, Treas.	9	8 00	----------
Lenox,		27	3 00	----------
Livonia, Female,	Mrs. A. E. Pierce, Secretary	2	1 00	10 25
Lyons Depository,	Wm. N. Cole, Agent	25	70 24	----------
Madison, Female,		11	2 40	----------
Malone,		10	6 25	----------
Matteawan, Female,		12	3 20	----------
Montgomery, Orange Co.,	Rev. R. P. Lee, Treasurer	9	7 54	----------
Newburgh,	John B. Dusenbery, Secretary,	1	43 00	150 00
New Hackensack, Female	Mrs. S. S. Van Cleef, Secretary,	----	20 00	31 00
New Lots, L. I., Female,	Mrs. Ann Snedeker, Treasurer	17	4 99	----------

NAMES OF BRANCHES, AUXILIARIES, TREASURERS, ETC., APRIL 1, 1852.		Year of Recognition.	Remittances for Publications.	Donations.
NEW YORK—*Continued.*				
New Rochelle, Female,	Miss J. E. Roosevelt, Treasurer	4	4 58	----------
Newtown, L. I., Female,	Mrs. E. F. Goldsmith, Treasurer	9	60 00	50 00
New York City,	W. W. Walker, Treasurer	2	1,516 12	----------
New York City, by Female Branch,	Mrs. A. M. Mason, Treasurer	1	1,144 84	1,061 66
Piermont,	Daniel T. Smith, Treasurer	25	26 00	----------
Red Hook, Female,	----------	4	3 00	----------
Rochester, Ulster Co., Female,	Elizabeth Bevier, Treasurer	5	13 84	----------
Rye, Female,	Miss Jane C. Miller, Treasurer	6	----------	25 00
Salem, Female,	Mrs. D. Hawley, Treasurer	22	33 00	----------
Salisbury, Female,	Mrs. McLoyd, Treasurer	19	5 50	----------
Schenectady, Union College,	Andrew McIntyre, Secretary	27	25	----------
Schoharie Co., Female,	Miss Mary E. Lintner, Secretary	10	3 00	10 00
Tarrytown, Ref. Dutch Church,	----------	27	5 00	----------
Tribes Hill, Female,	Miss Sarah M. Stryker, Treasurer	25	1 25	1 12
Troy, Rensselaer Co.,	C. N. Lockwood, Treasurer	1	679 15	----------
Tyre, Female	Gertrude Decker	26	3 00	----------
Upper Red Hook, Female,	----------	26	1 06	----------
Utica,	Rev. T. O. Lincoln, Treasurer	1	124 47	----------
Warwarsing, Female	Mrs. R. V. Whitmore, Treasurer	25	32 45	----------
West Troy,	J. M. Haswell, Treasurer	27	34 37	20 00
Williamsburgh, L. I.,	William Ferris, Treasurer	8	61 00	----------
Yates Co.,	per C. C. Sheppard	24	35 00	----------
NEW JERSEY.				
Aquackanock, Female,	Mrs. C. Bogardus, Treasurer	10	8 07	----------
Bergen, Female,	Miss Jane Sip, Treasurer	11	22 00	----------
Bloomfield,	Joseph R. Oaks, Treasurer	4	----------	74 90
Boundbrook, Ref. Dutch Church, Fem.,	Miss C. Talmage, Treasurer	2	10 51	----------
Clinton, Female,	Mrs. A. Field, Treasurer	16	3 02	----------
Elizabethport	Wm. L. Price, Treasurer	18	28 50	----------
Elizabethtown	per R. T. Haines,	3	110 90	----------
Ewing, Female,	Mrs. Rachel A. Fish, Treasurer	27	5 00	----------
Freehold, First Church, Female,	Mrs. Sarah T. Roy, Treasurer	9	12 36	46 75
Freehold Village, R. D. Ch. Female,	Miss Mary Davis, Treasurer	26	24 57	----------
Griggstown, Female,	Mrs. P. L. Hoagland, Treasurer	26	11 15	----------
Hoboken,	Samuel R. Symes, Secretary	22	19 70	----------
Jersey City and Harsimus,	E. J. Danforth, Treasurer	13	102 60	----------
Kingston, Female,	Miss M. M. Baylis, Treasurer	5	24 11	----------
Lawrenceville, Female,	Miss Mary L. Green, Treasurer	2	12 25	----------
Long Branch,	Rev. J. B. Wilson, President	27	2 00	----------
Middlebush, Female,	Mrs. Peter S. Brokaw, Treasurer	22	22 53	----------
Mount Airy, Female,	Mrs. Caroline Barber, Treasurer	23	18 41	5 00
Newark,	J. Henry Clark, M. D., Secretary	2	168 07	----------
New Brunswick,	J. F. Harris, Secretary	1	121 00	----------
North Branch, Female,	Miss Caroline J. Bush, Treasurer	22	18 98	----------
Orange, First Church, Female	----------	15	1 88	----------
Pompton,	John V. Bean, Treasurer	----	10 00	20 00
Princeton,	Edwin T. Williams, Treasurer	----	26 05	40 00
Raritan, Third R. D. Church,	John G. Dunham, Treasurer	25	59 50	----------
Rockaway, Pres. Church,	per Rev. Joseph T. Tuttle	27	26 00	----------
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Somerville, Sec. Ref. Dutch Ch. Fem.,	Mrs. Jane Taylor, Treasurer	11	20 95	----------
Westfield, Female,	Mrs. Pierson, Secretary	5	6 06	----------
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Athens, Female,	Mrs. Julia A. Perkins, Treasurer	5	5 78	----------
Bethlehem,	Rev. Francis Wolle, Secretary	25	131 35	----------
Erie, Female,	Miss Emily Wight, Secretary	1	11 19	2 56
Nazareth,	Wm. L. Lennart, President	20	16 50	----------
Philadelphia Tract Society,	D. W. Prescott, Treasurer	9	3,834 89	----------
Waynesburgh, Female,	----------	27	----------	3 00
MARYLAND.				
Baltimore Branch,	W. B. Canfield, Esq., Treasurer	2	3,412 19	645 00
VIRGINIA.				
Alexandria, Female,	Miss Sarah Morrell, Secretary	4	40 00	----------
Charlottesville Depository	per Eugene Davis	27	200 00	----------
Norfolk Tract Union,	E. S. Pegram, Treasurer	18	7 00	----------
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Salem, Stokes Co.,	S. Thomas Pfohl, Teasurer	2	90 75	----------

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Charleston, Branch,	D. W. Harrison, Agent	1	267 46	
GEORGIA.				
Columbus,	D. F. Wilcox, Secretary	27	50 00	
Macon Depository,		27	276 00	
MISSISSIPPI.				
Natchez,	Thomas Henderson, Treasurer	4	150 00	
KENTUCKY.				
Danville, Union Female,	Michael G. Youce, Agent	3	14 00	
Louisville, Young Men's,	W. H. Bulkley, Agent		178 14	
OHIO.				
Columbus, Female	per H. J. Huntington	26	20 00	
Ellsworth, Female,	Elizabeth M. Coit, Secretary	26	10 66	
Marietta, Washington Co.,	Silas Slocumb, Treasurer	3	183 09	
Warren, Trumbull Co.	Walter King, Depositary	4	126 28	
INDIANA.				
South Bend,		27	10 37	
ILLINOIS.				
Chicago,	J. Meeker, Secretary	15	72 22	
Galesburg,	W. C. Willard, Secretary	27	20 70	
La Salle,	J. G. Nuttinger, Treasurer	27	28 51	
MICHIGAN.				
Detroit,	Alexander M'Farren, Treasurer	5	143 00	
WISCONSIN.				
Beloit Depository,	J. J. Bushnell, Treasurer	27	150 00	
CALIFORNIA.				
San Francisco, Pacific Tract Society,	T. J. Nevins, Agent	25	408 00	
OREGON TERRITORY.				
Oregon City,	J. Q. Thornton, Treasurer	25	50 00	
CHOCTAW NATION.				
Union Tract Society,	John P. Kingsbury, Treasurer	25	120 00	
WEST INDIES.				
St. Thomas,	Thomas Pott, Treasurer	25	126 59	
SANDWICH ISLANDS.				
Hawaiian Tract Society,	Samuel N. Castle, Treasurer	24	273 95	

RECEIPTS

FROM TRACT AND OTHER BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES NOT AUXILIARY, FROM APRIL 1, 1851, TO APRIL 1, 1852.

SOCIETIES NOT AUXILIARY.	For Publications.	Donations.
VERMONT.—Vergennes Congregational Church	20 00	
RHODE ISLAND.—Providence Sunday School Depository	118 93	
" Providence Female Tract Society, St. John's Church		150 04
CONNECTICUT.—Greenville, Tract Society	12 00	
NEW YORK.—Houseville, Presbyterian Church	14 10	
" Hoosick Falls, Church	10 00	
" New York, Christian Knowledge Society	9 78	
" New York, Presbyterian Board of Missions	123 94	
" Rockton, Presbyterian Church	10 15	
" Whitehall, First Presbyterian Church	78 50	
PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, American Baptist Publication Society	999 49	
" Philadelphia, American Sunday-School Union	369 68	
" Waynesburgh Female Tract Society		15 00
VIRGINIA.—Richmond, Baptist Publication and Sunday-School Society	621 66	
TENNESSEE.—Missionary Committee of Holston Presbytery	50 00	
OHIO.—Morgan County Tract Society		33 00
IOWA.—Bentonsport, Female Tract Society		10 00
CANADA.—Kingston, Religious Tract Society	64 50	
" Montreal, Religious Tract Society	396 00	
" Toronto, Upper Canada Tract Society	90 90	

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Gaston, Albert P., Manlius, N. Y.
Gaston, Rev. A. H., Barre Centre, N. Y.
Gaston, Albert Parmelee, Barre Centre, N. Y.
Gaston, Mrs. Abbie B., New Haven, Conn.
Gates, Rev. William, Rockford, Ill.
Gaul, C. M., New York city.
Genung, Rev. Benjamin M., East Fishkill, N. Y.
Glezen, Edward, Providence, R. I.
Glezen, Ellen, Providence, R. I.
Goddard, Mrs. Ann, West Hartland, Conn.
Godman, W. D., Worthington, Ohio.
Goodwin, Miss Mary E., New Hartford, N. Y.
Gookin, Martica, Southport, Conn.
Gordon, D. H., Fredericksburg, Va.
Gorham, Miss Sally, Stratford, Conn.
Gosler, Mary B., Jewett, N. Y.
Goss, Dea. P. L., Brighton, Ohio.
Gould, Sherwood Downs, Delhi, N. Y.
Grant, John Mason, Baltimore, Md.
Grant, Mrs. Eliza, Troy, N. Y.
Grayson, Franklin, Marion, Smith co., Va.
Green, Mrs. Eunice M. E., Olivet, Mich.
Greenwood, Joel C., Providence, R. I.
Grimshaw, Philip, Clyde, N. Y.
Griswold, Frank, Auburn, N. Y.
Griswold, Mrs. Rosanna, Centre Brook, Conn.
Guernsey, Rev. J., Derby, Conn.
Gulick, Rev. Peter J., Sandwich Islands.
Haines, Mrs. Stephen R., Newark, N. J.
Haines, Richard T., Jr., Elizabethtown, N. J.
Haines, Fanny E., Elizabethtown, N. J.
Hale, Mrs. Mary, Stratford, Conn.
Hall, Mrs. Mary D., Ellington, Conn.
Hall, Gurdon Robert, Wilton, Conn.
Hallock, George W., Franklinville, N. Y.

Ham, Edward J., Providence, R. I.
Hamersley, Catharine Livingston, New York city.
Hamilton, Lewis W., Ogden Centre, N. Y.
Hamilton, W. T., Mobile, Ala.
Hanna, G. H., Salem, Va.
Harrington, James Lyman, Bennington, Vt.
Harrington, Rev. Moody, Lafayette, N. Y.
Harsha, David A., North Argyle, N. Y.
Harwood, Mrs. Olivia, Rushville, N. Y.
Hasbrouck, Wm. L., Schenectady, N. Y.
Hastings, Mrs. Adeline, Salem, N. Y.
Haswell, J. M., West Troy, N. Y.
Hatch, Mrs. Sally, Madison, N. Y.
Hawks, William D., Claremont, N. H.
Hays, Rev. Thomas C., Portsmouth, Va.
Hays, Mrs. Mary Jane, Alleghany City, Pa.
Hayt, Samuel A., Fishkill, N. Y.
Hedges, Mrs. Henry P., Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Heister, Rev. J. P., Duncannon, Pa.
Hemmenway, Lucy F., Amber, N. Y.
Hequemburg, Charles L., Dansville, N. Y.
Herbst, William, Glen Rock, Pa.
Herrick, Rev. Henry, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Herrick, Mrs. Eliza Ann, Crown Point, N. Y.
Hersh, J. R., Oxford, Pa.
Hewlett, Mrs. S. A., College Hill, Ham'n co., Ohio.
Hibben, Mrs. Margaretta, Hillsborough, Ohio.
Hickock, John Henry, Homer, N. Y.
Hickok, Mrs. Elizabeth A., Greenville, N. Y.
Higgins, Miss Malvina, Ithaca, N. Y.
Hill, Rev. George, Blairsville, Pa.
Hoag, Mrs. Eliza, Gilbertsville, N. Y.
Hobart, Miss Caroline, Homer, N. Y.
Hobart, Miss Ann, Homer, N. Y.
Hoffman, Burrell, New York city.
Holden, Joseph, Youngstown, N. Y.
Hollister, Henry, Brockport, N. Y.
Holmes, Miss Sarah, Waterbury, Conn.
Holmes, John McC., Nassau, N. Y.
Holyoke, Rev. Wm. E., Farmington, Ill.
Horton, Jacob, Hopewell, N. Y.
Hosford, Mrs. Lucinda, Canton Centre, Conn.
Hotchkiss, Miss Martha F., Westfield, Conn.
Hotchkiss, Miss Lucretia, New Haven, Conn.
Houghtaling, Miss Melissa, Esopus, N. Y.
Howe, Mrs. Abetha, Prattsburg, N. Y.
Howe, Mrs. Cutler, Rockville, Conn.
Howland, William L., Rome, N. Y.
Hoyt, Mrs. Sarah M., Warren, Ohio.
Hubbell, Wakeman, Wilton, Conn.
Hubbell, Z. Melancthon, New York city.
Hugunin, Miss Maria, Gray's Settlement, N. Y.
Hulburd, Joel H., St. Charles, Ill.
Hulburd, Mrs. Cornelia, St. Charles, Ill.
Hulsapple, Miss Viletta, East Greenbush, N. Y.
Hume, Wm. P., Clarksville, Tenn.
Hungerford, Mrs. Louisa, Harwinton, Conn.
Huntington, Mrs. M., Coll. Hill, Ham'n co., Ohio.
Huntington, Miss J. E., Coll. Hill, Ham'n co., Ohio.
Huntington, Miss J. C., Coll. Hill, Ham'n co., Ohio.
Hurd, Mrs. Mary, Oxford, Mass.
Hustace, James L. E., Colchester, Conn.
Hustace, Mrs. Lucretia, Colchester, Conn.
Hutchinson, Mrs. Ann Maria, New York city.
Hyde, Miss Julia B., South Coventry, Conn.
Ilsley, Rev. Silas, Albion, N. Y.
Inglis, Rev. David, Bedford, N. Y.
Inglis, Mrs. Jane M., Bedford, N. Y.
Ingraham, Arthur, Harlem, N. Y.
Irvine, Rev. James Orr, Greenport, N. Y.
James, Mrs. Emily, Colchester, N. Y.
Jennings, Rev. Isaac H., Stamford, Conn.
Jerome, Mrs. Elizabeth, Bergen, N. Y.
Jessup, Albert, Palmyra, N. Y.
Jessup, Sylvanus, Carbondale, Pa.
Johnson, James, Jewett City, Conn.
Johnson, Mary Eliza, New Haven, Conn.
Johnson, A. H., Terre Haute, Ind.
Johnson, D. D., Romulus, N. Y.
Jones, Harriet Newell, Ogden, N. Y.
Judson, Herbert Hartwell, Mishawaka, Ind.
Kale, Martine, Frederick, Mahoning co., Ohio.
Keeler, Miss Catharine, Adrian, Mich.
Keller, Rev. Levi, Monroe co., Va.
Kelly, J. N. D., Somerville, N. J.
Kelly, Sarah Marsh, Haverhill, Mass.
Kelly, David Marsh, Haverhill, Mass.
Kennedy, Miss Amanda, Pulaski, Tenn.
Kerr, Jane, Beaver co., Pa.
Kidder, Rev. C., Groton, N. Y.
Kimball, Mrs. Chas., Somers, Conn.
Kimball, Mrs. John, Tolland, Conn.
Kimball, Miss Nancy M., Tolland, Conn.
Kimball, Miss Jane P., Tolland, Conn.
King, Miss Hannah T., Hopewell, N. Y.
King, H. J., King's School-House, Pa.
King, J., Huntington co., near Quakertown, N. J.
Kingsbury, George Pomeroy, New York city.
Kinney, Sarah E., Homer, N. Y.
Kirk, Mrs. R. R., New York Mills, N. Y.
Kirkpatrick, Sarah A. S., Cummington, Ill.
Klinefelter, Michael, Shrewsbury, Pa.
Knapp, William, Wilton, Conn.
Kneeland, James P., Le Roy, N. Y.
Knies, Miss Betsey, Lenox, N. Y.
Knox, H. Martin, Augusta, N. Y.
Kossuth, Gov. Louis, of Hungary.
Lacy, Charles, Southport, Conn.
Lacy, Dr. J. H., Roanoke Bridge, Va.
Lambert, Miss Mary Ann, Lambertsville, N. J.
Lane, Mrs. Celeste, Oxford, Ohio.
Langdon, Sarah H., Plymouth, Conn.
Lathrop, Miss E. Hutchings, Cleveland, Ohio.
Law, Mrs. Josephine T., New York city.
Law, Maria H., Meredith, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mary, Northville, N. Y.
Lawrence, Rev. Samuel, Perryville, Pa.
Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth, South Salem, N. Y.
Lawrence, Rev. Amos E., South Britain, Conn.
Lawrence, Mrs. Hannah B., South Britain, Conn.
Leavitt, Mrs. Samuel, Washington, Conn.
Leinback, Thos. C., Stouchsburg, Pa.
Lewis, Elizabeth W., Southbury, Conn.
Lewis, Mrs. C. M., Geneva, N. Y.
Lincoln, Wm. S., Newark Valley, N. Y.
Lind, Jenny.
Link, Miss Catharine Ann, Hudson, N. Y.
Lindsley, George, Orange, N. J.
Littleton, Rev. Oscar, Portsmouth, Va.
Livingston, Mrs. J. K., Rochester, N. Y.
Lockwood, Wm. B. E., Norwalk, Conn.
Lockwood, Frederick T., Troy, N. Y.
Long, Henry, Hanover, Pa.
Lord, Miss Julia Ann, Lyme, Conn.
Lord, Dr. A. D., Columbus, Ohio.
Love, Col. John W., Denmark, Tenn.
Lundy, Rev. J. P., Sing-Sing, N. Y.
Lusk, Rev. Hugh K., Cambridge, N. Y.
Lusk, Mrs. William, Nunda, N. Y.
Lusk, Stephen, Pittsford, N. Y.
Maclin, John Taylor, Bellemonte, Tenn.
Maltby, Mrs. Melinda, Northford, Conn.
Mann, Susan Walker, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mann, Richard De Witt, Poughkeepsie, R. I.
Manton, Miss Abby D., Providence, N. Y.
Marsh, Eliza Brooks, Haverhill, Mass.
Marsh, James, Haverhill, Mass.
Marsh, Peter S., New York city.
Martin, Mrs. Catharine C., Millerstown, Pa.
Marvin, Miss Pamella, Morristown, N. J.
Matherson, Mrs. Dearborne, New Britain, Conn.
Matherson, Miss Harriet M., New Britain, Conn.
Matherson, Miss Martha L., New Britain, Conn.
Mattison, Rev. Israel, Lisbon, Ill.
Maurice, C. F., Sing-Sing, N. Y.
May, Mrs. Wm. H., Toledo, Ohio.
M'Cain, H. J., Salem, Tenn.
M'Calla, Mrs. Marianna, Bloomington, Ind.

M'Clellam, Mrs. Harriet E., Nassau, N. Y.
M'Clure, Miss Julia, Elgin, Ill.
M'Clure, Rev. James T., Wheeling, Va.
M'Comb, Rev. J. B., Salem, Tenn.
M'Connoughey, Rev. Austin N., Pittsfield, Ohio.
M'Gee, Rev. Wm. Norfolk, Va.
M'Kinney, Rev. Mr., Jackson, Tenn.
M'Laughlin, D. D., Tompkins, Somers, N. Y.
M'Lean, Thomas K., Battenville, N. Y.
M'Nair, Amelia, Lima, N. Y.
M'Neely, Rev. L., Portersville, Tenn.
Medbery, Dea. Viall, Seekonk, Mass.
Medley, Martha, Halifax C. H., Va.
Merick, Rev. S. H., Charlottesville, Va.
Merrill, Mrs. Lucina W., Utica, N. Y.
Merritt, Miss Jane, New York city.
Miller, Miss Mary V. S., New York city.
Miner, Paulina H., Camden, N. Y.
Miner, Isaac T., Camden, N. Y.
Miner, Rev. L. G., Canton, Ill.
Minor, Rev. John, Holmdel, N. J.
Mitchell, Mrs. Almira, Pittsford, N. Y.
Mollison, Harriet C., Oswego, N. Y.
Monahan, Margaret B., New York city.
Moore, Rev. James D., Clinton, Conn.
Moore, Rev. Wm. S., New Prospect, N. Y.
Moore, Rev. Geo. R., Dauphin, Pa.
Morehouse, Dea. Wm. B., Greenfield, Conn.
Morey, Dea. Handy J., Yates, N. Y.
Morgan, E. D., Jr., New York city.
Morgan, Denison, Hartford, Conn.
Morgan, Mrs. Ursula B., Hartford, Conn.
Morse, Miss Mary, Otego, N. Y.
Moser, Rev. Daniel, Boalsburg, Pa.
Moyer, Henry, Boalsburg, Pa.
Mulhollan, Miss Mary, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Munk, Mariah, Salem, Ohio.
Munson, Buell, East Bloomfield, N. Y.
Munson, Oscar, Racine, Wis.
Murray, Rev. John, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
Neely, Major J. B., Denmark, Tenn.
Neilson, John, New York city.
Neilson, Nicholas Fish, New York city.
Nelson, Mary, Cartersville, Va.
New, James E., Binghamton, N. Y.
Newberry, Mrs. Mary, Bloomfield, Conn.
Newell, Rev. Thomas, Wellsburg, Va.
Nichols, Mrs. R. Henry, Aurora, Ill.
Niver, Michael G., Schodack, N. Y.
North, Hubert F., New Britain, Conn.
Nott, Rev. Mr., Jackson, Tenn.
Oliver, Miss Anna C., Old Church, Hanover co., Va.
Olmstead, Lucius D., Chicago, Ill.
Olmstead, L. D., Chicago, Ill.
Orbison, W., Huntington, Pa.
Osborne, Mrs. Ira, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ostrom, Mrs. James I., New York city.
Owen, Jesse, Amity, Orange co., N. Y.
Page, Rev. S. B., Norwalk, Ohio.
Page, Rev. Caleb F., Granby, Conn.
Parker, Rev. Charles C., Tinmouth, Vt.
Parker, Lucy Caroline, Wayne, Ohio.
Parker, Miss Julia, New Britain, Conn.
Parker, Mrs. Martha N., New Haven, Conn.
Parker, Miss Lucy Elizabeth, New Haven, Conn.
Parks, Smith, Trenton, Tenn.
Parmalee, Rev. A. H., Addison, N. Y.
Parry, Miss Mary, Sandy Hill, N. Y.
Parsons, B. S., Galveston, Texas.
Parsons, Mrs. Arabella, Madrid, N. Y.
Patridge, Mrs. Joanna, Medway, Mass.
Patterson, Mary C., Onondaga valley, N. Y.
Pattengill, Rev. Horatio, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Pattengill, Mrs. P. H., Walton, N. Y.
Paul, Mrs. Jane, Hudson, N. Y.
Pugsley, Mrs. Maria, Smithfield, N. Y.
Pease, J. B., Springfield, Ill.
Peck, Jared B., New Haven, Conn.
Peck, Mrs. Mary J., Greenwich, Conn.
Peck, Lucinda C., Jewett, N. Y.
Peck, Wm. Farley, Rochester, N. Y.
Peirce, Harvey, Marion, Miss.
Perkins, Dr. David W., Rome, N. Y.
Perkins, Louisa D., Kinsman, Ohio.
Perrin, Catharine, Goshen, Conn.
Perry, Charles Collins, Southport, Conn.
Perry, Miss Elizabeth A., Providence, R. I.
Petit, Samuel, Palmyra, N. Y.
Pettibone, Ira W., Winsted, Conn.
Pettibone, Mrs. Louisa L., East Stockholm, N. Y.
Pettibone, Rev. Philo C., East Stockholm, N. Y.
Pettit, Rev. John, Bucyrus, Ohio.
Phelps, Mrs. Phebe, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Philbrook, Charles, Adrian, Mich.
Philips, Martin H., Mellenville, N. Y.
Phillips, Rev. Daniel W., South Reading, Mass.
Phillips, Mrs. H. M., Coventry, N. Y.
Phleger, Miss C. E. C., Christiansburg, Va.
Pickett, Mrs. E. A., Sandisfield, Mass.
Pierrepont, Mrs. Mary M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pike, Miss Jane M., Salem, N. Y.
Pinneo, Mrs. Henry O., New York city.
Plank, Mrs. Eunice, Thompson, Conn.
Platt, Rev. Wm. R., Sweden Centre, N. Y.
Polhemus, Miss Jane H., Hopewell, N. Y.
Pomeroy, Mrs. Lemuel, Pittsfield, Mass.
Pond, Clarissa C., Fulton, N. Y.
Poor, Rev. Daniel W., Newark, N. J.
Porter, Mrs. Germain, Buffalo, N. Y.
Porter, Russell Bunce, Hartford, Conn.
Porter, David, Pompey Hill, N. Y.
Porter, Mrs. Celestie E., Youngstown, N. Y.
Porter, Jane Elizabeth, Plymouth, Mass.
Porter, Lucius P., Plymouth, Conn.
Post, Mrs. Wm. R., Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Potter, Mrs. H. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Pratt, Mrs. Joshua, Sherburne, N. Y.
Pratt, Rev. J. H., North Granville, N. Y.
Pratt, Harvey, Hopewell, N. Y.
Prentice, Mrs. Amos W., Norwich, Conn.
Preston, Walter C., Leesburg, Va.
Pringer, Philip, ——, Ind.
Pruden, Mrs. Eliza A., Southbury, Conn.
Pruyn, Emma Justina, Albany, N. Y.
Punderson, Miss Harriet, Huntington, Conn.
Putnam, Rev. Austin, Hamden East Plain, Conn.
Putney, Miss Mary, Providence, R. I.
Quigley, Mrs. Sarah M., Warren, Ohio.
Quintard, Joshua Ferris, New York city.
Randall, Elias Perkins, Stonington, Conn.
Rankin, Rev. John C., Elizabethtown, N. J.
Rankin, Rev. S. G. W., Portland, Conn.
Rapelye, Mrs. Hetty B., New York city.
Rathburn, Thomas R., Providence, R. I.
Ray, Charles, Rochester, N. Y.
Raymond, B. W., Chicago, Ill.
Read, Edward G., Orange, N. J.
Rebert, Edward, Jefferson, Pa.
Redfield, Diantha Irene, Corning, N. Y.
Reed, Mrs. Phebe, South Argyle, N. Y.
Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth, Rochester, N. Y.
Renick, James H., Falling Spring, Va.
Rex, William H., Bendersville, Pa.
Rich, Mrs. G. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Rice, Wm. W., Cheviot, Ohio.
Rice, Arvin, Jr., Hannibal, N. Y.
Rice, Mrs. E. P., New Haven, Conn.
Richards, Mrs. Sarah M., Simsbury, Conn.
Richards, Mrs. Hannah Maria, Hanover, N. J.
Richardson, George, Elbridge, N. Y.
Richmond, James, Livonia, N. Y.
Ridgely, Charles W., Baltimore, Md.
Riggs, Alfred T., New York city.
Rishel, John, Spring Mills, Pa.
Robbins, Mrs. Mary, Holland Patent, N. Y.
Robertson, Miss Minervia, Windham, N. Y.
Robinson, Miss Wealthy F., Plainfield, Conn.
Robinson, Henry P., Plainfield, Conn.

Rockwell, Mrs. Lucilla, New York city.
Rogers, Mrs. C. B., Norwich, Conn.
Roof, Milton, New York city.
Roosevelt, Mrs. James, New York city.
Root, Frances Caroline, Madison, N. Y.
Ross, Dea. Adin, Candor, N. Y.
Rossman, Augustus, Mellenville, N. Y.
Rowell, Rev. J., Panama, New Grenada.
Roy, Mrs. Sarah T., Freehold, N. J.
Sandford, John W., Mt. Carmel, Hamden, Conn.
Sanford, Mrs. Clarissa, Granville, Ohio.
Savage, Mary G., Upper Middletown, Conn.
Schermerhorn, Mrs. Louisa B., Homer, N. Y.
Scott, Rev. Nelson, Hartland, Conn.
Scott, Louisa M., Hudson, N. Y.
Scott, Rev. Charles, Shawangunk, N. Y.
Seebolt, Mrs. J., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sentman, Rev. S., Fountain Dale, Pa.
Sexton, Mrs. Cyral, Somerset, Conn.
Sexton, Mrs. Huldah, Somerset, Conn.
Seymour, Mrs. E. D., Newington, Conn.
Seymour, Mrs. Nancy, Brockport, N. Y.
Seymour, Miss Helen, Brockport, N. Y.
Shaw, Mrs. Laura M., Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y.
Sheldon, Dea. John, Brasher Falls, N. Y.
Sheneberger, George, Boalsburg, Pa.
Sheneberger, Mrs. Catharine, Boalsburg, Pa.
Shepherd, Rev. Isaac N., Wooster, Ohio.
Sherrill, Rev. R. E., Sommerville, Tenn.
Sherwood, Asa L., Manlius, N. Y.
Shue, Daniel, House's School-house, Pa.
Shumway, George F., Newark, N. Y.
Sigourney, Mrs. Lydia H., Hartford, Conn.
Sill, Rev. George, Belleville, Pa.
Silliman, E., Greenfield, Conn.
Simmons, Mary L., Fulton, N. Y.
Skidmore, Irad Hawley, New York city.
Skinner, Mrs. Lydia M., Van Buren Centre, N. Y.
Slasson, Maria Elonesa, Newark valley, N. Y.
Sloan, Isaac O., Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Mrs. Eliza E., Jacksonville, Ill.
Smith, Sidney, West Haven, Conn.
Smith, Edgar M., West Haven, Conn.
Smith, Rev. ——, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Smith, Dea. Henry, Newark valley, N. Y.
Smith, Rev. B. C., Prattsburg, N. Y.
Smith, Mrs. Susan, Prattsburg, N. Y.
Smith, Hiram, Scottsville, N. Y.
Smith, Rev. Horace, Bath, Ohio.
Smith, Dr. L. M., Columbus, Ohio.
Smith, Mrs. D. K., Mishawaka, Ind.
Smith, Mrs. Ursula, Peoria, Ill.
Smith, John, Codorn township, Pa.
Smith, Rev. Samuel, Fredericksburg, Va.
Smith, N. S., New Orleans, La.
Snell, Prof. E. S., Amherst, Mass.
Southworth, B. F., Benson, Vt.
Spalding, Mrs. Helen M., New York city.
Spencer, Catharine, Canastota, N. Y.
Spencer, Mary, New York city.
Spencer, Dwight, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Spencer, Mrs. Gertrude, Nyack, N. Y.
Spencer, Mrs. Sally, Mansfield, Conn.
Spencer, Jeremiah, Torringford, Conn.
Spencer, Horatio N., Port Gibson, Mo.
Spencer, Francis L., Erie, Pa.
Spencer, Rev. James L., Edington, N. C.
Sprague, John, Nacooche, Ga.
Stanley, Mrs. E. L., Dansville, N. Y.
Starr, Henry P., Rochester, N. Y.
Starr, Chas. S., Rochester, N. Y.
Starr, Geo. H., Rochester, N. Y.
Stebbins, C. B., Adrian, Mich.
Stebbins, Miss S. B., Geneva, N. Y.
Stebbins, Mrs. A., Homer, N. Y.
Steele, James, Bloomingburg, Ohio.
Stephenson, Rev. James, Florida, N. Y.
Stevens, Miss Phebe Almy, Providence, R. I.
Stevens, Mrs. N., Holland Patent, N. Y.
Stevenson, H. L. C., Centre Brook, Essex, Conn.
Stewart, Helen, Amber, N. Y.
Stillman, Mrs. C. S., Warwick, R. I.
Stimson, Mrs. Betsey, Cornersville, Tenn.
Stites, Abner, Springfield, N. J.
St. John, Mrs. Mary, Ellsworth, Conn.
Stocking, Mrs. T. R., Buffalo, N. Y.
Stoddard, Mrs. Mary W., Newington, Conn.
Stone, S. H., Mexico, N. Y.
Stothoff, Mrs. Sarah, Middlebush, N. J.
Stratton, Mrs. Helen, East Hampton, N. Y.
Strong, Rev. A. R., Otisco, N. Y.
Stuart, Mary E., Norwalk, Conn.
Swain, Rev. Thomas, Flemington, N. J.
Swift, Rowland, Hartford, Conn.
Sykes, Mrs. G. M., Norwich, Conn.
Taylor, Geo. F., Madison, N. Y.
Taylor, James, Somerville, N. J.
Taylor, Mrs. Jane, Somerville, N. J.
Taylor, Mrs. Knowles H., Portland, Conn.
Taylor, Dr. Oliver B., Manchester, Conn.
Taylor, Rev. Robert, Somerville, Tenn.
Temple, Charles, Unity, Me.
Temple, Rev. Daniel H., Bardstown, Ill.
Ten Eyck, Peter G., Schodack, N. Y.
Thissell, Mrs. Margaret S., Pittsburg, Pa.
Thomas Abijah, Marion, Smith co., Va.
Thompson, ——, Esq., New Hope, Tenn.
Thompson, Rev. Richard, Beekman, N. Y.
Thorn, Rev. A. E., Bethesda, Tenn.
Tillinghast, Mrs. Julia A., New York city.
Tillotson, Mrs. Elizabeth, Brooklyn, Conn.
Tisdale, Mrs. Fanny, Hartford, Conn.
Todd, Miss Martha C., Pittsfield, Mass.
Tomlinson, Chas. C., Huntington, Conn.
Tompkins, Mrs. Elias, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Topping, Rev. S., Seneca, N. Y.
Torry, Rev. Chas., East Cleveland, Ohio.
Townsend, Amos, Jr., New Haven, Conn.
Townsend, Edwin F., Adrian, Mich.
Treat, Dea. John, Vienna, Ohio.
Trimble, Robert McEwan, Nashville, Tenn.
Trowbridge, Rutherford, New Haven, Conn.
Trowbridge, E. H., Jr., New Haven, Conn.
Tucker, Mrs. Elizabeth, Wethersfield, Conn.
Tucker, Miss Martha G., Wethersfield, Conn.
Tuttle, Rev. Samuel L., Newark, N. J.
Tyler, Mrs. Rev. Geo. P., Lowville, N. Y.
Vaill, Henry M., Somers, Conn.
Van Blarcom, A. L., Buenos Ayres, S. America.
Van Brunt, Jacques, New Utrecht, N. Y.
Van Brunt, Thomas M., Burdett, N. Y.
Van Dyck, Mrs. Margaret, Schoharie, N. Y.
Van Mater, Gilbert H., Holmdel, N. J.
Van Wagner, Mrs. A. H., New York city.
Van Wyck, Col. Richard, Hopewell, N. Y.
Venable, Miss Mary, Prince Edward C. H., Va.
Vining, Edward Payson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vondersleet, Rev. F. W., Dallastown, Pa.
Voorhees, John Newton, Ogden, N. Y.
Voorhis, Mrs. Hannah, Nyack, N. Y.
Voorhis, Peter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Voorhis, Rev. Stephen, Danby, N. Y.
Wacth, Rev. Wm., Lancaster, N. Y.
Wadsworth, Dea. James, North Cornwall, Conn.
Wakeman, Delia M., Southport, Conn.
Wakeman, Mary F., Southport, Conn.
Wakeman, Frances, Southport, Conn.
Walker, James Henry, New York city.
Walker, Edward Field, New York city.
Walker, Caroline Steel, New York city.
Walker, Miss Nabby, Somers, Conn.
Walkup, Joseph W., Natural Bridge, Va.
Wallace, Miss Mary Frances, Marion, Ark.
Walradt, Harriet, Homer, N. Y.
Waite, Rev. H. H., Belleville, N. Y.
Warnock, Lydia Ann, South Salem, Ind,
Warmans, Rev. J. F., New York city.
Warner, Mrs. B. M., Lima, N. Y.

Warner, James, Lima, N. Y.
Warner, Chas. H., Lima, N. Y.
Warner, Miles B., Lima. N. Y.
Warner, Albert, Lima, N. Y.
Warner, Mrs. Julia A., Utica, N. Y.
Warner, Anna Maria, Utica, N. Y.
Warner, Mrs. Ellen, Newtown, Conn.
Watson, William, Torringford, Conn.
Weir, Rev. W. D., Moriah, Tenn.
Weir, Miss Ruth B., Greenville, Ky.
Welch, Rev. R. B., Jordan, N. Y.
Weller, Rev. James, Waverly, Ill.
Wells, Mrs. Martha D., Northborough, Mass.
Wells, Mrs. Helen, Kinderhook, N. Y.
Wells, Dea. Joshua, North Chili, N. Y.
Wells, Marianna, Northville, N. Y.
Wells, Miss Lucy, Bloomfield, Conn.
Wells, Miss Rosanna McPherson, Pittsburg, Pa.
Wells, Rev. Solomon, North Zion, Pa.
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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be denominated the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, the object of which shall be to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality, by the circulation of Religious Tracts, calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians.

ARTICLE II. Any person paying twenty dollars at one time into the Treasury of this Society, shall be a Member for Life; and any person paying fifty dollars at one time, or who shall, by one additional payment, increase his original contribution to fifty dollars, shall be a Director for Life.

ARTICLE III. Persons constituted members of the Society by donations not designated by them to be applied to specific objects, shall be annually entitled to Tracts to the value of one dollar, and persons so constituted Directors to the value of two dollars; or, if preferred, they may receive tracts at any one time to the value of half the sum given.

ARTICLE IV. The Society shall meet annually, on Wednesday immediately preceding the second Thursday in May, when the proceedings of the foregoing year shall be reported, and a Board, consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Auditors, and thirty-six Directors, shall be chosen.

ARTICLE V. The Board of Directors shall annually elect, by ballot, a Publishing, a Distributing, and a Finance Committee, each consisting of not less than three, nor more than six members; the members of which three Committees shall constitute an Executive Committee to conduct the business of the Society, and shall be, ex-officio, Members of the Board. The Board shall have power to enact By-Laws, and to appoint Honorary Vice-Presidents, Directors, or Members. Twelve members of the Board, present at any meeting regularly convened, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VI. To promote in the highest degree the objects of this Society, the Officers and Directors shall be elected from different denominations of Christians; the Publishing Committee shall contain no two members from the same ecclesiastical connection; and no tract shall be published to which any member of that Committee shall object.

ARTICLE VII. Any Tract Society, formed on the principles of this Society, and annually contributing a donation to its Treasury, shall be considered an Auxiliary; and the President and Secretary of such Auxiliary for the time being, shall be, ex-officio, members of this Society.

ARTICLE VIII. That the benefits of the Society may be enjoyed no less in distant places than near the seat of its operations, the prices of its tracts shall be, as far as practicable, the same in all parts of the United States.

ARTICLE IX. All meetings of the Society, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee, shall be opened by prayer.

ARTICLE X. The President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, or other Officer first on the list in the city of New York, at the request of five Directors, may call special meetings of the Board of Directors, causing three days' notice of such meetings to be given. The Board of Directors shall have power to call special meetings of the Society.

ARTICLE XI. This Constitution shall not be altered, except at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

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CONSTITUTION OF AN AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called "THE [FEMALE OR JUVENILE] TRACT SOCIETY OF AUXILIARY TO THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY;" the object of which shall be to promote the circulation of that Society's publications in this vicinity, and to aid in extending its operations to the destitute in our own and foreign lands.

ART. II. All persons annually contributing to the funds of the Society, whether for publications or as a donation, or both, shall be members.

ART. III. The Society shall hold its annual meeting on the in when a Board, consisting of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and members, shall be chosen to conduct the business of the Society until a new election.

ART. IV. It shall be the duty of the Board, at their discretion, to establish a Depository, procure volumes, and direct their circulation by sale, loan, or gift; appoint a Superintendent, and select Tracts for systematic monthly distribution; and assign to members of the Board and of the Society their respective duties in obtaining subscriptions and promoting the usefulness of the Society. They may call special meetings of the Society, and fill their own vacancies. Three shall constitute a quorum.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record the proceedings of the Society and the Board, notify meetings, and prepare the Annual Report; and also to communicate to the American Tract Society a notice of the formation of this Auxiliary, an abstract of the Reports annually presented, with a list of the officers elected, and such evidences as may be known of the usefulness of the Society's publications.

ART. VI. The Treasurer shall report the state of the Treasury at every meeting of the Board; and shall, as early as practicable, remit the funds to the Treasurer of the Parent Institution, and procure and deliver the publications ordered.

ART. VII. Meetings of the Society shall be opened by prayer.

ART. VIII. This Constitution may be altered by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Society regularly convened.

☞ The *packets of Tracts and Children's Tracts* at 25 and 12½ cents each, and any of the Society's volumes, are convenient for supplying members of Auxiliaries.

PLAN OF A TRACT DEPOSITORY.

The following individuals, [gentlemen or ladies,] viz.
having consented to act as the Board of a Depository of the publications of the American Tract Society for the of , the undersigned cordially approving the evangelical and catholic spirit of that Society, and wishing to benefit the population in our own vicinity by the circulation of its Tracts and volumes, and to that end to establish among us a permanent Depository of the same, give the sums affixed to our respective names, to be employed by the said Board as follows: viz.

The Board shall have power to arrange for establishing a Depository, make purchases of publications, conduct the sales, and transact all business which they shall judge necessary to promote its highest usefulness.

They shall elect their own Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer; fill all vacancies occurring in their own number; call meetings of the subscribers when they shall judge it to be desirable; report their proceedings at every meeting of the subscribers; and shall continue in office until, at any meeting of the subscribers duly convened, a new election shall be made

Meetings of the subscribers shall be called by the Board or their Chairman whenever any three subscribers shall request the same in writing, and shall be opened with prayer.

The American Tract Society establish no Depositories owned by the Institution, but are ready to aid Auxiliaries and friends at any important commercial centre, or elsewhere, in establishing one to be owned by those among whom it is located.

One obstacle to the management of a Depository has been the expense and inconvenience of a *case* in which all the Tracts could be arranged; and another, the time requisite for selling Tracts in small quantities. These objections do not apply to the Society's *Volumes*—certainly not to its *Libraries;* and in respect to the pamphlet Tracts, they may now be obviated by obtaining the *Packets of Tracts and Children's Tracts*, price 25 and 12½ cents, which may be conveniently sold unbroken by almost any bookseller or trader.

A few enterprising individuals, male or female, whether connected with an Auxiliary Society or not, may associate, raise a small fund, and thus bring the Society' publications within the reach of the population around them.

NEW VOLUMES AND TRACTS.

A notice of those issued the past year will be found on pages 17 to 24; and a complete list of the Society's publications at the close of this document.

PRICES OF TRACTS.

All duodecimo Tracts (each cover being counted as 4 pages) are sold at 15 pages for a cent.

To find the value of a given number of pages, deduct $\frac{1}{3}$, and the remainder is the value in mills, thus:	3)1,500 pages. 500 1,000 mills or 1 dollar.	To find how many pages a given sum will purchase, add $\frac{1}{2}$, and annex a cypher, thus:	2)$1 00 50 1,500 pages.

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This Almanac, comprising 48 handsomely printed pages, has been prepared with ability and care. It contains a rich variety of reading for old and young, with useful statistical information, and is illustrated with beautiful engravings.

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The donation of $20 at one time constitutes a Life Member; the addition of $30, or $50 at one time, a Life Director. Life Members, constituted such by donations not designated by them to be applied to specific objects, may receive annually 1,500 pages of Tracts, or volumes not in extra printing or binding, to the value of $1, if applied for within the year; Life Directors to the value of $2; and may draw them from the Depository of any Branch or Auxiliary, the Agent thereof charging them to the Parent Society without discount. Colporteurs are not authorized to supply Life Members. $4 a page, including the cover, perpetuates a Tract; $3 a page, a 12mo volume; $2 50, an 18mo volume of less than 200 pages; $2, an 18mo of more than 200 pages.

THE AMERICAN MESSENGER.

This attractive newspaper sheet is published on the first of each month, at six copies for $1; twenty copies for $3; forty copies for $5; and has a circulation of about 200,000. It is the Society's organ of communication with the public, and consists of brief articles easy to be read, embracing powerful religious appeals, the best family reading, and a wide range of subjects connected with the influence of the press, colporteur labors, and other means of evangelizing our country and the world. Each number contains the Society's monthly receipts; and every donor receives a copy acknowledging his donation.

The *German Messenger* (Amerikanischer Botschafter) has a circulation of 25,000.

REMITTANCES, ETC.

Remittances of funds may be addressed to Mr. O. R. Kingsbury, *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the American Tract Society*, No. 150 Nassau-street, New York; and other communications as on second page of this cover. The name of the Society or individual making remittances, and of the town, county, and state where they are located, and also the sum intended as a donation, or as a remittance for publications, should be accurately specified in writing. Funds designed for the Parent Society should be forwarded by the *earliest* opportunity, that they may not lie useless when much needed for sustaining the Society's operations.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD CONNECTICUT STATE CONFERENCE

OF

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

HELD AT WATERBURY

APRIL 14, 15, 16, 1912

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APRIL 14, 15, 16, 1912

NEW HAVEN
1914

The Wilson H. Lee Company
New Haven, Conn.

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ORGANIZATION OF CONFERENCE OF 1912.

President, Arthur Reed Kimball.....Waterbury

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Edward L. White,
Miss Lillian Greenwood,
Miss Frances T. McQuaid,
Miss Mary C. Gormley.

Third
Connecticut State Conference of Charities and Correction.

The third annual State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Waterbury on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, April 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1912, and was marked by the largest attendance yet recorded at these gatherings, 653 persons signing the registration cards, of whom 495 were residents of Waterbury and 158 came from other places. In addition, many other persons were present who did not register and the addresses and discussions were of a high order of merit and interest.

The sessions on Sunday were held in the Buckingham Music Hall and on Monday and Tuesday in the daytime at the Elks' Club House and in the evening at Leavenworth Hall in the Industrial School Building, while additional round-table meetings took place at the Y. M. C. A. Building and the Second Congregational Church. To all of these organizations the Conference expresses its appreciation of their generous courtesy and kindly co-operation. On the afternoon of Monday, the 15th, the president of the Conference, Mr. Arthur Reed Kimball, and Mrs. Kimball entertained the Conference at a delightful reception at their home in Grove Street. During the Conference interesting exhibits were shown in the Industrial School Building of work done at the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, Middletown, the House of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, and the Children's Aid Society Home at Newington.

OPENING SESSION.

Sunday, 3 p. m., April 14, 1912.

The Conference was called to order by the President, Arthur Reed Kimball, Manager of the Waterbury American.

THE PRESIDENT: We will open this Conference with prayer, and I will ask the Rev. Father Brennan, pastor of St. Margaret's Church, to invoke the Divine blessing.

PRAYER BY THE REV. FATHER BRENNAN.

PRESIDENT KIMBALL'S ADDRESS.

In a few introductory remarks before presenting the distinguished speakers of the afternoon, I wish to call attention to the fact that the world's attitude toward charity has undergone the same revolutionary change that it has undergone toward many of the other problems of life. We sometimes think and speak as if there had been no spirit of charity in the world until Christianity came in and not a large spirit of charity until the advent of what is called modern Christianity. But charity dates back very, very far. It is true, doubtless, as Prof. Shaler has pointed out in his wonderful book, "The Individual," that pity was not an instinct of the human species; it was a development. Prof. Shaler tells us that in a herd of animals the sick members are abandoned to their fate; that in the earliest forms of human life there was no attention paid to the old or the sick and they were often abandoned according to the animal habit. But, as man grew upward, this feeling of pity was evolved; of desire to help others; of obligation to the old and to the disabled. Rudimentary at first, this feeling became early in man's upward progress his distinguishing characteristic as compared with animals. Way back in Old Testament times we read that the "righteous man hath regard to the life of his beast." This of itself illustrates how far, at least, among primitive people, went the "quality of mercy." In one of the Old Hebrew prophets a definition is given of religion which is quoted to-day as containing the sum total of religion—"to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."

Many of the civilizations of the past despite their luxury, their culture, their aestheticism, seem to us without the feeling of mercy or charity. When one reads as noble a book as Plato's "Republic" and finds there that he advocates exposing defective or weak infants to get rid of them for the promotion of race culture, one appreciates how far away from the modern spirit was the spirit of Greece at the time of its highest civilization. Nevertheless, as close a student of Greek life as Prof. Mahaffy of Dublin believes that of all ages past, the Greek of the time of Plato, could he rise from his grave, would the quickest come into sympathetic touch with the modern spirit and the modern attitude to things, even including the spirit of charity. He says that a Greek of that time would much more quickly understand our modern life in all its aspects than would a man of the Middle Ages. Prof. Mahaffy declares that two great differences account for what we should call the barbarism of the Greeks. One of these was the lack of the modern newspaper, and the other was slavery. With no daily chronicle in which to register all the happenings of life, to acquaint people with its horrors, much that went on was unknown to the general public. It was surmised but not appreciated. On the other hand the brutalities of slavery, as we know from times near our own, passed unnoticed except by the most merciful because slave-holders become brutalized by slave-holding. This in a way accounts also for many of the brutalities of the Roman empire. Yet even in that empire there were elements of pity which we all overlook. Dr. Dill, the Oxford scholar, in writing of Roman society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius, describes the Roman millionaire as under an acknowledged obligation to spend of his wealth liberally on municipal objects, as, baths and temples. Not only so, but he was also under obligation to spend upon hospitals, schools and good roads. He made contributions besides, more or less compulsory, to the collegia, the trades unions of his time. He really felt a genuine pity for the proletariat. He had a genuine spirit of charity, this, despite the hideous cruelties of the gladiatorial shows and of slave punishments. Like our modern millionaires, this millionaire of Rome was liable to an inheritance tax and paid other special taxes on wealth, which in the end developed into a system of confiscation. In short, he was to a very large extent subject to modern conditions, little as we realize it.

Coming to medieval times, we all know what a blessed institution of charity was the Catholic church; how it minimized the bar-

barisms of the rude wars between the barons and the people; and how as a landlord it protected the poor and the unfortunate tenantry to a very large extent. But in all these ways and under all these conditions, charity was working at a disadvantage. It was attempting to alleviate the sufferings of individuals. It hardly conceived of a method by which it might minimize the sufferings of whole classes or communities. Why is the distinction? It is the new spirit of science. The fact that science could be applied to anything but to material matters was possibly of slowly developed acceptance. The late Prof. Sumner used to say that the year 1776 was more noteworthy because in that year Adam Smith published his "Wealth of Nations," than it was because it was the year of the Declaration of Independence. As Prof. Sumner looked at it, Adam Smith had issued a great scientific treatise under which conditions were to be revolutionized and prosperity to be much more widely distributed. So far as this was true it was of much larger moment than a mere movement which separated one people from another and founded an independent republic. But it took all of a hundred years at least to recognize what such a book as Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" might mean practically applied. People still failed to grasp the possibilities of science as applied to social phenomena. I recall in illustration an article which I read 20 years ago by ex-President Eliot of Harvard on public health. In this article, Dr. Eliot pointed out that many of the newer cities of the United States, although their sanitary conditions ought to be of the best through being new cities and being founded under especially good auspices, without any bad inheritances, surpassed in death rate some of the oldest and, from original sanitary standards, the worst cities of Europe. The reason was that in Europe the autocratic powers of government accepted the dicta of the scientists in regard to the conditions of public health. They looked out for proper water supplies and sewer systems. They did numerous other things which compelled people to live in a sanitary way. Twenty years ago, when Dr. Eliot wrote, the people, who are the real power in this country, refused to compel the authorities to provide pure water and sewage systems and suffered the result in an abnormal death rate. These particular conditions have changed since Dr. Eliot wrote and public opinion is behind the authorities in these particular matters of the public health. In numerous others, however, we still lag way behind the

advanced possibilities that might be attained simply because people do not accept as scientific the requirements of the experts.

This illustration brings me to the point which I wish to emphasize to-day on the value of such a conference as the present. This Conference means that people who are interested in social problems whether they concern public health or public morals, are getting together to compare facts, to secure scientific data and to bring before the public the possibilities of advance, impressing the public by their propaganda, interesting the public through such a meeting as this. It is just such a gathering as this which illustrates the difference between the modern attitude toward what is known as charity and the old attitude. The new belief is that through a scientific examination of the facts, their ascertainment, and the application of the best methods to the conditions thus accurately diagnosed, there may be a general advance which will benefit not only the individual but the community. In short, we are to-day applying practically in our social life the same sort of principles which we apply practically in our building, engineering or any other material form of life. We are getting further away from the mere abstract and more and more to the concrete. There are those who have but little sympathy with us, who look upon us as visionaries and feel that we are merely a gathering of theorists. To such people apply the words of Gladstone. I refer to the occasion on which Gladstone was introducing one of his reform bills in the House of Commons and introducing it when he knew that it was destined to defeat and that he and the government he represented would as a result go out of office. It was then that he used these noble words: "You cannot fight against the future: time is on our side. Those great social forces which move on in all their mighty majesty, which the tumults of our debates do not for a moment impede or disturb —those great social forces are against you." Gladstone was vindicated. The very reform bill on which he went out of office was seized by his opponents and passed in a form much more radical than his own. Those who attempted to fight against the future were defeated far sooner than he himself anticipated. We may take to ourselves the comfort of Gladstone's words. We are engaged in a crusade in which time is fighting for us. It is impossible to fight against the future. And that future is assured for the betterment, not only of individuals, but of communities, of countries, and even of races.

THE PRESIDENT: Any community that takes up a subject of this kind seriously is fortunate in having for its first citizen not only the support of an able man, but of a man who has given time, thought and study to the problems of municipal life, including the particular problems which this conference has met here to-day to discuss. I have great pleasure in presenting to this conference Mayor Reeves, of Waterbury.

MAYOR REEVES.

Mr. President, His Excellency the Governor, Ladies and Gentlemen: As I glanced over the program of the work before this conference, it occurred to me that the committee had assigned to me one of the most gratifying parts of the program,—the opportunity of welcoming you to the city I have the honor to represent, and of participating in these ceremonies connected with the opening of this conference.

I welcome the guests and members of this conference to the city of Waterbury, and take this opportunity of expressing to you, on behalf of the citizens of Waterbury and myself personally, our pleasure that your conference is being held in this city, and our keen interest in your proposed proceedings. We wish you a pleasant three days and a most profitable conference.

When we look back over the developments in the activities of municipal governments in the past fifteen years, we must all agree that there has been a wonderful broadening in the activities of municipal governments during that period. Fifteen years ago the principal problems before the city were pure water, sewers, streets, fire and police, and schools. To-day the recognized duties of the modern American city embrace fresh, pure air for its people, ample means for healthful recreation in parks and playgrounds, pure food, pure drugs, inspection of foods, tenements, and all possibly unsanitary conditions, prevention of preventable diseases, fresh air schools, manual and technical schools, and scientific sewage and other waste disposal. We are rapidly arriving at the point where we will agree that anything that is for the common good of the citizens of the city is a proper function of a municipal government. Great changes are constantly taking place, not only in physical conditions, but in our views and ideas of government and our relations to each other as members of a civilized community, and we are constantly re-adjusting ourselves to great, silent, imperceptible economic changes.

I believe that the world is better to-day than it was last year, and that it will continue to make steady progress toward a broader and more effective humanity. Never in our history have men and women taken a greater interest in their country's progress; never has charity been kinder, never has justice been surer, never has there been required by our people loftier virtues and moral character in their public servants than to-day. We are learning that we are our brother's keeper whether we will or not. It is being brought home to us every day that the physical, mental and moral welfare of our neighbor is essential to the complete enjoyment of our own lives.

We hold it true now that typhoid, smallpox and other communicable diseases affect us when they grip our neighbor, that mental and moral delinquency in the members of our community affect us in our full enjoyment of life; that unsanitary conditions surrounding the existence of our neighbor are dangerous to our own welfare, that crime, preventable disease, filth and poverty in our neighbor affect us vitally in our complete enjoyment of the benefits of organized society.

In practically every city of any size in this country is being witnessed a movement to broaden governmental functions, designed to secure the physical, mental and moral welfare of our people. Aside from the humanity of this great movement, a reduction in the number of deaths among children, inmates in delinquent hospitals, insane retreats, jails, and sanitariums is an economic saving valuable to the entire nation. And back of this great movement is a desire to save the American home and maintain the integrity of the family. The permanence of our institutions rests largely on the character of our American homes. Here in Waterbury the principal purpose of our charity department and department of health is to do what they can to maintain the integrity of the family and elevate where possible our Waterbury homes. The kind of American home we want in Waterbury is one that, no matter how simple or how regal it may be, will have sanitary, clean surroundings, sound, healthy children, —mentally and morally, as well as physically,—and where knowledge and patriotism prevail. We realize here that the character of our homes depends not only on the father and mother but, where the earning capacity is small, upon the exercise of governmental power, to surround that home with its share of pure air, pure food, and sanitary physical conditions.

This country has made substantial progress in solving this great problem of the perfect urban community, but the work is far from reaching perfection. As long as men and women live and work under bad conditions and child labor is permitted; as long as congested tenement house districts with their poorly nourished, defective children exist; as long as our penal institutions report thirty-nine per cent. of their prisoners mentally defective, and seventy per cent. below the normal physical standard; as long as twenty-five per cent. of all delinquent children between twelve and twenty-one years of age are mentally defective; as long as tuberculosis and typhoid toll off their dismal numbers; as long as only five and one-half per cent. of all school children attend the high schools of the land; as long as immigration continues and immigrants colonize and refuse to assimilate with our people; as long as fifty-six per cent. of school children examined by medical school inspectors are found more or less defective physically or mentally, this great nation of ours must struggle to improve.

But all of these beneficial governmental activities cost money and we are witnessing a rapid increase in the cost of government. The great broadening in the governmental activities of cities and states, while a needed blessing, is expensive. With the rapid increase in governmental expenses has come a demand by many of our thoughtful cititzens for a more businesslike administration of municipal affairs. The people of this country are beginning to understand that their municipal government touches them very closely, that the activities of our cities are desirable and highly beneficial, and that these great beneficial governmental activities can only attain their maximum development and be thoroughly enjoyed by the citizens in all their fullness under an honest, efficient, businesslike administration of their governmental affairs; that every five thousand dollars wasted through inefficiency or carelessness means just that much loss in the power of their local government to give to them their share of the benefits of urban life; that inefficiency, extravagance and waste are just as great a violation of economic law in the administration of municipal affairs as in any other branch of human endeavor.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, as I surrender this platform to the noted speakers who will address you this afternoon, let me express the sincere wish that wisdom will guide you in your delibera-

tions here, and aid you in the great work you have under discussion.

THE PRESIDENT: Members of the Conference: It's a great thing for any State that it chooses its chief magistrate because of his prominence as a citizen and because of his thorough knowledge of all the conditions of his profession and because of his judgment,—those are the reasons why it is our privilege to have present the chief executive of our own State and we may all say without partisanship that the hopes that were entertained at the time of his election have been more than fulfilled. I have the honor to present to you His Excellency, the Governor of Connecticut.

GOVERNOR BALDWIN'S ADDRESS.

I wish to bring before you this afternoon the subject of the employment of prisoners in new ways. The subject has been more discussed in other states and countries than here. We have been content to manage our prisons as our fathers managed them in the main, but I am by no means sure that better methods may not be taken up in the twentieth century, and the time to begin may be now.

Connecticut is spending vast sums every year in the construction and repairs of our highways. She has a great number of laborers at her command whose services upon them she could have for nothing. She could also employ these men in any other work that she thinks proper, without paying any wages at all. Instead of this, she boards and clothes most of them at an expense considerably exceeding what they earn. She keeps them also shut up within brick walls, their faces blanching for want of the sunlight that the rest of the world loves so well, and finds so health-giving.

Criminals can never make good to the State all that they cost it. It is the criminals for the most part, who have compelled the organization of the State, and made political society necessary. If, therefore, a man has committed a crime serious enough to authorize the State to deprive him of his liberty, there ought to be a resulting profit, instead of a loss for the community, provided always that it is possible to arrive at that result without the commission of a new wrong. Everybody recognizes it as just and expedient to make convicts work in prison, within certain limits. I ask you to consider to-day if there is anything unjust or inexpedient in making them work, within certain limits, outside the prison, and perhaps paying them a part of what they earn.

No doubt there are objections to bringing the criminal out from the darkness of the jail to the glare of the sunlight, where everybody can see him, and note what he is doing. The common objections to it are, first, that it exposes him to public humiliation; second, that it degrades him by throwing him into bad company; third, that it gives room for abuse and tyranny upon the part of those who oversee his work, or direct it; fourth, that there is a chance that he will escape; fifth, that he will become a competitor with the honest man who labors in the same vocation.

Let us look into these objections: Work in the open would expose prisoners to some public humiliation if that work were on public highways. This would be avoided if they did their work within the prison enclosure, and the prison enclosure, with no great expense, could be made large enough to embrace quite a farm, or a quarry. But even if work on the highways might humiliate some of them, their conviction of crime has been a notorious fact, and has already made them the subject of public censure. A man must have conducted himself very ill before society thinks it necessary to take away his liberty, and condemn him to jail. It is a punishment too serious to be lightly inflicted, for we all know it is quite rare for any one who has been subjected to it to succeed in making it forgotten in the course of time, so as to rehabilitate himself in the esteem of the members of the community where he was sentenced.

We must remember, too, that in most countries the majority of the prisoners belong to the class of day laborers, or tramps. They have no trade; they only know how to handle the simplest tools, if any. They can handle a pick or a hoe, after a fashion. Why not have the government buy or hire farms on which they can employ all these strong arms in field labor? Such labor might reclaim bad lands. It has been found in many states and countries a real source of profit to the State to buy rundown farms, run a stockade around them, and reclaim them to fertility by the aid of convict labor. Forest land can thus be developed. Quarries can thus be worked. North Carolina has a number of prison colonies of this sort. The State buys cheap land, manures, and plants it and looks after the proper drainage. A stockade is built about it, or else a suitable number of guards are employed, generally one guard for ten convicts. Agents of the State direct the labor of the convicts on the land, and are held strictly accountable to the officers of a higher grade. In this way the State of North Carolina has cleared

very large sums of money and at the same time promoted the welfare of the convict colonists.

We have in our State a considerable quantity of lime rock. Grind it up and it makes a valuable addition to the soil for farming purposes. It can be ground by the employment of convict labor. A convict camp in Litchfield County where limestone is plenty, could turn out great quantities of valuable fertilizers in this manner, and it would seem probable that favorable arrangements could be made for its transportation by rail to any part of the State, at a low charge for freight. It would, of course, be much less costly to employ convicts in building or repairing highways, or other public works of a permanent character, but it is true that this would expose them to a certain humiliation. The greater number of prisoners, however, have little sensibility to shame; they have become the slaves of evil. If they fear that they would be recognized by old acquaintances such fear would be borne of the apprehension that it would augment their chances of being discovered later, should they return to a life of crime.

In a paper presented on this subject to the International Prison Congress at Budapest some years ago, it was suggested that there might be convicts who could be spared the chance of such humiliation by being authorized to wear a domino or half mask when employed on the highways. This would prevent their being recognized by former friends, without impeding the execution of their task. Such a privilege might be accorded to those recommended by the prison authorities for good conduct. It might also be provided that no one should be compelled to work on the highways without his own consent. Most criminals, I think, would consent, and would prefer it to confinement in prison.

Second; it is perfectly true that a convict occupied in outdoor labor would find himself in bad company. It would be so if he remained within prison walls. There are also compensations incident to outdoor labor. Every laborer in the open air has a company that never fails him, that of nature. To see the sun, the blue sky, the fields and the woods has something in it which elevates and vivifies the soul. Confined within four walls, forced to labor mechanically in a gloomy workshop, a convict may almost forget that he is a man. He will not forget it laboring in the pure air around him, with the clear vault of heaven above his head.

Third; it is, I think, true, that a convict working in the open

air within a stockade would be more exposed than in jail to abuse and tyranny on the part of those who have him in charge. The prison turnkey would not dare to be brutal in the presence of a large number of witnesses, even though convicts, and yet might permit himself to insult or beat a convict if he were left with him and only two or three others on a farm, where the laborers are necessarily at times more or less scattered. A simple remedy, of course, is to employ none but humane guards, and only men employed by the State and responsible to the State. I should be far from advocating the contract system for outside farm labor.

Fourth; it is true that the convict would have more chance of escape if he were set to work outside the prison walls. He has already made one step towards liberty. I see no impropriety, however, in dressing him in prison garb, for stripes would be a serious obstacle to his escape.

Fifth; undoubtedly the occupation of convicts in the open air would put them in a position of competition with free labor, but this is true of every other kind of prison labor. Such labor is necessary. To shut men up without giving them occupation renders them insane, or shortens their lives. On the other hand it would be unjust to the State if it were not to make them, so far as it reasonably can, earn their bread while suffering the penalty for their crime.

It would not be proper, of course, in order to benefit criminals or to benefit itself, that the State should compromise or ruin the work of honest men by unreasonable competition. But it is more easy to avoid this competition when you employ convicts in outdoor work than in teaching them while confined in jail to exercise a trade. Goods made by prison labor have generally a local market and may bring down the price on similar goods in the same market, but if they are set to work on a farm, products of the earth find a market everywhere. The field of the modern farm is the world. It costs no more to ship a barrel of flour from Minneapolis to Liverpool than to haul it on a dray from the mill in Minneapolis to the house of the consumer in the suburbs. Of course, also, many of the products of such agricultural labor would be consumed by the convicts themselves.

Passing from reasons against to reasons for, this mode of employing convicts:

Notice, first, that the system permits the application of an admitted principle, namely, that the work of each prisoner ought to be

adapted to his capacity. Unless he desired it, a shoemaker, for example, should not be placed as a field worker on a farm. He would be more useful and find himself happier, perhaps, in plying his own trade, even though he were shut up within four walls. Everybody likes best to do what he can do well. But the great mass of convicts have no trade. They have been accustomed to live from day to day. Work on roads and other public improvements, or farming, suits them best. It is less irksome.

Second; permission to engage in outdoor work might be treated as a privilege, given only to prisoners who conducted themselves well. Other things being equal, everybody in normal health, if he is forced to work under the orders and for the benefit of another, would like better to do it outdoors than in jail. Italy in her penal code has made provisions of this sort, and allows outdoor work only to convicts who are approaching the expiration of their term of imprisonment, and have a good prison record.

Third; outdoor labor benefits the State by giving worth and value to its territory. The more good roads, the better off is the community. The more good farms, the better off is the town in which they lie.

Fourth; the health of the convicts would certainly be improved by employment in the open air. There are regenerating forces of nature here at work to purify the free air from all contagion, and destroy all morbid germs. These forces are almost entirely excluded from prisons. There, notwithstanding all practicable measures of cleanliness, will be centers of infection, from which disease will radiate; particularly tuberculosis, to which, indeed, prison life is especially favorable. There are few jails in Connecticut which have not an evil odor peculiar to such places,—what we call the jail smell.

Fifth; outdoor labor pays better than labor in jail. The conditions for it are more natural. Men work harder and with more cheerfulness. Moreover, as the public has the benefit of highways and the duty of maintaining them, every day's work on the roads furnished by convicts is an object of economy to the State, allowing it to dispense with wages otherwise due to the road worker who might be employed for the job. He, it is true, loses thus the chance to do what the prisoner is made to do; but, after all, governments are not made for the purpose of procuring work for their citizens.

Sixth; most civilized nations put young delinquents on farms.

We do, but almost all the objections to employing grown men in outdoor labor apply, though in less degree, to employing boys. The most serious of all dangers, that of bad company, certainly exists. No human being is more gross or cynical than the bad boy, and there is no grown man who can as surely and rapidly as he, disseminate the contagion of his vice among his comrades.

Penologists are generally agreed that to a certain extent, outdoor labor for convicts is permissible. It is permitted in Connecticut, under our present laws, as we administer them. The trusties are largely thus employed in our jails, and some of our state prison convicts have had a certain degree, at times, of outdoor liberty.

In Vermont there is one county jail where the convicts sleep at night, but their daily work is done outside. In Colorado there is a state prison empty day and night, the convicts being in working camps outside, almost unguarded, except by their own parole, or word of honor. These prisoners receive some moderate pay for what they earn above what they cost.

The question is whether we have gone far enough in these directions. I suggest to this conference that they might well take up the study of this question in such a manner as may best befit its importance and its delicacy. If the State is losing money, when she might be making money, and if in thus making it, the health and general welfare of our convicts could be improved, we ought to change our policy for one more accordant both with the economic and the humanitarian spirit of the twentieth century.

The President: This conference wishes to tender to Governor Baldwin its heartfelt appreciation and thanks for coming here and giving us the benefit of starting these proceedings with the prestige of his views, and also for presenting to us a subject which this conference, in my opinion, ought to take up.

I am about to present to you a New York gentleman whose work in two fields is very well known. He has made a specialty of child life and he also has, through experience and study, become an authority on the application of charity to public funds,—Mr. Homer Folks, of New York city.

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

HOMER FOLKS, New York.
Secretary State Charities Aid Association.

Mr. President, His Excellency the Governor, Your Honor the Mayor, and Ladies and Gentlemen: Our Chairman, in his opening remarks on the development of human sentiment from the earliest times, or from the time of Queen Elizabeth, said that that sentiment was crystallized in the Poor Law, and from that time to this in the mother country and in this country we have had public institutions and public relief, and the particular subject about which I am to speak for a short time is public charity; that is, the charity that is carried on in the name of all of us and by agents chosen to represent all of us and at the expense of all of us. In relation to public institutions and public charity and the general well being, I might almost comprise in a single sentence or phrase the subject as it unfolds itself through my observation of twenty years. The public institution by a process of differentiation, only half completed as yet, is passing from being a necessary evil to being a positive good—a constructive agency in the co-operative life of the commonwealth.

Now, the parent of all public institutions, whether they be State, county, municipal or town, is the almshouse, and any one who is familiar with the almshouse as it existed in most localities until very recently, and as it still exists in some localities, could hardly dissent from the accuracy of its description as a necessary evil—necessary if the principle of the English Poor Law is to be maintained, and evil by its very nature. Now, the almshouse, as it has been historically, has been a place where the sick have by neglect become worse; where unfortunate children have been confirmed in vicious habits; in which the feeble-minded and defective have propagated their kind; in which tramps have found a comfortable haven for their vagrancy; in which the insane have been treated with ignorance and brutality and in which, hand in hand with all these other evils, there has grown a nest of political abuses and political corruption constituting a very sore in the body politic. Now, from that unpromising beginning and unpromising

history there is before our eyes a diversified system of public institutions which, properly managed, are as beneficent and as helpful to the community as the almshouse was an evil, even though a necessary evil, and the lines of progress and of reform have only become clear as we have broken up that aggregate of population into its various elements and have found that in regard to each there is a right way and a wrong way, a way to help and a way to harm, and the most effective way to harm is to bring them all together into the almshouse.

First, as to the children, the children certainly found the almshouse an evil. Of all reforms which turned out otherwise than anticipated, the one which stands out most clearly is the so-called reform of the New York Poor Law in 1824, when for the purpose of avoiding the evils of public outdoor relief, for the purpose of securing an opportunity of adopting the children of destitute families, it was proposed to adopt deliberately as a reform that the destitute children of the community be gathered into county almshouses. It took thirty years from that time until Dorothea Dix, visiting the almshouses of New York State and of other States, pictured to the community the heart-rending conditions of the children committed to almshouses.

It is a curious commentary on the slowness of even so evidently desirable a reform as not sending children to almshouses that it took over another thirty years before the opportunity of treating children otherwise than in almshouses became generally adopted. Although the State of Connecticut was one of the particularly early States to take steps in that direction, I have always found it somewhat a matter of regret to find that you limited it to children over two and subsequently raised that age limit to four, so that even at present, if I am not wrong in my knowledge of your Statutes, it is still legal to send a child up to the age of four to the almshouses in the State of Connecticut. It is a striking fact that the great majority of children now cared for by public or private charities are not those who are thrust upon us, as they were years ago. The majority are those whom we ourselves, with deliberate intent and purpose, take from unsuitable homes. The responsibility resting upon our shoulders is increased by the fact that we are not simply trying to care for these little orphaned and homeless children, but that we are substituting our care and our wisdom for such homes, and are attempting to do better for the children than would be

done in the homes and in the families from which they are removed. I am not questioning the wisdom of such legislation or the wisdom of removing children from unsuitable homes, but emphasizing the measure of our responsibility for seeing to it that that which we substitute shall be better, distinctly better, than that from which they came and shall be the best we can provide.

Now, it is a striking fact that in regard to this matter of the care of needy children there is less agreement and less harmony between the different States than on any other subject. I suppose that most of you in Connecticut familiar with your county homes for children, intended at the outset to be temporary homes, naturally assumed that it was probably the prevailing method of caring for children. As a matter of fact, Connecticut with one other State stands in a class by itself. Practically Indiana and Connecticut are the only two States in the Union which have a system of county homes for destitute children. And I commend to your attention the study of the relative workings of the State care of needy children as it has developed in some dozen or fifteen states. A proper system for the care of needy children by a public agency may become, instead of the harmful influence of the almshouse, a means of raising children from bad surroundings into good, and saving children who otherwise would grow up certainly dependent. And it is a striking fact that in the State of Michigan the number of children in their system for the care of children is less to-day than it was thirty years ago when they went to almshouses, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the population of that State.

Now, as to the feeble-minded, the people who are studying heredity are telling us some new and strange things about inheritance. One fact or one assertion which is made by all those who have apparently studied the scientific aspect of the subject and who read from inheritance among animals is that no two persons feeble-minded by inheritance—not by accident—ever have other than feeble-minded children. Discussing that subject not long ago with a scientist, I asked him for authority for the statement and he pointed to two lines of evidence,—one almshouse which had shown a plentiful group of feeble-minded children born to feeble-minded persons on both sides, and again in the mountains where intermarriages come from which evidence could be adduced as to the outcome of the marriage of two feeble-minded persons. Almshouses

perpetuate the feeble-minded. And there should be institutions for the segregation of the feeble-minded. Here is apparently the only means of bringing it to an end, for it always appears to be the fact that mental defect does not disappear by any process of attenuation, but tends to perpetuate itself unhampered to the end of time. So long as feeble-minded people marry, children will be born from feeble-minded parents. The story of almshouses is perhaps the most pitiable element of this population.

I shall never forget a certain experience in visiting the so-called hospital wards of almshouses. The undiluted brutality and neglect —sheer, unqualified neglect—of the sick in almshouses is a painful chapter in the history of our public charities. And yet we are undertaking to-day not to care for fewer sick but to care for a great many more sick, not because they are poor, but because they are sick. To establish public hospitals as a measure not of relieving poverty but of promoting health, of conserving vitality and strength. We have recently passed in New York a uniform law by which each city may establish on a carefully devised plan a public hospital, not for paupers but for citizens, to which any sick person may go and in which those able to pay must pay for their care, and those unable to pay may receive treatment just as good, for the purpose of curing disease and stamping out diseases that can be stamped out only by segregation and hospital care. It was not until the insane were taken away from almshouses and placed by themselves that we discovered that it was not necessary to chain them to the floor and put them behind iron bars, or regard them as objects of entertainment; that out of a population of three thousand there may be six, eight or ten at any time who require some form of restraint, but that the great mass of the population can live lives there like those of other people under proper circumstances; that many may be cured by right treatment at the right time.

The tramps, even the tramps, who found the jail a pleasant haven of rest, who sought its protection in winter and oftentimes set the pace and ran the place, even the tramps who have stayed apart by themselves, on a farm colony can be occupied and improved in life to some degree by industry and made to contribute a very large part of the cost of their maintenance; and thereby vagrancy may be diminished instead of being increased, as it is when tramps are sent to the almshouse.

Now, as to the political evils of public institutions,—for I have

always seemed to find that evils of all kinds flock together,—I have not found, as has been suggested by some that you may find, a public institution most efficiently managed and nevertheless wholly used for party and political purposes. I have not found that particular conviction. I have in instances found men who found their way by political service and political preferment to important positions in public institutions and who managed them efficiently, but only when they forgot their partisanship when they accepted public office. How may we escape from these evils of the political use of public funds and of public institutions? Some suggestions seem to be born of our experience. There are three things that should always go together,—responsibility, power and money. The same political unit that is responsible for the results of an institution should have full authority to manage it and should use its own funds in the management thereof. I have never seen instances of public institutions under the control of one governmental body and supported by the funds of another which did not in the long run develop irresponsibility and unwise management, and I ask your study of the fact as to whether your system of county homes for children, managed by the county and supported by the State, is after all a wise plan or works well?

Now, what have we found helpful? We have found it helpful to place many of these positions in a competitive class of civil service. We fill the superintendency of our large institutions by competitive examination. Our last institution was an institution for feeble-minded and the examination was open to men in that line of work from every State in the Union, and it is an important fact that the questions asked and the rating of the answers, and the valuation of experience, was done not by the ordinary examiners of the municipality. A competitive examination on its negative side for the purpose of keeping out unworthy appointees is worth something and on its positive side the expert examination by experts for a particular place to be filled has a positive value of the highest kind.

We have found that of all our govermental bodies, the least effective is the county. This is because for all the executive work of the county we have management by the legislative body or board of supervisors, elected one from each of the towns of the county, Now, I have a very clear feeling that at our next constitutional convention we shall establish for the administrative work of a

county, a county head, an appointee of the chief executive, under some name, who will be for the county what the mayor is to the city. The next is that the poor officials should not be elected for short terms and come at the foot of the ballot. You can all remember the name of the man who ran for mayor in your city at the last election, but how many of you in a town can remember the names of the men who were candidates for the office of overseer of the poor, or whatever you call it? The glance at the ballot is concentrated on the men at the top and our comparatively unimportant officers, who take care of the poor, should be filled by appointment by the men elected by the people.

I want to appeal to each delegate to this conference and especially to those connected with private institutions to feel a sense of responsibility for the management of the public institutions of the State, of the county, of the town or city in which you reside. Too often we feel aloof from them and they from us. Too often we regard them as hopeless, unwilling to learn. Nevertheless, they are our representatives. We share in responsibility of the administration of those offices, and believe me that public officials in every community in this state can, if they do wrong, do more harm in one week than the private agency can correct in a month or a year. No matter how difficult it may seem at times, we must keep at it and with courage and with charity and with love secure the high administration of every public institution.

The President: I wish to announce the nominating committee for next year. The chairman of that committee is Frederick J. Kingsbury of New Haven. The other members are Walter H. Clark of Hartford, Judge Carl Foster of Bridgeport, the Rev. Father Kelly of Bridgeport.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

Sunday, 8 p. m., April 14, 1912.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICE.
Chairman, HORACE G. HOADLEY, Waterbury.

THE PRESIDENT: My duty to-night is one which the old theologian used to call the duty of Supererogation. And that reminds me that the noted Dr. McIntosh said on one occasion: "I, for my part, don't pretend to understand all the infinite ways that rule the universe." We in this Conference are trying to find, some of us, the universal rule, and one of the most important questions in this Conference is that of social service. It is the great duty of the hour. And that is the subject we are to consider here this evening. Now, I will take great pleasure in turning this part of the conference over to Mr. Hoadley.

THE CHAIRMAN: The first speaker of the evening is Mr. Homer Folks, of New York, the secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who spoke this afternoon. I think he is sufficiently well known as a representative speaker upon his subject, and I will take no time in introducing him.

PRIVATE CHARITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

HOMER FOLKS, New York City.
Secretary of State Charities Aid Association.

This afternoon we considered for a time in the course of my remarks the relation of those charitable agencies which are carried on by the people's representatives directly for the social well-being. Now in the field of education, although originally we had private schools and although the first general schools were privately or-

ganized and privately supported, we have gotten over that and gotten into the public field almost entirely, so that the great majority of children now are educated in public schools. In the field of charity we still have a great many private institutions and private charitable agencies, as well as public ones. That is, we have orphan asylums and hospitals and charitable institutions that are endowed; we have those that are supported by voluntary contributions, and we have those that are carried on under the auspices of churches and a good many others of all sorts and descriptions.

This evening I am going to speak for a few minutes on the work of private charities as distinguished from public ones. If I could see any real line of distinction in usefulness, I would gladly state it, but I have been the executive officer of a private charity for twenty years and have visited public institutions for twenty years, and I have been able to discover none. It is very commonly assumed by those connected with private charitable agencies, such as the society of which I am the secretary, that our work is greatly superior to that of the ordinary public official and public department. I should like to begin at the outset by disclaiming that as a working hypothesis. I don't think that is so. There are a good many very admirable private charitable agencies and there are a good many that are not very admirable. There are a good many that are not very efficient. I should like to enumerate a few of what seem to me to be the more common errors into which we in private charitable agencies are apt to fall. In the first place, almost always, we are much too sentimental. Nearly always we talk a good deal about the purity of our motives, the excellence of our intentions, as though that had anything to do with our usefulness. The question is not, how good our intentions are or how disinterested we may be or whether we are working for the love of it or for a salary. The question is, how much are we accomplishing? What good are we doing?

Now secondly, we are apt to be a little superficial, not going very deeply into the conditions we are trying to remedy. Thirdly, we are very prone to the very evil which we charge up against the public institution as being characteristic of it and that is the doing of a thing because it has always been done that way,—unwilling to change, not flexible. That is quite as characteristic of a great many private charities as it is of public ones.

Fourth, we are very apt to be satisfied with insufficient income

and do work that is inferior because we have not the courage to tell the community that we cannot do what we are supposed to do unless we have larger funds. We take care of children in private institutions skimpingly. We place them in families without due inquiry as to the standing of the families and do not visit them afterward because we have not the money to pay railway fares and visitors' wages, when we ought to brace up and get the money or else go out of business. Consequently, we sometimes are too isolated from one another, and sometimes, I regret to say, we resist identifying ourselves with the community, and refuse to be looked into by the duly credited inspectors of the State. That is a very poor kind of patriotism,—to think we are superior to the State which gives us existence, which permits us to have a corporate existence. Certainly, we ought to permit the State to know what we are doing.

And then, lastly, to enumerate the source of our possible shortcomings. When we started out, we started with large enthusiasm and hopes for the future, putting our hands in our pockets for the first year or two and then it was the old story—that some of our friends had died, others were discouraged and we were apt to be looking with covetous eyes on the public treasury to help out our private enterprise. That principle in my observation is always a bad one and in the long run works out badly. When we start to be a private agency, do let us keep on being a private agency and not become *quasi* or partly public.

Now what are the things that public agencies should do? What are the things that private charities ought to do? There are two general lines, both of them of exceeding importance, for which private effort in many different communities seems to me likely to be more efficient in the long run and to which private initiative is more suitable on the whole than public effort. Now, the first of these is that form of social service which consists in aiding destitute families in their own homes. That is a peculiarly delicate and difficult problem. It is not solved at all by giving them an allowance of a certain amount per week from the public treasury. It never has been solved in that way and it never can be solved in that way, because what is needed is not only a certain sum of money, which in some cases is not needed at all, but a great deal of personal counsel and a great deal of personal influence and a constructive policy for each individual household which will guide them out of their troubles and back on the highway to success and to self-sup-

port in the shortest possible time. Now to get an insufficient allowance from the public treasury and nothing more than that is to encourage begging; it is to encourage soliciting alms from a wide range of other possible sources, each concealed from the other. Just as surely as the old almshouses were the center and source of evil and corruption of all sorts, this relief is the source of all kinds of corruption and wrong. I don't know how it is in Connecticut but I do know in New York it not infrequently happens that the overseer of the poor seems to recognize that a Republican family seems to need more than a Democratic family does, or vice versa, as the case may be, and the funds which are supposed to be distributed for the benefit and relief of the needy poor are converted into an agency for the upbuilding of a political party. It is a curious fact that wherever that occurs the demand for public benefit and relief is very much larger, the sums appropriated are very much larger but the numbers of poor people are also larger and growing larger.

Private charity appeals to the finer feelings that are supposed to accompany effort. That is proven by the spirit of social service, by the spirit that brings you here to-night, that takes you to your church. That sort of neighborly friendliness is the very essence of a good home. That is truly a function of private charity,—each community working in harmony with full knowledge on the part of each agency of what the other agency is doing.

Another line of effort which is peculiarly characteristic of our times is particularly suitable to private agencies and is what we might call breaking new ground. Times change and social conditions change, and we see many things more clearly as time passes. It is peculiarly suitable, therefore, that a group of private citizens not depending upon the public treasury for appropriations for their care, not holding public office which can be abolished because somebody's toes are trod upon, should break this new ground, and discover what the cause of this wide range of suffering and distress is and should endeavor to state that fact suitably without being removed therefor. That sounds like an attractive program, and it is the most suited to draw out the full strength of strong men and women and the full range of their activities. But it will very surely be discovered by any such worker that in whatever direction he may turn to restrain these causes of disease or to divert the wrong doing, he will find in almost every instance that it does involve running counter to some strong, vested interest—to some powerful body,

or powerful group of people whose interest it is that conditions should remain as they are. Now I say that it is peculiarly fitting that we should help the private citizens who go on the firing line and who break new ground and who fight and force the fighting against the conditions and the interests which produce poverty and distress. It is a most inspiring thing to live in these days and notice how, one after another, definite movements are coming into view to deal with the very sources of distress. Nothing is so powerful as the effort for the prevention of tuberculosis. Yet in practically every community, practically every State, the private organization has had to go out first and show the new thing and talk about the registration of cases of tuberculosis before the health authorities could go on with their official requirements.

A very hopeful movement is being started against one of the most tragic and serious of misfortunes that can befall the human being. We have always thought that insanity was peculiarly a mysterious affliction, coming from causes not explained by any process of reason or fact. In comparatively recent times we have been told by men of science that we do know now a great deal about the causes of certain kinds of insanity. Now substantial movements have been set on foot to do what can be done to check and control those things. I am particularly pleased to call attention to the fact that Connecticut was one of the very first, if not the first State to organize a State-wide committee on mental hygiene to assist, advise with and search out cases of impending mental disturbances before the patient or his friends would think of going to the hospital for the insane and to secure at that very early stage the best treatment and the best advice that can be given. Your example has been followed by Illinois and New York and one or two other States, and in a very short time it is bound to extend throughout the country at large. In the State of New York we are spending seven million dollars a year all told for the support of the insane and for putting up new buildings in which to take care of the increase of almost a thousand a year. If we only had seven million dollars a year to improve housing conditions and improve medical school-inspection, to provide medical and surgical treatment for all the children, we would have a new generation with powers of vitality and strength and accomplishment such as has never been seen. That is an ideal to which we can all look forward, in which we can all share. I hope I have not discouraged you about

private charity, for I don't mean to do so. I cannot see in any of the wide range of things in which a person can engage, any of the possible things for pleasure or recreation or usefulness to which an educated person with leisure can turn his mind—I say, I know of nothing so satisfying, nothing so absorbing, nothing so developing as social service. We forget that we are largely made by what we do. Our habits of thought and our habits of work and our daily occupation we think affect others. In reality they make us what we prove to be. The field of social service is wide and the harvest calls for the active co-operation of every man and every woman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Some may think it is out of place for us to put upon this program the next topic for discussion. This is a Conference of Charities and Correction. The next topic to be discussed is the Public Schools as Community Centers. What has this to do with charity? It seems to me it has nothing to do with charity in the ordinarily accepted meaning of that word, but the fact is that occasionally the State Conferences have found it necessary to extend the scope of their work, their discussion, their activity, far beyond the meaning of the word charity. Now if I may be allowed to make what seems a logical suggestion. It seems to me that the very name of this Conference of Charities and Correction hampers its activity, produces misunderstanding and rules out many hopeful and useful organizations from being considered to have a part in it. Many an organization which is not willing to be called charitable ought to be called such. Did you notice how many times Mr. Folks used the words, "social service," in his address just now? Perhaps that would not be the best term to use in characterising this Conference, but it seems to me we ought to have some comprehensive and unobjectionable word to cover the scope of these meetings.

Now we have with us to-night Mr. John Collier of New York, of the People's Institute, who is thoroughly familiar with his subject and we shall be glad to listen to his remarks.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS COMMUNITY CENTERS.

JOHN COLLIER, The People's Institute, New York City.

This is a charities conference. Charity, and that social work of which it is a part, has become indeed a changed thing since the days of our grandfathers. Our social work, to day, recognizes the importance of general conditions. It has learnt from political economy the truth that our civilization rests on an economic basis, not primarily a sentimental basis. It has learnt from social psychology that conditions make character. We no longer blame poverty on drink, and we no longer blame drink on human depravity. We know that unemployment breeds moral evil and that industrial maladjustments breed unemployment, and we know that even back of these industrial maladjustments there lie other maladjustments—inequities between classes of men, imperfections of social control, errors in the theory of property. So that our modern social work operates with an almost planetary or cosmic background. Indeed, the complexion of twentieth-century thought itself is not different from the complexion of social work. This is a far cry from our grandfathers' theory that poverty, crime and degradation are the result of a bad frame of mind. Such is the contemporary perspective. But there are two kinds of perspective. One is a broad view across the world as it is in public opinion as it is in our own day. The other perspective is a historical perspective, down through the successive horizons of human time. And if we hold to this latter perspective for a moment we will remember that the rational, plausible, obvious truth of one generation frequently becomes the antithesis—the remembered error—in the minds of the succeeding generation. So it may be that our modern reasonableness, with its vast emphasis on conditions, is itself an episode in a rhythm which swings, in terms of decades or centuries, from the spiritual vision to the material vision and then back again to the primacy of the spiritual.

There are many signs that we are actually entering upon a new stage of thought—that we are becoming sensitive to certain new-old truths—which will have the effect of modifying, sophisticating,

possibly even revolutionizing our present faith in conditions, and our present subordination of the psychic and moral to the practical. The material theory of history may have done its work and may be approaching its end. And in a sense this will be my thesis to-day, in justifying the social center movement as being of fundamental practical importance to the world, to be measured beside the heaviest economic program for the relief of poverty or the readjustment of class relations.

We will agree that one factor, which has characterized the past century more than any other, is the factor of *power-machinery.* Power-machinery has come in that line of development wherein mankind has extended his influence over the physical universe through the application of his inventive faculties. Another line of development, which has been far more prominent in the consciousness of the race during most of our history, is the application of inventiveness to the modification, not of the physical world but of the social world, through the creation and maintenance of institutions. Physical science, resulting in inventions—social effort, resulting in institutions—these two classes of facts, and the action and reaction between them, make up human history. To secure the goods needed by life, this is the economic problem. To raise the level of life itself, to increase the quantity and satisfactoriness of conscious being itself—this is the aim of sociology. Economics is older than sociology as a formulated science, but the economic domination is comparatively new, having been made possible by power-machinery; while that which first of all concerns sociology,—namely, social institutions and their effect upon the soul of man—is the old, the world-old preoccupation of humanity. This preoccupation has been submerged by the splendor, the merciless expansion, the achievements and disturbances incident to the growth of power-machinery during the last hundred years. But to-day, sociology, voice of the oldest human science, arises with modern experimental language, and challenges our economic theories, or rather our assumption that economic forces are adequate to either account for mankind or promote the welfare of mankind.

When power-machinery was let loose among men, it immediately changed, first of all, the nature of work itself and the subjective meaning of work to the individual. It substituted specialized movement and limited, specialized stages in a complex productive process, for the old artisanship of large muscle move-

ments, of creative planning, of the shaping of a whole product and even the marketing and consumption of that product. With power-machinery, work dwindled into a very subordinate department of life when viewed from the standpoint of the sentient individual.

A second effect of power-machinery was to substitute large unit production for small unit production, what is commonly called the factory system. Home industry was destroyed. Village industry was destroyed. Work as a common enterprise of the family group was destroyed. Apprenticeship, if not destroyed, was rendered inadequate as a means of trade education. The economic core around which community life had been organized through the slow growth of civilization, was torn away, and the economic pull was shifted to the industrial centers, which grew with the swiftness of fungi, and which completely baffled the understanding and powers of organized society at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Many of you will have recently read Havelock Ellis's little book on "Race Regeneration," in which he describes the ravages of the industrial city of two generations ago.

But not merely did machinery revolutionize work as viewed subjectively, and destroy the economic bases of family activity, and blow the old village community to the four quarters of the wind, and heap multitudes of people in cities that were not planned for life but for production. Power-machinery went further and occasioned the migration of tens of millions of people from country to country. This was a new kind of migration. Formerly, tribes and peoples moved slowly and more or less in unison, carrying their traditions and institutions with them, so that in past ages the cross-fertilization of races in a biological sense was duplicated by a cross-fertilization of culture in a social sense. But the new migration, responding to the sway of power-machinery, is a movement of individuals under an immediate economic pull, in which even the family group is often broken up; in which communities rarely go as communities, and if they do transplant themselves as communities, they are transplanted into the soil of modern industrial cities, where they can only grow as weeds, not as deep-rooted social and cultural growths.

The fact is, that if we use our imaginations and draw off a little from the weltering civilization of which we are a part, we become aware that we are living in a new world, separated from the world of a hundred years since by a wider gulf than can be seen in any other transition of history.

Since conditions have become so potent and are so new, and are so woven into the experience of each one of us, we can easily see why modern thought has become obsessed with conditions. If we look at it in this way, we see our modern theories of the dominance of conditions as being not so much a philosophic result based on scientific observation, as simply a reaction, more or less naive, to the conditions of the world at one moment of the world's history.

Meantime, there is beginning to arise from many quarters that new-old cry, the affirmation of the rights of the soul itself, of the power of the feelings, of the importance of the moral element in life viewed simply as a moral element, and of the peril which may be involved in the rapid decay of institutions. The ethnologists have raised this cry, pointing out and proving, as they have done, that primitive culture is primarily an affair of social tradition, not of biological heredity at all. The genetic psychologists have raised this cry because they find that the mass of inherited instincts, and the supremely important interests of adolescence, find no vehicle for expression and are given no status in our industrial order. The philosophers have raised this cry, as witness the profoundly disturbing, challenging literature of the Psychical Research Society, and the mysticism of Bergson which is running like quicksilver through the world. Emotional syndicalism, Christian Science, the popularity of the "movies," with their dramatic, emotional appeal—indeed, the attentive ear can hear a multitude of voices, rising to a distant flood of sound, which are a protest against our deification of conditions, our obsession with the measurable, external facts of a rapidly changing industrial world. Is it a reactionary cry? Perhaps but many forward revolutions—perhaps all forward revolutions—have been nothing except the uprising of outraged human nature against an overemphasis of the moment.

Well, we must leave this speculative question unanswered. Let us turn, with the least previous bias possible, to any of our big cities, and ask why the school center movement is becoming a public issue throughout America.

The first thing we notice is the absorption of leisure life, in all our cities, into the institution of commercialized amusement. Whether we take the saloon or the dance hall or the moving picture show, we find that the indoor leisure of the people is pretty well owned and controlled by commercialized amusement. We find, in fact, that commercialized amusement has established itself as a vested

interest with a prior right on the really interesting leisure life of the masses of the people. It is all right to have lectures in school auditoriums, but the political debates and mass meetings which shake the neighborhood must be held in private halls. It is all right to give a kind of adult or adolescent kindergarten-provision in the shape of recreation centers, which reach a handful of people in our school buildings, but the dance, the moving picture show, the bowling-alley and pool-room, the smoking parlor, and most of the things the people want, are looked on as a vested right of commercialized amusement. Puritanism rises to decry these really magnetic forms of recreation, and commercialized amusement is glad to echo the cry, inasmuch as the general opening of our public properties for vital recreation would break the grip of vested interests and would revolutionize the whole amusement situation. Of course, the saloon concurs with an especial vigor in the desire of a great many good people to exclude political organization and political discussion from our public properties, for the saloon has its own vested rights to defend, and a politics which is organized through the saloon for the lack of any other meeting place, is decidedly convenient to the brewing interests and the political leaders, who in all of our cities must deal with things as they are and prefer to keep the present equilibrium under which they have achieved their leadership rather than to welcome a proposal that will give us a regenerated local politics freed from the corrupting agencies that are dependent on our excise law.

Some of the considerations that I have just stated were active in Rochester two or three years ago, when the newspapers, the city council, the conservative churches and a large number of the best elements combined, to muzzle, strangle and starve out the social center. The social center, having proved its virility, having menaced the political machine and the vested interests that are exploiting the people's leisure, had yet not gathered such a public opinion around itself that it could withstand the concerted attack which was brought to bear on it. And now, wherever I go, I find conservative people quoting the example of Rochester as a proof that the social center has not been a success!

To return to our examination of modern American cities. The people's leisure is absorbed into commercialized amusements. These amusements separate the members of the family from one another. They separate the individual from his neighborhood. The civic

interest, considered as being worth while for its own sake, functions through none of them. Definite moral purpose functions through none of them. The commercialized amusements aim at numbers, secured in the cheapest way, through labor saving devices preferably, and a secondary aim of the commercialized amusements is the aim of selling their influence to whatever special interest is willing to pay the price.

Viewed more intensively, we find our adolescent boys and girls driven for their social life to the commercial dance hall, which usually sells liquor; we find our children thronging the motion picture shows, where the programs have not been chosen for children but for a nondescript miscellaneous audience. We find that the children live their preponderant leisure life on the streets and we suspect that street play is a large element in juvenile crime and in the perversion of the gang instinct. The first voter gets his discipline—I have said this already, but it is extraordinary enough to repeat—he gets his discipline from the saloon. Our schools, which do not teach ethics, which debar emotional idealism in debarring religion, then close their doors when the child goes away at three o'clock, and leave him and his older brothers and sisters, his family and his friends, to satisfy their emotional life and to encounter the real determining influences which will make them or mar them, in this chaotic and generally sinister environment of commercialized amusement.

And these schools—these buildings they occupy, which are closed more than half the time, although built at the cost of hundreds of million of dollars of the taxpayers money! These playgrounds, which we do not even take the trouble to illuminate at night! These parks, which are treated from the aristocratic standpoint as classic gardens, while children are crushed by motor trucks on the narrow streets, and while the social life of the community is organized out in the jungle of commercialized recreation! Is it not a topsy-turvy policy? Is it not a serious issue? Is it not a fundamental social problem, much larger than any mere specialized problem of recreation? Indeed, the social center movement is not a recreation movement at all. It is a social life movement. It is an attempt to give human nature and social nature a chance to take advantage of those collective principles which operate so powerfully in the industrial field. The social center is an attempt to give human nature a chance at collective bargaining, so that it can ade-

quately assert its rights against the unsocial tendencies of factory production as now carried on, and against the preoccupation of society and government with business welfare.

I have only time finally to remark, that the social center movement is now entering the experimental stage. Promoting social centers, whether in schools, playgrounds or parks, is a problem of social art, to be clarified only through many experiences over a long period of time. How can the social center be made really self-governing? Is it possible for local groups to develop adequate leadership, or must we look forward to the employment by the community of thousands of social center teachers and leaders? If the people's leisure life is to be reclaimed by the community, must this be done through adding indefinitely to the tax budget, or can it be done in a self-supporting way? Can park concessions, which are now generally let to the highest bidder and which give poor service, be used as a means to the self-supporting development of parks, in accord with some policy of social usefulness? How can our public properties be used by exclusive groups, like labor unions, political parties and socially exclusive groups, without destroying the principle of the wide-open door and a real democracy? For we have here a paradox, that democracy cannot be made effective save through the co-operation of groups which are mutually exclusive. Human life is group life. Social promiscuity is unnatural, not natural. The social center will have to be built on self-containing groups, which will be integrated through some dominating interest or enthusiasm.

Not yet can we even point to a single model social center school building. Buildings available for multiple use have scarcely been thought of by our educational authorities. How can we combine in one auditorium a theatre, dance floor, and a moving picture show? How can the indispensable social adjunct of refreshments be introduced without confusing the housekeeping of the school building?

The social center movement cannot develop successfully as a mere emotional impulse. White-hot Jeffersonian democracy is good as an inspiration, but will be very inadequate when applied to the mechanics and the political organization of social centers. There is no question, but that everyone of us will be forced to pay attention to this movement and this problem before the end of another five years.

I ought not to end without referring again to the question

with which I began—the question, namely, of whether any conceivable program of economic betterment or of the modification of conditions can be more than preliminary to the establishment of humanity in this new order of things in which we live. We cannot revive—we do not even want to maintain—those social institutions which got their form when the world was a different world from ours, and which only serve now to disunite man from his society. But we must—we imperatively must—seek out the indispensable *values* which were built up and conserved in the old institutions; and these values cannot be preserved, they cannot even be communicated to individuals, through any program of individual teaching, but only through the methods of group influence. This group influence must be embodied in and must have a structural organization through a new set of social institutions, and the social program right ahead of us is this program of the creation of new adequate social institutions, relating directly to the needs of human nature and to the psychic possibilities of man. The school as a social center is a modern corollary to an ancient cry: "Man cannot live by bread alone."

DISCUSSION.

THE CHAIRMAN: Our time is very limited. We are past our schedule now and the discussion on this subject will be opened by Mr. Stanley H. Holmes, Superintendent of Schools of New Britain.

MR. HOLMES: I suppose we have all felt oftentimes that it is a great pity indeed that our school buildings for so large a portion of the time, considering the long summer vacation and the evening hours, and after school hours, remain idle, not in use for public purposes. The question, however, is, what are we going to do about it? In the first place, it seems to me perfectly clear that their use must be restricted to those purposes and uses that are for the general good and that are non-partisan and non-religious, non-sectarian in their character. I do not see in this movement for the use of public schools for social centers anything that can be objectionable in character on the ground of partisanship or sectarianism. Wherever it has been tried, it has been kept pretty clear of both of these objectionable features. Now one of the reasons why the schools should be used as social centers is the raising of the level of general intelligence, the opportunity which the school offers through its extension for the education of people in their after-school life. Another is this, that it gives to the people broader interests and sets them thinking about other things than their own immediate personal interests, and so contributes in a measure to the relief of the tremendous feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction and unreasonableness in many cases that exists in our country to-day. The people

need something to think about besides politics. They need something to think about besides industrial questions or their bread and butter problems.

Another thing is this, that the public school as a community center helps to break down the line of separation that exists between our social and religious groups. It is the natural place for the people of this great democracy of ours to meet in. And I don't know of any other place where the people will go voluntarily as they will to the public school We have tried it in our own city to a limited extent through the parents and we have found that in every case the parents respond generously to our invitation to come together for the purpose of discussion or the endorsement of anything of a kindred nature. They meet there and come to know each other as they commonly would in no other way. So I say that is one of the values of these community centers in the public schools which helps to break down these lines of difference between the different racial groups and the different religious representations that are shown in our social life.

In order to make these community centers successful they must have the interest not only of the people who are to benefit directly by them, but they must have the common interest of all of us, otherwise dissolution takes place. It seems to me we ought to see that this is a work that should be taken up by the community and carried forward as a community effort on the part of all of us who have the interests of the public at heart. We cannot afford to be so thoroughly interested in making money, in making our business a financial success, that we neglect our interest in this sort of thing. We need to work together with our other brothers in this work and make them feel that we are interested in it. And one of the fundamental things to make them feel that we are interested in it is that we send our own children to the public schools and not put them in private schools.

Now as to the ways and means for the support of this sort of thing in Connecticut. The school committees have no right under the law, as I understand it, to divert any of the public funds for the support of schools as community centers. There is no warrant of right for it unless there is a special public appropriation set aside for this purpose, and it seems to me that perhaps the time is not ripe yet for it in many communities in our State;—that it is private enterprise that should take the interest and take hold of this matter and push it forward until it is demanded in one community after another, when it will be the thing that the people need and must have.

Wm. DeLoss Love, Hartford.

I am confined to five minutes. I want to state in that time three principles, the first is that the play of the child is not merely amusement but is one step in the education of the child. Children need play. It is the right and essential thing that a child have a place to play. And generally men and women who never learned to play are apt to be narrow and very limited in the development of their capacities.

The scond statement is this, that as play is the normal need of a child's life, whenever the municipality prevents a parent from providing

play for that child it is up to the municipality to provide it. For instance, if a municipality by its building regulations produces a tenement house district and by its ordinances forbids the boys to play on the street and there are no playgrounds connected with the public schools, then it is up to the city to provide municipal playgrounds, for every father and mother under the conditions of city life is handicapped in bringing up their children.

The third statement I want to make is this, that this play in my opinion, —a large part of it,—can best be conducted in connection with our schools, and some of our public schools have no playgrounds. And I have seen them where the playgrounds consisted of a patch of grass and very likely a notice to "Keep off the grass." What we need in our city life to-day is playgrounds in the congested districts. I believe that the day will come when in connection with our public schools we shall recognize the necessity in this great nation of play for our children.

WILLIAM CHANCELLOR, Superintendent of Schools, South Norwalk.

Ten years ago I undertook community center work in a very small way in a town in New Jersey. I started a community center by buying two pairs of boxing gloves of ordinary leather and began the community center that way. The boy whom I secured in the High School to conduct that class in the gymnasium is to-day principal of that school building in that town, and the community center that he has built up has been continuously growing. There is no question at all about the success of the community center in the town of Bloomfield, N. J., fifteen miles out of New York. So much for the optimistic statement of my experience. Now the pessimistic side of it. When I became superintendent of schools later in one of the larger cities in New Jersey and preached to those city fathers that we should have community centers there, they looked upon me with horror and indignation and I remained in that community nineteen months. Then later I became superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia. I proposed as soon as I came down there to get the schools in touch with the life of the District of Columbia, both the white and colored children and their parents. No sooner had I made this proposition to the board of education of the District than through the newspapers I was warned that the statutes of the United States, or Congress, forbade any such use of the public school buildings. When I went to Congress and proposed that we should have the public school buildings thrown open evenings to the neighborhood, they also looked upon me with horror and indignation. I never succeeded in getting this through with the public education system in that city, and so it was necessary for me to go to the Carnegie Library and the Library opened up its public hall in the evening and that is the only community center that has been yet opened in the District of Columbia, our National Capitol.

Then, later I came into this State. I believed that the town meeting proposition would give me a chance to air my views. I proceeded to air them, in the newspapers and in the town meetings and at the district school meetings,

and I have been working at that proposition for four years but as yet we have no community center in our town. My friends, the first thing you have to do in getting a thing of this kind before the people who need them is to change the ideas of the men in the town. The average woman and man believes that the public school is what he saw when he was a boy and he does not believe, as Plato, that education is continuing throughout life for all of us. If schooling is a process of life, then the proper place to carry on that schooling is in the schoolhouse. If the schoolhouse can be used for four or five or eight years, it is the proper place for people in the evening and Saturday. There is no other one spot where people of all classes can get together so advantageously as in the schoolhouse. Otherwise we are all Protestants or Catholics or Jews or Gentiles or something else. Otherwise we are rich or poor, wise or ignorant, Democrats or Republicans, Socialists or others. Otherwise we are men and women, or children, but in the schoolhouse we are all more like one another than unlike one another.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will proceed now to the next subject for our program, namely, the housing problem in small cities. I think however conservative our fathers may have been in regard to property and the government, we all agree that no one should be permitted to own and offer for rent a house which is not fit for human habitation. If there are such houses, people will rent them and live in them because they are ignorant and careless and don't know their own interests. We are to have an address this evening by Dr. Carol Aronovici, Director of the Rhode Island Bureau of Social Research, who with his assistants, has made an investigation of the tenement house conditions in Waterbury and other Connecticut cities and who is a man skilled and experienced in making such investigations.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN SMALL CITIES.

(Illustrated by stereopticon.)

CAROL ARONOVICI, Ph. D., Providence, R. I., Director, Bureau of Social Research.

A false civic pride prompts citizens to deny the existence of bad housing conditions and the inefficient public official is ever ready to defend the name of his city, whether such a defense is useful or injurious to his community or not.

Last January when an investigation into the housing conditions of Waterbury was under consideration, serious-minded and apparently well-informed citizens were of the opinion that no housing problem existed, and that an investigation would tend rather to foster discontent among the tenants rather than yield data which would be useful in the work for improving local conditions. It was, therefore, with an idea of discovering how good Waterbury housing conditions are that the investigation was undertaken, and a generous resident of the city provided the funds necessary for the payment of the expenses incurred by such an investigation.

As an outsider without any prejudices concerning local conditions, the investigation was planned in an impartial manner without regard to existing legislation, its enforcement, or any of the difficulties that stand in the way of maintaining a high standard of housing. The investigation was made as thorough as the more or less varied experience of the investigator, his tried method of investigation and expert advice made possible.

The investigation was conducted during a period of about eight weeks and the data presented to-night is not older than three months and none of the pictures were taken longer than five weeks ago. It is, therefore, with the utmost confidence that we are presenting the facts contained in to-night's address as representative of existing conditions in this community, and that in very few instances have the conditions revealed in the photographs that I am showing on the screen been entirely removed.

The notes taken in the course of the investigation were entered upon standard cards upon which as much as possible was specifically stated on a standard basis so as to leave as little margin for the discretion of the investigator as is consistent with accuracy. The more serious abuses were inspected several times and some of them were visited by prominent social workers after the investigation was made.

This investigation would be unfair to the pride of the city and unjust to the authorities in whose power it is to control evil conditions if its field of inquiry were limited to a small number of apartments selected with the express purpose in view of securing startling abuses. To avoid such a criticism the homes of 955 families were examined, these families including a population of 5,620 persons or a little over 6 per cent. of the population.

In selecting the territories, the districts in which wage earners

and petty merchants are living were considered instead of picking individual residences. Each section was made the subject of a thorough study, regardless as to whether some particular houses were in good or in poor condition. With this method a safe average was secured which in my estimation represents the status of the general conditions of the houses in which most of the wage earners are living.

Admitting even that such a generalization is unwarranted the field of investigation in itself and the problems discovered within the territory covered represent a problem which is sufficiently serious to demand the unretarded, intelligent and as far as possible radical action on the part of the citizens of the community in order to remove existing evils and so far as possible avoid their development in the future.

The most important element in a housing investigation is the make-up of the population which is affected by the conditions examined. The 5,620 persons whose homes were examined were distributed as follows:

Adults in families	1,925
Adults lodgers	1,235
Children under 5	1,014
Children 5 to 14	1,052
Children over 14	304
	5,620

It is interesting to note that the lodgers form 39 per cent. of all the adults found in the apartments examined, a number that by far exceeds the proportion of this type of population in several other cities in which housing conditions have been studied.

The Italians and Lithuanians seem to be very numerous and the problem of the lodger appears most acute among them. It is astonishing to find how common the practice of keeping lodgers is in Waterbury. Out of the 955 families investigated, 423, or 44 per cent. keep lodgers, a proportion that has not been equaled in any of the score of cities and towns that we have examined. The crowding in the apartments in which lodgers were kept frequently reached a point where all sense of privacy is lost. Six lodgers in one room and fourteen to fifteen people in one room and similar conditions of crowding were frequently found in the districts examined.

The nationalities represented in the investigation are as follows:

Nationality.	With Family.	Lodgers.
Italians	2,048	542
Lithuanian	991	365
Irish	478	83
French	15	1
French-Canadian	56	5

In the apartments in which lodgers are kept the proportion per 100 rooms is 184, or 17 more persons per hundred rooms than the average for the whole population.

The photographs which have been taken in the course of the investigation tell the story too well to require further description. Sufficient to say that out of 389 toilets examined, 225 had practically no outside ventilation, and that 264 were so dark as to require artificial light, which, however, was not provided. With such conditions carelessness on the part of the tenants is to be expected and in 130 cases filthy conditions ranging in degree from ordinary misuse to the most shocking evidence of filth and neglect were found.

It must be said that a large proportion of the toilets had waterproof floors, and were in good condition, but the location of many of these toilets was such as to make them objectionable, even under the best of care. Toilets located in the kitchen with no outside ventilation, or toilets which are located in damp, dark cellars, are not conducive to careful use. A little less than one-eighth of the toilets were located in kitchen or pantry, and most of them are poorly lighted, and have no outside ventilation. The 148 yard toilets, many of which were without water for weeks and months, represent a problem that is neither more nor less serious than the poorly ventilated hall toilets, of which we found 279.

That cleanliness is the responsibility of the tenant cannot be denied, but that a proper water supply and light and ventilation should be provided for by law, through the owner, is a fact that has not been sufficiently recognized in the territory covered by the present investigation.

Little was found of the typical dark room that is characteristic of the New York tenements, but 103 rooms with the light shut off by shafts or proximity of buildings and fifteen rooms completely deprived of outer air, 37 being used as bedrooms, were found. A

whole family of six was found to be sleeping in one of these dark rooms. In another instance three adults, and in still another, a family with four children used a dark room for sleeping purposes. In all cases were the dark rooms in use.

The problem of providing adequate escape in case of fire seems to have developed because of improper legislation dealing with this aspect of building requirements. The wooden balcony and the poorly adjusted stairs which were found frequently would be useless or worse than useless in case of fire. The absence of fire-escapes was also noted in some instances. In most cases the law is complied with, but the law is far from being adequate.

The housing problem in Waterbury is one of legislation and enforcement. The tenement house law deals only with buildings about to be constructed, while the people are living in houses which have already been constructed. Little attention is given to legistion dealing with maintenance and improvements of old buildings, a practice which is unfair to the builder of the new tenement and far from being an adequate protection to the people of moderate means who will continue to live in the old buildings. A city which claims such highly skilled trades, and where the rentals are as high as they were found to be in the course of this investigation, should be in a position to control its housing problem by proper legislation and an efficient, administrative machinery for its enforcement. A serious housing problem does exist and the pride of the city will be more adequately protected by prompt action than by the most vigorous denials.

DISCUSSION.

PROF. HENRY W. FARNAM, New Haven.

We have a very good tradition in Connecticut with regard to tenement house law. The earliest housing law, with which I am acquainted in Connecticut is a Section of the General Code which was adapted by the colony in 1650, and this clause reads:

"Whereas there is creeping in, in several towns and plantations within this jurisdiction, a great abuse of buying and purchasing HOME LOTTS and laying them together by means whereof great depopulations are like to follow, it is ordered that all dwellings or mansion houses that are or shall be allowed in any plantation or town within this jurisdiction shall be upheld, repaired and maintained sufficient in a comely way; as also whosoever shall possess and enjoy any HOME LOTTS within any such plantation or Towne, that is not yet built upon, shall, within 12 months after the making of this order, erect and build a house there fit for an in-

habitant to dwell in unless the court upon knowledge of the case, find cause to delay or give longer time for building.''

In that law we have two principles which, it seems to me, are absolutely fundamental. One is the principle that a person shall not allow a good piece of land to be idle. He cannot play ''dog in the manger.'' If he has a lot of land it is his duty to build upon it. And secondly, whatever the buildings must be, they must be fit for human habitation. Now, I think we will all recognize that not any of the rooms shown upon the screen a few minutes ago were fit for human habitation. What do we mean by that? Do we mean something fit for the time and circumstances? It must naturally depend upon the kind of people that are to occupy these places. It must also depend upon our knowledge, our scientific knowledge of what is proper and right. Connecticut, however, in spite of this example which was set more than two and one-half centuries ago has not been particularly wide-awake, we must acknowledge, in finding out what its own conditions are. In New Haven we began to study conditions under the auspices of Social Settlement work. We made quite a thorough study of a certain section of New Haven and we published the result with elaborate statistics. I am convinced that the result of this investigation and the conference which we had with Hartford people resulted in the enactment of the Connecticut Tenement House law of 1905. It was the first real tenement house law on the Statute books, and practically the only one, unless last year some amendments were made but they don't affect the main law.

We found out a great deal with regard to Waterbury to-night. We are trying to find out some more with regard to New Haven. Waterbury will benefit from this. This investigation is on the way in Stamford and in New Britain, and in some of the other active manufacturing towns they will take the matter up so that by next winter we shall be able to find out exactly what the conditions are in the leading centres and then we can get together and find out whether or not our tenement—house law needs improving and if so, on what line it can be most wisely and properly reinforced. However, from my experience, I anticipate that whatever is done we may meet with some opposition on the part, or rather, in the interests of property rights. Now. I believe that all reasonable laws which make for sanitation and good living are in the interest of property holders, and I don't believe that property holders who allow themselves to be represented or misrepresented simply by a few men that are narrow-minded and short-sighted and unprogressive will allow these conditions to continue,—conditions which breed disease, increase the death rate, and fill our hospitals; and indirectly, of course, permit crime and vice, the burden of which comes upon the community, in the form of additional taxation, and additional demands on our charities. It is in the interest of property as well as humanity that we should better our conditions and should not allow such disagreeable, unsanitary and unwholesome conditions to continue.

DR. EDWARD BEECHER HOOKER, Hartford.

We have in Hartford just such houses and just such places that pass for homes as you have seen on this canvas here to-night. Now

then, the Civic Club of Hartford, a club composed of women, have had the city gone over by a competent investigator and we have discovered these housing conditions. I am almost ashamed to say that as a physician practising in Hartford for more than thirty years I have seen these same things all those years, and they have made a great impression on me. I have regarded them as something inevitable, as a part of the inevitable but regrettable conditions or differences between the conditions of the well-to-do on the one side and the poor and inefficient on the other. Now these conditions are mainly the dark rooms. Whatever happens to the grown people, the children, the future citizens on whom the hope of the State will depend, they must have sunlight and air. The law says there shall be no dark rooms, and it is up to me, it is up to you, and it is up to every good citizen to see that law is enforced. Now we should have no overcrowding. We have a good law which says the number of cubic feet there shall be to each person and it is up to you in Waterbury to see that the law is enforced. It is not a hardship to enforce the law on refuse which accumulates. Every tenement house must provide a proper receptacle. Refuse breeds disease, flies breed there and breed disease. We are all bound together and should stand together and not allow people to build these places, but to have decent places to live in and, if we allow them to continue, we pay the penalty.

At the time this investigation was being made, the Men and Religion Movement arrived in Hartford, with all its friends, but we had all been prepared for it. I will tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the people of Hartford have been stirred about this. All the churches have social service committees. There are no women in it because, if there were women in it, they would do the work and there would be nothing for the men to do. This is a men's movement, the men of the church have been aroused, so that they are not going to allow these conditions to continue if they can prevent it, and I will tell you they can prevent it. Eutopia is not coming. We cannot remove the great difference between the strong and the weak, the poor and the rich. We cannot prevent that, but there are some things that can be prevented, and there are some buildings that can be removed through the efforts inspired by the Men and Religion Movement. We who have entered into it in Hartford are pledging ourselves not to try to accomplish the impossible, not to strive for that which is beyond us, but, so far as we can, we will see that the law is obeyed and we believe it can be done and we will make the housing conditions of the poor better ten years from now.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

Monday, 10 a. m., April 15, 1912.

COMMITTEE ON LAW BREAKERS.

Chairman, JOHN P. ELTON, Waterbury, Director State Reformatory.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen: I will make no preliminaries, but simply introduce to you the gentleman who is the first speaker on the list, one who knows more about jail matters than anybody that I know of,—he has made a careful study of it for years,—and he will now tell you the condition of the jails in Connecticut and throughout the country. I present Professor Bailey of Yale College.

THE COUNTY JAIL PROBLEM.

WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph. D., New Haven,

Assistant Professor Political Economy, Yale University.

The county jail system in this country has been the subject of much discussion among those who are interested in prison management. About ten years ago Mr. Henry M. Boies in his book bearing the title "The Science of Penology" wrote as follows: "Much of the inefficiency of our criminal codes is due to the improper delegation of the execution of the State laws to county officials; and to the confinement of convicts in county jails, managed by sheriffs elected for short terms, whose chief interest is in the profits to be gained from the office, and not in the reduction of crime in the community. The county system of dealing with crime has become a byword and reproach in America, condemned for years by all penologists; but county officials, actuated by short-sighted selfishness, have been so far politically powerful enough to prevent its overthrow."

In 1907 the American Prison Association through a committee and with the co-operation of Charities and the Commons began a

national investigation of county jails. In speaking about these jails the committee reported in part as follows: "If the only or chief purpose of jails were to keep wild beasts in cages, most of them are well enough adapted to this purpose."

There are in Connecticut ten county jails which are used for the safe keeping of persons awaiting trial and for the detention of those who have been adjudged guilty and sentenced. During the year ending September 30th, 1911, there were 10,960 commitments to these jails. The average prison population throughout the year was 1,071. The average term of commitment was about 36 days. The average prison population in the different counties was as follows:

Hartford County	318
New Haven County	303
New London County	80
Fairfield County	231
Windham County	48
Litchfield County	41
Middlesex County	32
Tolland County	19

Although the county jails are in charge of the sheriffs who are responsible to the county commissioners, the state is put to considerable expense in assisting to maintain these jails. During the year ending September 30th, 1911, the state of Connecticut paid for the board of prisoners in the county jails the sum of $126,309.18. During the year 1910 the state contributed toward the support of the State Prison the sum of $21,532.77. The average prison population in the State Prison during this period was 604, making the average yearly expense to the state per convict $35.65. During the year 1911 the average expense to the state for each inmate in the county prison throughout the year was about $118.00. When we realize the better care which is given to the inmates of the State Prison the difference is even more striking. It should, however, be borne in mind that the inmates in the State Prison are committed for much longer terms and that their labor is of greater value than that of the short term inmates of the county jails; but when allowance is made for this difference, the receipts from the labor of prisoners in the county jails does not make a very brave showing. During the year ending September 30th, 1911, the total receipts from the labor of prisoners was $24,141.36. When we con-

sider that the average prison population was 1,071, we get a total return from the labor of the inmates amounting to $22.54 per year, or about seven cents a day. Of course much of the labor such as mending, scrubbing, cooking, washing and ironing, brings no financial return to the county, but it would seem as though the amount might be increased somewhat above seven cents a day. Perhaps the year 1911 is not a fair year to select because the destruction by fire of the factory at the New Haven County Jail has made it impossible to give work to all of the prisoners this year. Let us, therefore, select the year 1909, before this disastrous fire occurred. During this year the receipts from earnings and sales at the jails was $31,680.00 or an average yearly earning of $29.39, or slightly more than nine cents per day. The amount received from earnings and sales, the average jail population, and the earnings per prisoner per annum for the different counties for the year ending September 30th, 1909, were as follows:

Counties.	Received and due from Earnings and Sales.	Average Number in Jail.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Hartford	$4,835	278	$ 17.39
New Haven	6,500	287	22.65
New London	2,756	113	24.39
Fairfield	1,625	207	7.85
Windham	9,595	87	110.29
Litchfield	4,160	50	83.20
Middlesex	1,975	40	49.37
Tolland	234	16	14.62

The average number of inmates in the jails of Hartford, New Haven and Fairfield Counties was 772, and the total earnings in these three counties was $12,960. The average number of prisoners in Windham County was 87 and the earnings amounted to $9,595.00. Thus with 87 prisoners at his disposal throughout the year, the sheriff of Windham County succeeded in obtaining from earnings and sales nearly as much money as did the sheriffs of Hartford, New Haven, and Fairfield Counties with nearly 800 prisoners throughout the year. It may perhaps be worthy of note that in these three largest counties the contract system of labor is in force, while in Windham County the state account system is used. In Windham County the men are sometimes hired out to work for the farmers around and whenever possible the work is

jobbed in order not to affect free labor. When the men are sent out by the day they receive the regular wages of free labor. In addition they have built roads for the town and have constructed a considerable section of the telephone conduit. Wood lots are bought and the men put to work on these in cutting timber in the winter. Sometimes the sheriff has sent the men out to husk corn in the fall of the year.

Great as are the short-comings of the county jail system on the financial side, I do not consider this their principal defect. If a prison system is successful it returns the prisoners to society in such condition that they will not again commit crime. Of the 11,614 persons who were sentenced to the county jails during the year ending September 30th, 1910, 6,050 had been in jail before. Perhaps we cannot expect from county jails the success which follows modern reformative treatment but we can certainly expect better results than this. Very few inmates of the county jail are skilled mechanics or masters of a trade. Many of them are there because their annual earnings were insufficient to support themselves and families on a decent standard of living. Perhaps the period of detention is too short to teach them a trade, but I believe that there is no county jail in the state in which any attempt is made to educate the prisoners. In but two cases are the cells so lighted that they can read at night. If the sheriff keeps the prisoners secure and healthy and gets some return from their labor he feels that he has done his duty. We are going to have the prisoners returning again and again to our jails until some different system is adopted in this state.

It is also unfortunate that the county jails have to serve a double purpose. They are used as places of detention for convicted men and also for the safe-keeping of those who are awaiting trial. This is at variance with the teaching of modern penology. In one of the county jails the amount of exercise given to those awaiting trial is a half hour's walk in the prison yard twice a week. The committee of the American Prison Association already referred to, made the following statement in its report with regard to the policy of keeping these two classes in the same jails: "Every convicted person, the moment sentence is pronounced should be taken immediately to the proper reformatory, penitentiary, district workhouse or labor colony. Thus the number of persons in county jails in idleness would be greatly reduced. Only persons charged with

serious offenses and crimes and awaiting trial would be left in the county jail; and each prisoner would be saved from contamination by being placed in a cell so constructed that he could not see nor converse with any other prisoner; but he would be under the watch and influence of proper persons appointed by the authorities."

If this paper is to be constructive, it may be expected that some suggestion will be made toward remedying these evils. I hope that a Reformatory for Women will be erected to supplement the work of the Reformatory for Men which is now nearing completion in Cheshire. There should also be a State Farm for Inebriates. Of 10,960 persons sent to the county jails during the past year, 4,574 were committed for drunkenness. A different system of commitment should be devised for this class of offenders and it should be possible to sentence them for periods of sufficient length to enable the treatment to have some effect upon them. During the past year 3,724 persons were committed for breach of the peace, larceny, vagrancy, and trespass. For these a State Workhouse should be established where they could be placed at hard labor and be made to support themselves. If these classes were placed in two such institutions, there would remain but 2,672 of the entire 10,960 offenders. It would seem that one additional State institution could accommodate this remainder.

The advantages of such a system are manifold. Different classes of offenders would be sent to institutions which were designed for their special treatment and it would no longer be necessary to group all classes of offenders in the same jail as at present. In this way it would be possible to put in charge of these institutions men who had been trained for the work. The influence of politics would be very much reduced, if not eliminated, in case these institutions were placed under the management of a commission appointed by the governor. There would be economy in the purchase of supplies for a few large institutions under state management compared with the ten county institutions at present. If the State Use system of labor should ever be adopted in this state, it could be carried forward much more easily under such centralized administration.

The county jails could then be used for the safe-keeping of persons awaiting trial and for this alone. As soon as a person was convicted, he would be sent to an institution designed for the purpose of curing him of his evil tendencies and restoring him to society

ready to earn an honest living. Some of the men might be put to work upon state improvements and the experience of Windham County has shown that this is possible. Education, work and training for a trade could be made part of the activity of these institutions. To the citizens of this state some of these suggestions may seem radical but nothing has been proposed which has not already been successfully tried in some state in this country. The proposal that something should be done to provide for the centralization of the management of the county jails in this state is not a novelty. In the last Report of the State Board of Charities are found these words, "The arguments for placing all of the county jails under the unified control of a State Board of prison commissioners, which have been made repeatedly in previous reports, still hold good."

The policy outlined in this paper would simply carry this proposition a step further. What we want in this state is to have every jail a reformatory, and every reformatory a school, and every prisoner at school; and when he is released, have him go to work. We are never going to get this under our present system of management. The only hope lies in the state taking charge of what is its duty, namely, the management of prisons.

DISCUSSION.

JUDGE A. McC. MATHEWSON, New Haven.

If I can say one single word at this conference, it would be along the line of interesting the public of Connecticut in the reform that we need in our county jails. And that reform can never be accomplished through the present instrumentalities. The county jails are antiquated. They are as, has often been expressed, simply the outcome of conditions that existed in this country in its infancy, and they must be changed.

Now if we can work up in this state of Connecticut a public sentiment that will demand that these county jails be placed in the hands of men who are educated in their control, who are capable of taking charge of that work, then we are accomplishing an object that can well be the pride of this conference.

Our jails to-day are purely breeding places for criminals. We send there young people,—almost invariably they begin in youth,—and they are thrown in with the older criminals, with those who are there awaiting trial for serious offences; and through that association they are educated in crime and become what is shown in Professor Bailey's paper, confirmed criminals, going there time after time.

Now look at the situation that confronts us here in Connecticut. Men are elected to the position of high sheriff of the county, and whom do they choose for their jailors? They often times become their own jailors, be-

cause in that way they have a home and extra compensation. But if they choose others for jailors, they do not select men who are educated in that class of work. They select men who have been useful to them in securing their nomination or election, and they are not men who are interested in the work of the jail as a reformatory.

In our state prison we secure for the persons who are leaving the prison an opportunity to work, and encourage them in leaving their criminal life and going into a line of active work somewhere, oftentimes removed from their old home. But in the jail they are simply allowed to leave the jail door without any work secured for them, without any encouragement for the future. So that in every way we are encouraging the dropping back into criminal life of the inmates of our jails.

It has been very interesting to me to note that in New Haven we are lessening crime. Notwithstanding the fact that the city of New Haven has grown during the past thirty years more than double in population, the number of arrests in New Haven for some kinds of crime is only about four-fifths what it was in 1880. Now that is encouraging.

But in the state at large we have a number of arrests more than doubled during these same thirty years. Now there is something wrong in the administration of the work through the state, if the work can be accomplished in one city. I am sorry that I cannot secure the statistics for other cities in the state, but certainly in the city of New Haven the number of arrests has been diminished, and I claim it is due to two principal causes: first, our care of the people who might become criminals, before they have committed a crime; and second, to our better enforcement of the criminal laws.

H. H. Spooner, Kensington.

I want to emphasize one thing, the recommendation of Professor Bailey for the state farm for inebriates. Put it in this way, we have men in this state with records of 250 commitments at our county jails for drunkenness. We have one from Hartford for the 177th time. I want to know if any man in his sober senses, having tried a remedy for anything under the sun five times, would try it the sixth, if it had failed the fifth? If our men whom we are dealing with, human souls, immortal souls, have not been cured by 177 treatments, what under heaven are we going to do it 178 times for? Think a moment! We wouldn't do it with a dog; we wouldn't do it with a brood of chickens; we wouldn't do it with a pet cow. But we do it with men and women in Connecticut day after day. It is time to quit.

The Chairman: The next subject on the list is the subject of State Reformatories for Women. You all probably remember the attempt made last year before the Legislature to get an appropriation for this reformatory. I suppose one of the principal reasons that the appropriation was not made was that the other reformatory for men is not yet finished, and the Legislature wanted to see what

the result of that was going to be. But the state reformatory for women is coming just as surely as the one for men has come. And we are most fortunate in having with us to-day Dr. Davis, who has had probably more experience than anybody that we know of in this subject, and has consented to speak to us this morning. I want to say to Dr. Davis, the time limit is off.

STATE REFORMATORIES FOR WOMEN.

KATHERINE B. DAVIS, Ph. D., Bedford Hills, N. Y.,
Superintendent Reformatory for Women.

Of course you all know that thirty years ago the beginnings of reformatories for women were made in this country in the states of Massachusetts and Indiana. In Massachusetts we have the Sherborn Reformatory for Women, and in Indiana we have the Indiana Prison for Women at Indianapolis. These were the first states to open separate prisons for women and put them under the management of women, that is, have women as executive officers.

New York was not long behind Massachusetts and Indiana. It was largely through Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who was made a member of the State Board of Charities in New York, that we are indebted for our first reformatory for women. Mrs. Lowell, very soon after she was placed upon the management of the board of charities, investigated the county jails, almshouses and every place in which women were confined in the state of New York. She found out the dreadful conditions that existed in these places, and the women who were sentenced and resentenced and resentenced to these places, and as your speakers have pointed out, sentenced hundreds of times, and nothing accomplished, just sent right straight back. Mrs. Lowell was convinced that something should be done, and by the state of New York something was done later at Hudson.

Later on it was found that the judges of the western part of New York, largely through sentiment, were loath to make commitments to places so far away as the Hudson Reformatory for Women, and eleven months afterward was opened the State Reformatory at Albion, for the purpose. It was also found that the

judges of New York city were loath to send women as far north as Hudson, believing it was a hardship to put them so far away from their friends, and so the state reformatory for women at Bedford was established and opened in May, 1901. After this it was felt that the state needed only two such institutions for women, and Hudson was changed into a state training school for girls, and girls were taken away from Randall's Island and from Rochester where they had previously gone to schools in which there were also boys. So that now we have two, one at Albion and one at Bedford for women, and one at Hudson for girls.

We have had eleven years' experience in the state reformatory at Bedford. It seemed that the work of establishing reformatories for women was going to stop with these three states. Ten years passed, after the opening of Bedford, before any other state succeeded in getting a bill through the Legislature to establish a women's reformatory. A number of states have tried. Maine tried and failed. Rhode Island has tried, Connecticut has tried. New Jersey tried and has succeeded in getting a law passed and the granting of money to buy the site for the reformatory for women. Pennsylvania tried and failed. Ohio tried, and strangely enough the people of Ohio were about the most doubtful of any as to the possibility of getting the state law through, but they succeeded. Wisconsin has tried, Iowa has tried; all this in the last four years, so the movement is spreading.

Now it is the part of wisdom, if any state is going to establish a new undertaking, to find out what has been done in other places and avoid mistakes. It is unnecessary it seems to me at this stage of the world, to go and repeat other people's mistakes all over again, particularly in matters of this sort where it affects so very vitally the lives of so many people. And it seems to me it is the part of wisdom for other states to know what has been accomplished in Massachusetts, Indiana and New York, in order to avoid some of our mistakes.

The situation in regard to women is even more serious in some respects than the situation in regard to criminal men for two or three reasons. In the first place the women are the mothers, it is to them even more than to the fathers that the upbringing of the children comes. They are so thoroughly responsible for the life of the next generation. It has been unfortunately proven true that women, even if there are defective conditions, do reproduce their

kind, and that defective women reproduce them in greater numbers than normal women; and for this reason the cure of criminality, if it is a cure, is even more vital when applied to women.

In the second place, a woman criminal is so vitally connected with the social evil. It is my experience and that of my associates in this work, that a very small proportion of the women who are ever convicted in the courts of crime are women who have led straight, normal lives, so far as their sexual relations are concerned. Although only 51 per cent. of the women committed to the state reformatory at Bedford are committed for crime involving sexual irregularity, I think it is perfectly safe to say that not over two per cent. of all the women committed to state institutions are women who have led regular lives sexually. Almost always the crime has been committed in the course of an irregular life.

It is the greatest thing in the world to put a woman straight after she has once led an irregular life; it is the greatest thing in the world, I believe. I don't thing the problem of restoring a boy or a man to society after he has gone wrong touches it in difficulty, because the woman has not only the things in herself to combat, she has more of social prejudice, and that as we all know is something that is very great.

There is another thing I at least have learned in my eleven years' experience at Bedford. When I began I felt that if women could be taken away out of their old environment, if they could be given a healthful, normal life, with plenty of outdoor air and plenty of outdoor exercise, with industrial training, and enough book training at least to enable them to read and reason a little, if that were possible, I felt a very large proportion of these women could be restored to society, to live normal, respectable, law abiding lives. As time has gone on I have been disappointed in the number of relapses, the number of failures, and we have come to see certain things.

A reformatory can reform any woman who sins through ignorance. We have a large number, a considerable percentage from New York city, of women who come to this country from foreign countries while they are children or while they are very strong girls. They belong to the peasant classes in these various countries where women have no education, where they have no special rights, where they are looked upon more or less as drudges. These women come to New York city, ignorant, absolutely unable to read and

write in any language, or speak our language. Most of them have decided ideas of freedom, and a very mistaken conception of what freedom means. They come, thinking if they come to a free country that means that they are free to do anything they please.

I get a considerable percentage of young girls. They say perfectly frankly they thought they could help themselves to anything they wanted, or live in any way they chose. Now those girls who sin through ignorance can be reformed. They are not abnormal in any way, their return is that to their own social class. They are not degenerates. They may have fairly good minds of their type; they can be taught and influenced, and they can go out and lead respectable, decent lives. They are hopeful girls and they belong in a reformatory, and it is making criminals to take such girls, and then, when they go wrong, send them to the jails and places where they receive no instruction, no knowledge of right standing and laws, etc. Those are the hopeful class.

There is another class of women and girls who are hopeful. They are the ones who are driven into crime by economic reasons. They are the girls who would like to go straight, who have no desire for a vile life or a criminal life, but who are handicapped by their environment. They are at least the victims of environment, in the second generation, if not in the first. They are girls who are untrained and getting very low wages, and get discouraged, and when they get with women and girls who say, "I can show you an easy way to earn money," they yield to temptation. If those girls can be got at and trained to do some one thing so as to earn a decent livelihood afterward, they will go straight. Their wrong doing was due to lack of industrial skill and ability to compete with others, and if that can be remedied they are all right.

But there is unfortunately still another class of women who are sent to reformatories and jails and places of that sort, who are not so hopeful. I have for a long time recognized the fact that our prostitutes in New York city were recruited to a considerable extent, particularly those of the kind who solicit on the streets,—were recruited very largely from among those girls who are abnormal, deficient mentally,—not feebleminded or imbeciles, but who are not normal mentally, and who are decidedly below par. Therefore they lack a mental capacity, they lack will-power, they lack backbone, and they easily become the prey of any designing man or woman who may choose to prey upon them.

Now those girls are very often perfectly well behaved under proper control and guardianship. When there is anyone to furnish them with will-power, to furnish them with back-bone, to tell them what to do, they can perform many of the simpler household occupations, they can do a good deal on the farm, they can even perform certain industrial occupations, and they can lead regular lives as long as there is someone there to tell them what to do and how to do it, and be kind to them.

When we come to trace up their heredity, we find very often this type of girl comes from degenerate American stock. When we send our girls out on parole, find them places to work, the girls who have done the best have been the foreign-born girls. They were girls who sinned through ignorance. The colored girls from the south do the next best. They are often girls who come north from economic reasons. They come north through agencies for domestic service; they have come up here because they thought in New York city they could get large wages for comparatively small value. They have come north to find employment, and if they are not able to earn the large wages that they anticipated and they had no anchorage, no home surroundings, they have gone wrong. But you catch those girls and train them, particularly train them for domestic service, that is what they come north for, most of them, find them a good place where they can earn good wages, and they are satisfied and content. And our second best group of girls have been that kind of girls. They have been led into evil after they came north: they did not come especially to be bad.

But the girls who have been discouraging when we find them occupations to start out, were girls of American born parentage. These fail worst of all. Tracing up the heredity, family history of these families we find that they come in large numbers from degenerate stock. There are sections in the country where families have lived from one generation to another, where they have intermarried, and where they have seemed to degenerate. The younger members are going to the cities, and they have been supplying material from which people who are preying upon girls who come to the cities get their supply. When the girls come from that degenerate stock, they are well behaved in the institutions, but they haven't any will power, and we have got to be disappointed in them as far as I can see.

It is perfectly useless in the state of New York to turn these

girls out at the end of three years. We have only supervision over them for three years. When these girls are turned out, they will go out and do the same thing over. I do not believe these girls should ever be turned out into society, and many of them can earn their own living honestly if they have supervision and don't come into contact with designing individuals.

Now the point I am making is to advise you in this one thing; there is no particular use in spending money and time—trying to do a thing that cannot be done. It seems to me we have come to a time when the sensible thing to do is to have a sorting process among the people who are convicted in our courts. In the paper which preceded mine, it was pointed out that the inebriates should be sifted out and treated as their disease deserves; also those who were normal, or whose condition so nearly approached normal that they could be cured. It is essentially an educational treatment.

These I am talking of are not the people who are so lacking that they ought to go to a home for imbeciles; they are above that grade, and in women at least, I consider them the most dangerous of all, because it is not apparent on the surface.

We have now a psychologist added to our school who has made a study of the mental capacity of girls admitted, and we hope that sometime we may know a little more about this than we know now, and can arrive at some set of tests that can be applied earlier in the game. We have not found them yet. We have certain tests that decide certain things but do not decide the whole thing. Then we are studying up the heredity of these women that go wrong, to see if causes have come from their heredity rather than their environment.

Of course you wouldn't at this age and generation think of locating a reformatory in the city. It will be in the country, of course, when you have one, it will be on a farm. The reformatory will have these women do a good deal of outdoor work. Out of doors is just as good for women as it is for men. It is good for them physically, mentally and morally to work out in touch with the land and in the care of animals and in the care of flowers, and do that sort of thing. You will undoubtedly do that, and it will be good for them, no matter which one of these groups they belong to.

Now we are giving them a certain kind of mental training. The subject matter that we use for that mental training is not of as

much importance. We at Bedford like to use the matter of every day life. Our arithmetic work, for example, is based upon the supplies mostly that we have to get day after day. We want to show the girls that there is a relation between life and books. Of course our education for girls is to fit them to go out into the world, because they will never go to school again after they leave us, and the main thing is to get them to use their minds,—teach them that certain effects follow certain causes. The subject matter is of far less importance than the method. I believe the women should have just as much of this training in the reformatory as is possible for them to receive.

Of course the industrial training is of great importance, and you have to be guided by your conditions. The industrial training which would be proper in New York state might not be proper in one of the western states,—because there is no use teaching a girl a trade that she cannot use after she gets out. I should judge in the mill district, where girls could have an opportunity of going into factories, you could with propriety teach them those occupations. In another section of the country it would be something else. In our section we are going to train our girls more largely than heretofore, to be placed with families where for example, a man and woman have a small farm, who are middle-aged, and whose children have gone away, and who would like a woman in the house who not only can wash dishes and clean, but if the old gentleman doesn't feel like it, can go out and milk the cow and weed the garden. For that help there is a great demand and I can find more places than girls that I can train.

Whatever you do, I have no doubt you will follow the other institutions along these lines. Because in my own mind there has been nothing to make me doubt the wisdom of locating an institution for girls in the country and giving the girls all the outdoor life you possibly can. Just live out of doors whenever you possibly can, winter and summer; then train the girls to use their minds to think, and think about the things they are doing. Not to keep their schoolroom work in one compartment of their minds and their daily life in another compartment, but to bring the two things together. And then to give them the industrial training to fit them for whatever is coming. One other thing I would urge before stopping and that is, if you can possibly get it, have a parole and indeterminate sentence. We in New York have a sentence that is

frightfully illogical; no matter what a girl is sentenced for, she is sentenced for three years. We can keep a girl any time up to three years, but at the end of that time we have to let her go. If we find that we can send her out at the end of one year, we might keep supervision over her for two years but no longer. It follows that the girls who need the most training would have a shorter time on parole than the ones who need less training, and that is entirely illogical.

But the ideal thing would be, and the thing you ought to work for in your pleadings, is a parole and indeterminate sentence. Then leave each case to the managers of the institution, those who are in daily contact with the women and who are the ones to tell best and most accurately when the women are fitted to go out into the world.

DISCUSSION.

Miss Rebekah G. Bacon, New Haven, Ex-Member State Board of Charities.

Friends: You and I are not blind either from choice or necessity, and we, therefore, know that life isn't made up of roses for everybody—even in Connecticut. We know because either we've looked upon or read of its sores, and we've heard, or seen, or felt its sorrows. We know and acknowledge this or we shouldn't be here at a Conference of Charities and Correction—and it is on the *Correction* that we place the emphasis in this meeting. I therefore purpose to speak a few of the thoughts which seethe when I remember the incidents which have attended our fight for a Women's Reformatory.

Is this question of which we've all been conscious at some time or other, is this question caused by conditions for which we're searching the cure: namely—Why is it that as civilization advances criminality increases—among women? Why is it? Who is responsible? Society? That is; you and I. In a measure we prove that we recognize this responsibility by attending this Conference. But recognizing is not enough; we must exercise energy to correct the conditions.

It is the tendency nowadays to carry all blame for all lacks to the doorstep of the home. The home is to blame, we say. The mother in the home—the woman—has been neglecting her duty as the moral elevator in this busy world.

We will not take the time to discuss this point now, but we do not grant it—that the mother, the woman in the home—is entirely responsible for the home influence. It is a mere evasion of the question to declare that "the home is to blame" because *something* has been at work uprooting the home and its influence. *Society* has been breaking down the home walls. You and I as members of society have been of this battering force. And as part of the society which has destroyed the home for a large part

of our fellow beings, breaking it into lodging houses, sweat shops and great crowded places into which a quiet and holy moment never drops, we must find something with which to replace this which we have taken away—this *home influence.*

Will a reformatory do this? That isn't even a question, is it? We know, you and I who have had homes, that nothing can take the place of a home. But a reformatory can do a part of the work a real home would do, a work that the public schools can't or at least don't do. It can put a self-respect into the girl it gathers in from the streets, by giving that girl a part of the world's work to do, equipping her with trained hands.

In the question of moral strength the words—"To him that hath, it shall be added unto; and from him that hath not, that which he hath shall be taken away"—are forcibly obeyed by the tendencies of modern life. In illustration look at the disintegrating forces and their multiplication, the temptations and pitfalls which are increased about our young people, our young women, from whom we are withdrawing more and more the restraining influences of the life which once was theirs. What I mean is—I am covering the ground quickly and leaving much, I trust, which you will wish to take up and discuss—what I mean to say is that if we consider the forces which are turning women to crime, or at least to moral disintegration, we will find they are increasing more rapidly than are the forces which make for the upbuilding of character. In a word, society is doing more to destroy than it is to foster its young women.

First we're taking into our country a vast unassimilated foreign population. We are welcoming them from their home lands and home conditions where greater restraint is put upon the individual, and we are doing little or nothing for their guidance. We are taking from them that which they had and yet we are expecting them quickly, surely, and marvelously to be able to choose the good from the bad without direction or guidauce. The picture of bewildered parents struggling with new conditions and unable to guide children who pick up new ways more quickly than they themselves do, naturally suggests itself to you.

The occupation for the foreign born and the native born becomes, in many instances, one of the morally disintegrating forces. Pretty little Rosa whose mother spent her youth on the sunny hills of Italy and knew poverty there, to be sure, but yet could feed her love of color with the colors of the skies and flowers; and though she toiled in the vineyard or field or even in the humble little cot which was home, knew always the kindness of nature and felt kinship with God. This little Rosa starts in very different surroundings. She starts in early to guide the quick and blinding needle in the factory, or she toils in the close, stuffy room at home, or she faces the public in a store. Her pretty face attracts, her companions confuse her, and her love of color becomes a love of finery and soon Rosa has joined the girls who walk the streets in search of excitement and pleasure. Rosa offends the law—she is arrested and convicted, and as her years are more than sixteen, she must be put on probation or sent to one of the two private institutions which are attempting to meet the needs of such cases or she must go to jail, where as you know the cleansing influences are not conspicuously present.

It is not my purpose or desire to criticise the work of the probation officers, they are doing all they can with the means at hand. I merely suggest that one officer cannot keep strict watch nor give close and careful guidance to the many placed under her care. The girls report, to be sure. What do they report? What can't they report, and what chiefly is to be the influence which counteracts the attraction of the excitement of the moving picture show, the cheap dance hall, the fondness for conquest and the many other baits for vanity and youthful restlessness?

To return to the women of Connecticut and the need for a woman's reformatory in this state; within a short time statistics have shown that in the cities alone ninety-eight women were tried and convicted in the city courts. The number of those arrested and discharged, or put on probation, and the number of those who roamed unmolested I cannot give but at least it was more than ninety-eight. We have this condition in our cities. We have this rapidly increasing number of girls turning to womanhood and forfeiting their womanhood. Shall they be hardened into vice by being committed to companionship with those in our jails? Shall they be added to the flock of the probation officer? Or shall they be given the self-respect which knowing *how* to work, and *pride* in the *knowing*, give? A woman's reformatory will not give a new, clean childhood to those girls who have never known it or knowing it have lost it, but it may give them a desire and an ability to become builders themselves of homes suitable for their own children.

As Judge Freeman so well says in his pamphlet, the necessity of a Reformatory for Girls, "Four hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by the state for a reformatory, yet not a dollar of it can be spent for a reformatory for women, as if the reformation of a man was more to be desired than the reformation of a woman, yet a woman when she is bad often exerts a greater influence for evil than a bad man." We have, then, in Connecticut, this increasing number of women, girls past the age in which the Industrial School is a possible "educator to usefulness," girls for whom not punishment but education is needed. Like all of life's great forces, woman is either a great power for good or for evil. It is for the State of Connecticut to decide whether it will multiply its disintegrating, debasing influences, or whether it will turn into clean channels the lives that are now running to waste within its cities.

I've only one more comment and then I leave the subject with you. A philosopher has said: "We judge a nation by its consideration and treatment of women." The State of Connecticut has $400,000 for a reformatory for men and not a dollar for the reclamation of the sisters and daughters and mothers of men. Is this how we must judge Connecticut?

Mrs. W. G. Fairbank, Middletown, Assistant Superintendent Industrial School for Girls.

For many years I have been connected with the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls. Our age-limit, as you may know, is from eight to sixteen years. From time to time it has been suggested that the age-limit be extended so that those of older years might be received. But due consideration has thus

far led to the conclusion that to admit an older, more vicious and criminally inclined class, would change the whole character of the School, and make it less efficient in every way for the education and reformation of the younger and less hardened class for whom it was established.

We have ever believed that a woman's reformatory was perhaps the greatest need of the State, and each time the General Assembly has convened, we have hoped that the establishment of such an institution might be provided for before the close of the session. We believe in the near future our hopes will be realized. Large sums of money have been and will yet be expended for young men and those of older years. We are glad that such an institution is provided and soon will be ready for its beneficent work. It has been greatly needed and its mission for good can not be over estimated. But the need of such an institution for young women and those of older years is not less urgent, but if any thing more needful for the good of the people of the State and every community therein.

If social problems are considered with candor and unbiased judgment, we believe that girls just merging into womanhood, will be considered the class of all classes that should receive the first and most earnest protection, care, restraining influences and educational advantages, from the State. It should ever be remembered that the girls of to-day will be the mothers of to-morrow and will have more to do with the education of coming generations than those of the opposite sex. If the statements made by those who ought to know, or are certainly in a position to know, are to be credited, then the number of older girls and young women who should receive the State's most earnest effort in their behalf, is large indeed.

Mrs. Ophelia Amigh, Ex-Superintendent Industrial School, Geneva, Ill.

For years I have been talking along this line, about this class of moral defectives who should be under supervision as long as they live;—not for three years; not until they are twenty-one years of age; but as long as they live they should be somewhere where they can become useful to themselves and to the state at large. This one class of moral defectives has proved such a trouble, such a vexation of spirit to me, that I wondered in years gone by, why people, why judges, and why others should be so delinquent in regard to their duties as to keep on committing year after year, year after year, the same person for the same offense, and not to apply anything curative.

Then the idea of placing our young people in jail with older criminals and placing them to work side by side. It has been a wonder to me for all the years that have gone by, why it could not be seen that every jail in our land was helping to manufacture criminals. I know that this has been the case in Illinois. Yet young girls have been placed in jail with older criminals, have there met with their first downfall by being placed in jail before they were brought to the school at Geneva.

I hope that the people of Connecticut, and of every other state in the Union will take this into consideration, and will have a women's reformatory just as rapidly as possible.

WORK OF A STATE PRISON.

Henry K. W. Scott, Concord, N. H., Warden, New Hampshire State Prison.

The gradual evolution of prison methods during the last decade has had a marked influence upon modern civilization. Vindictive punishment no longer has a place in the general plan of imprisonment of violators of law, but instead, our age, in the administration of penal institutions is marked by a standard of justice and humanity. We no longer regard our prisons as places of detention only, in which men and women should be made to submit to methods of personal chastisement and denied the means of even self-amendment, but rather as public institutions in which we contemplate, in a broad sense, the building up of the convict in body and mind, fitting him if possible to take his place in society upon the termination of his sentence, a self-supporting, law-abiding citizen. That we fail to do this in many cases can be charged in a large measure to the man himself, but it bears evidence too of the need of increased individual effort all along the line to improve social order and environment, make more effective our laws against crime by intelligent and systematic improvement of our criminal laws, thus securing greater safety to the individual, and throwing greater protection around our children and minors. We should give greater heed to reformative influences within our prisons, devote more of our attention to rehabilitating the discharged prisoner, —in short, join in the world movement in the reform of criminals and in the prevention of crime, that has, and is making such wonderful strides forward through our reformative systems, our indeterminate sentence and parole laws, and in our juvenile courts and probation work.

Individualization is the key with which the warden opens the door to his prisoner's heredity, his physical and moral makeup, and his emotional temperament. The effect of different methods of treatment for different kinds of men is exceedingly desirable and important in prison, and in dealing with the man outside the prison it is equally as desirable and important that the influencing

circumstances surrounding him should be studied. With the knowledge gained, the most efficient measures consistent with his individual case should be adopted.

In treating upon this subject it should be borne in mind that degeneracy, which presents itself to a very considerable extent in the general population of our prisons, is clearly a mental defect that has to be reckoned with in any plan of prison reform that may be adopted. This class, which includes the insane, the epileptic, the imbecile, sexual perverts, confirmed inebriates and prostitutes, who are more or less incapable of engaging in legitimate employment on release, regardless of the care and attention that may be given them in prison, must have a greater share of our consideration. Every prison in the land has its quota of this class.

The public often criticise criminal lawyers who enter pleas of "not guilty by reason of insanity" for their clients who are brought into court for violation of law, but I believe too few such pleas are put forward and too little attention given to the mental condition of men charged with crime, at the time of their trial and before sentence is imposed. A thorough examination might as easily be made of every person brought into court with reference to his mental capacity and responsibility before, or at the time of conviction, as after he is committed to prison. Should this be done, transfers of criminal insane from our prisons to hospitals for such would be greatly lessened.

The sooner our prosecuting authorities decide that medical inspection of violators of law is of greater importance than finger prints and Bertillon measurements, the sooner will we advance public interests. The old type prison methods will never be entirely eliminated and the new ideas fully substituted, as long as our courts continue to send men to prison who are mentally incapable of developing will power or increasing their capacity to do right.

Another class or element in society that we need to keep both eyes upon, are those who are only partially held in check through fear of the law, and even though they live in such fear are a positive menace to society when at liberty. They are absolutely unresponsive to any sort of good influences, refuse to be guided, and when caught are usually possessed of the bitterest feelings against the force of law and order, going out of prison only to resume their former criminal occupation. It would seem that there ought to be some way provided to reach these men and put them right, but none

has yet been found so far as my knowledge goes, and in the light of experience, I am inclined to believe none will be found and we shall entirely escape their assaults upon our persons and property only when they are safely locked up. In the administration of our modern prison methods we must conclude that a considerable number of our prisoners cannot be expected to reform. There are of course, in every prison a greater number who may be expected to reform and remain so upon their discharge. These are usually the first offenders who, though convicted of crime are not necessarily criminals at heart any more than thousands of free men we meet daily. They differ only in having been caught. I suppose too that some who are not first offenders but men who have lived a life of crime and spent many years in prison, finally decide that it's not worth while—the life they have lived—and "go straight." All these are clear gain, and therein lies the success of the modern prison,—restoring to decent citizenship the greatest possible number.

State prisons and penitentiaries should differ very little in methods employed in the endeavor to prepare the inmates for good citizenship when released. We have learned that personality is a big factor in governing prisoners. One officer will accomplish far more than another under precisely the same circumstances, and so in selecting officers, who, under the executive authority of the warden are charged with the care and supervision of prisoners, it should be shown that they possess a good moral character, plenty of good common sense, aptitude for the work, and recognize fair play as an American requisite. The word "officer" as applied to prisons should include every man and every woman connected officially with the prison, from the warden down to the humblest attache who in any manner has to do with the discipline of the institution and with the moral, spiritual and physical improvement of those confined within its walls.

The executive officer who is in no manner hampered by outside influences in selecting his subordinate officers has a great advantage over those who have no voice in the matter. Entirely good citizens are found who believe that very ordinary persons, receiving small pay, are suitable for guards, but very little can be accomplished along modern prison reform lines unless good officers are employed.

To develop a well organized official staff is an important es-

sential in dealing with the inmates of a prison. I regret that so little attention is given to training prison officers in this country, that more men of natural aptitude for the work are not available, obliging us oftentimes to employ men unfitted in many ways to have charge of our prisoners. The civil service plan has resulted in advancing the personnel of prison officers somewhat, particularly where the executive head of the institution has the appointing power, but there is still room for improvement in this connection.

I believe a prison warden or superintendent should not be judged altogether upon his ability as a close buyer, his knowledge of prison construction, prison dietary, clothing, etc., but added to his business capacity he should possess a knowledge of men and be able to govern them wisely, have in mind the question of reformation of his charges always before him, and be conscious of the responsibility vested in him and what the community requires of him in the administration of his prison. Not all of us can measure up to this, but we ought if we are to be entirely successful.

The chaplain of a prison has a hard duty in many respects. He is called upon not only to perform specific devotional service, but in many prisons he officiates as schoolmaster, postmaster, librarian, and sometimes as parole officer. Not always can a minister of the gospel be found that is qualified by nature to do all this acceptably, yet most of these varied duties are required of him in almost every prison in the country. It is perfectly right and proper that the chaplain should have charge of the prison school and the prison library, but I believe it to be entirely wrong in principle and in practice to constitute in him a parole officer charged with the duty of returning to prison parole violaters, regardless of his efficiency in this direction. His religious profession and duties as a prison chaplain should have nothing to do with the function of the pardoning and paroling board, except so far as his religious teachings given the prisoners fit them for association with the outside world: and it seems to me that it is equally important that he should have nothing to do with bringing them back if they go wrong outside. It is an inherent trait, generally speaking, in men in prison to feel more or less resentment toward those who in any manner had to do with their commitment to prison—a chaplain should have none of this to bear and should in nowise be hampered in this respect in the performance of his duties which bear so important a relation to the discipline of the prison.

The importance attached to the work of the prison physician cannot be overestimated. He has to deal with men deprived of their liberty and restricted as to freedom of action and speech. Generally the physical condition of men committed to prison is of a low standard when they enter and the effect of confinement with its consequent depression of mind is not conducive to improvement and the physician starts out with the odds against him with respect to the health of many of his patients. The structure and general physical condition of a prison is vital to the health of its inmates. Location, sewerage, ventilation, cleanliness and sunlight are the first essentials, clean bedding and clothing, frequent bathing, wholesome, well-balanced food and plenty of it, all are of great importance to the prisoners' health.

Labor for prisoners is essential to their moral and physical development and absolutely necessary to their mental welfare. It should be of a productive kind enabling the state in its own proper way to apply business methods in dealing with its prisoners, who, if they are able to work should repay to the state, by their labor, what it costs to maintain them in prison. At the same time the work should be of a kind that will serve the greatest good to the prisoners. The inmates of some of our prisons are permitted to earn money for themselves in various ways, one of which is through a so-called task system by which the men are required to perform a certain amount of work within a given time, after which the work they do is credited to them and the money so earned is sent to the prisoner's family or used for their personal benefit. There is however, some complaint heard of this plan. I believe the principle of allowing the men to earn a little money for themselves is right, but am not certain the task system is the best that can be devised.

Several of the Western states are working their prisoners on road construction many miles from their prisons. The Central Prison at Toronto has transferred some of its prisoners to a big farm in the country where they are worked tilling the soil. Illinois will build a new Joliet prison on a thousand-acre tract of land and work some of its prisoners out-of-doors. New York state has established the Great Meadow Prison upon a large tract of land and will work men outside with good effect. Massachusetts is reclaiming waste land with prison labor at the State Farm in Bridgewater and all over the country more or less out-of-door work is being done with prisoners and it's a splendid idea. Not all the states can do

this however, under existing conditions, where their prisons are located in thickly populated centers, and employment is found for men in shops within the enclosures. The shops should be well lighted, ventilated and heated and at stated times recreation in the open yard should be provided the inmates, which is pretty generally done.

It has proved of great value to discipline in prisons to maintain an orchestra or band composed of inmates; to provide entertainments and moving pictures on holidays; to invite prominent speakers to address the men occasionally on interesting subjects; to keep the library well stocked with interesting and instructive books; and the system of grading prisoners in accordance with their conduct in operation in most prisons has resulted in raising the standard of good behavior. The benefits derived from the prison school have proved its value as a regulator of good discipline and the medium through which new ideas of life are pointed out to the man who "didn't have a chance" outside.

The methods we have described, together with many other things intended to further the interests of prisoners are being put in force with good results by the various states. Some criticism is heard from those who seem to believe that altogether too much is being done for the prisoner and that prison reform is being carried too far, but you may safely conclude that our prisons can never be made so attractive that men will commit crime for the express purpose of being sent to them because they enjoy the life, and they will continue to present the same deterrent influence they always have. To think differently is beyond all human reasoning, for loss of liberty, next to the death penalty, is the hardest punishment that can be inflicted upon any man.

DISCUSSION.

EDWARD A. FULLER, Hartford, Director State Prison.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am interested in this question that is before us to-day. The question must progress as far as the state of Connecticut is concerned. It is true that in Connecticut the improvement in the condition and the treatment of those who broke the law and had to be sentenced to the State prison and to jails, dates to the time when Warden Garvin was called to the Connecticut prison. Warden Garvin was thoroughly educated in the business, which was before him when he came here. He came from a state that stands first, you might say, one of the

first at least, in the treatment of criminals, and it is not necessary for me to say how much the conditions have improved since he came here.

The condition that confronts us now for the treatment of our prisoners in the state prisons in the east is undergoing a change. With the opening of the reformatory of which Warden Garvin is the builder and is to be the superintendent, it takes away from our prison all between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. It takes away from our prison a certain number, and quite a large number, whom it is difficult to treat there in just the way they should be treated. Of course, at our prison the management is conducted on reformatory lines. But with the opening of this reformatory, and with taking perhaps 100 or 150 from there to this reformatory, it leaves a condition of things that differs very much from what it is to-day. It leaves our prison already equipped for the present to take care of the class that would be left there; and the young men that go from there, and the young men that are sentenced by the courts to the reformatory will go into the hands of a man who is the best qualified of anyone that we have in Connecticut for that business.

So far as our prison is concerned, the same order of things that he has inaugurated there will be faithfully carried out by Warden Garner, who comes to us from Michigan City, from a state prison that had double the number that our own prison has. We have between 600 and 700 now, and Michigan City where Warden Garner came from had from 1,200 to 1,400,—I don't know the exact number.

It is not necessary for me to explain to you here that those who come into our state prison and into our jails are there principally because they have led idle lives, principally because they have never been disciplined at all. And to take that class of men and to bring them into a condition of discipline, to bring them into a condition of being interested in any kind of work is no small task.

There is a great deal said to-day about the kind of employment that should be given in prisons, whether it should be under the contract system, or under the state use system, or whatever it may be. I was reading this morning as I was going down, Governor Baldwin's address to which I presume a great many of you listened, and he stated there what must be known to everyone in this matter of the employment of prisoners. It doesn't make any difference what the employment is, whatever kind of productive labor you set these men to work at, it comes in competition with free labor. You can't help that. And Governor Baldwin laid down the principle that these men, who by their wayward condition, become an extra charge upon the state, should be made to do all in their power to pay their own way.

Now that principle it seems to me should be considered, and so the question that confronts us in Connecticut to-day, is the best arrangement of this thing for the future. What do we need beyond our State prison? We need in this state a women's reformatory. We need in this state a state farm, if you choose to term it that, for the many who are sentenced to jail sentences,—30, 60 or 90 days, and then go out and go right into the same old work of transgression of the law. Now it seems to me with the

start that we have made here, at the next legislature we can make a beginning for a women's reformatory, where they can be treated by themselves as they should be; and then we need a state farm where a great number of those rounders who are continually going back to our jails, can be employed. In so far as I am able to outline it to you, I have given you my idea of what Connecticut should do in the future in the care of its law-breakers.

ALBERT GARVIN, Cheshire, Superintendent Connecticut Reformatory.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The reformatory at Cheshire, with 400 cells practically in place, and the other buildings capable of containing a population of about 800 or 1,000 men, is nearing completion. We are short probably $50,000 to equip it properly, and it will have cost about $600,000 when it is finished. There is not a reformatory in the United States with a capacity of 800, but what has cost a million or two million; not one but has cost over a million and a quarter. There is the solution of the cost of things. The women's reformatory when it is constructed should be built or constructed on equally broad lines. It is an expensive problem.

Going back to the prison, the topic under discussion, while I have been so many years in prison work, I have aided in organizing two reformatories prior to this one. The first one, in St. Cloud, Minn., was started twenty-three years ago, and is still in the making. I think the men that come in ought to do something of the construction, and I believe that a man that is in prison ought to earn his keep as nearly as possible. He ought to work at productive labor, and he ought to work at that kind of labor, if he hasn't a trade, that will enable him to earn an honest living when he goes out.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION.

Monday, 2 p. m., April 15, 1912.

COMMITTEE ON DEFECTIVES.

Chairman, EDWIN A. DOWN, M. D., Hartford, Conn., Member, State Board of Charities.

THE CHAIRMAN: The fact of the widespread interest manifested in the deliberations of the two preceding Conferences furnishes ample justification for our meeting for a third time for the purpose of presenting and discussing topics which relate to the welfare of society as well of the individual. Our plan is one of education in departments concerning which the average person has but a misty conception; and, in many instances, an absolutely false sense of the true significence and relation of things.

It is the purpose of these Conferences to portray conditions by the use of such terms as will admit of anyone of average intelligence learning what is the truth in order to do what is right; and in the preparation of this program the Committee has endeavored to make a general request for a fuller discussion on topics which are vital as affecting the happiness and prosperity of society, as well as the perpetuity of what is best in the human family. As to the manner in which these may be accomplished we shall be informed by those who have so graciously given of their time and effort, and who will command our close attention during this general session of the Conference. I take pleasure in introducing Dr. David F. Weeks, Superintendent of the State Village for Epileptics, Skillman, N. J.

NEW JERSEY'S LAW ON THE STERILIZATION OF THE UNFIT.

David F. Weeks, M. D., Skillman, N. J., Superintendent State Village for Epileptics.

At the invitation of your Secretary, I am here to outline briefly the provisions and operations of New Jersey's so-called "Sterilization Law," and to tell you something about how we secured its passage. In 1911 the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded and Epileptics actively interested themselves in the preparation of a bill, which was introduced into the House of Assembly. The State Medical Society endorsed the bill. The Committee showed to the members of the Legislature, the results of studies made by the Research Departments of the Feeble-minded and Epileptic institutions of the State, who have now a record of 6,063 feeble-minded and epileptic persons. Of these numbers 911 are in institutions planned for their care and treatment, 740 in other institutions, with 4,412 at large. From the results of these studies it was evident that the State was facing a great expense for the future, in the lack of care for her defectives of child bearing age. The bill passed both houses and was approved by the Governor on April 21, 1911.

The law as it appears in our Statute Book, reads as follows:—

"An Act to authorize and provide for the sterilization of feeble-minded (including idiots, imbeciles and morons), epileptics, rapists, certain criminals and other defectives.

1. Immediately after the passage of the act, the Governor shall appoint by and with the advice of the Senate, a surgeon and neurologist, each of recognized ability, one for a term of three (3) years and one for a term of five (5) years, their successors each to be appointed for the full term of five years, who in conjunction with the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections shall be known as, and is hereby created the "Board of Examiners of Feeble-minded (including idiots, imbeciles and morons), Epileptics, Criminals and other defectives," whose duty it shall be to examine into the mental and physical condition of the feeble-minded, epileptic, certain criminal and other defective inmates confined in the several reformatories, charitable and penal institutions in the counties and State. * * * *

2. The criminals who shall come within the operation of this law shall be those who have been convicted of the crime of rape, or of such

succession of offences against the criminal law as in the opinion of this board of examiners shall be deemed to be sufficient evidence of confirmed criminal tendencies.

3. Upon application of the superintendent or other administrative officer of any institution in which such inmates are or may be confined, or upon its own motion, the board of examiners may call a meeting to take evidence and examine into the mental and physical condition of such inmates confined as aforesaid, and if said board of examiners, in conjunction with the chief physician of the institution, unanimously find that procreation is inadvisable, and that there is no probability that the condition of such inmate so examined will improve to such an extent as to render procreation by such inmate advisable, it shall be lawful to perform such operation for the prevention of procreation as shall be decided by said board of examiners to be most effective, and thereupon it shall and may be lawful for any surgeon qualified under the laws of this State, under the direction of the chief physician of said institution, to perform such operation; previous to said hearing, the said board shall apply to any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county in which the said person is confined, for the assignment of counsel to represent the person to be examined, said counsel to act at said hearing and in any subsequent proceedings, * * * * All orders made under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court or any justice thereof, and said court may upon appeal from any order, grant a stay which shall be effective until such appeal shall have been decided. * * * * No surgeon performing an operation under the provision of this law shall be held to account therefor, but the order of the board of examiners shall be a full warrant and authority therefor.

4. The record taken upon the examination of every such inmate, signed by the said board of examiners, shall be preserved in the institution where such inmate is confined and a copy thereof filed with the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, and one year after the performing of the operation the superintendent or other administrative officer of the institution wherein such inmate is confined shall report to the board of examiners the condition of the inmate and the effect of such operation upon such inmate. A copy of the report shall be filed with the record of the examination.

6. If any provisions of this act shall be questioned in any court, and the provisions of this act with reference to any class of persons enumerated therein shall be held to be unconstitutional and void, such determination shall not be deemed to invalidate the entire act, but only such provisions thereof with reference to the class in question as decision of the court may state.

After the Governor appointed a surgeon and neurologist, the Board of Examiners organized and requested the Attorney General's opinion as to the constitutionality of the Act, and received from him a letter in which he advised, "that before subjecting any of those who are sought to be brought within its terms to the treat-

ment prescribed in the act, a test case should be arranged, which would bring before some court of competent jurisdiction all the questions of constitutionality which might be appropriately raised." Acting on this advice, the Board of Examiners met at the Rahway Reformatory, State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, and the Village for Epileptics at Skillman, where they examined and passed upon several inmates.

The procedure at the various institutions was practically the same. I will, therefore, only outline one of our cases, as an illustration of the method pursued. The case presented being that of A————, Epileptic, admitted August 20th, 1902, single, white, female, age 19 years, no occupation, very little education.

Family History

Patient's father is living and at the present time (1912) is about 78 years old. He is mentally deficient and demented, so that he comes under the category of those commonly spoken of as "half-witted." He had a brother who died from epileptic attacks at the age of 12 years. Patient's mother, an epileptic 70 years of age, has been the victim of epileptic seizure manifestations since 14 years of age. She is deficient mentally, to a fairly marked degree. Her mother (Patient's grandmother) was an epileptic, with one brother and one sister, each epileptic and one brother and one sister, each feeble-minded. The patient had four brothers and three sisters. Of the five children that reached maturity all are patients at the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics.

Personal History.

Patient, sixth in line of birth of a family of 8, was born September 1884. Patient is supposed to have been born at term, after a normal labor and natural delivery. She was a breast fed child, and it said to have had "spasms" from birth. The patient attended school very little, and had practically no home training. Her parents lived in an alley way, in a section of the city which is the habitat of negroes. This patient was at one time a pupil in the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded children at Vineland.

She gives a history of having worked at one time at general housework for a private family, and that during this employment she was favored with only nocturnal manifestations of epilepsy. Patient states that one evening when she was returning home, about 9 p. m., she was met by a negro, with whom she had sexual intercourse. She became pregnant, and in 1901 was delivered of a female child. At this time she was cared for during her accouchement in the alms house. After she came from childbed she returned to her father's home, and kept the baby until it was taken by the New Jersey Children's Guardian Society, who later placed it in a private family. It died at the age of two years and three months of pneumonia. So far as can be learned from the patient, and from her

parents, she has always been healthy, save for her epilepsy. This statement has been borne out since her admission to the village.

Onset and History of Epilepsy.

The patient is stated in admission paper as having been afflicted with epilepsy since birth. No cause was assigned, and the history of this patient's epilepsy, prior to her admission, at best is vague and indistinct. The patient herself states that the onset of her seizures did not come until the age of 13 years, and that they followed after a visit to the home of a friend, when she witnessed a young girl in the thralls of an epileptic attack. The patient herself ascribes this as the cause of her epilepsy. From her knowledge of her one time epileptic attacks, they were no doubt grand mal, but of the mild grand mal variety. She denied biting her tongue, or loss of bladder and rectal control. After attacks she experienced, as a rule, moderate frontal headache, which on one occasion was so severe as to require rest in bed, and medical attention. At times her attacks occurred in their majority by night, then again by day, but at no time according to the patient's memory, did the nocturnal attacks occur to the exclusion of the diurnal attacks, or vice versa. For some time previous to her admission she stated that her attacks averaged one on alternate days.

During the forepart of her admission to this institution, she was irregularly afflicted with attacks, which on one occasion prostrated her. Hysteria from the history since admission appeared to alternate with epilepsy, and as time has gone on her convulsive phenomena gradually ceased, and she has manifested her epilepsy by her moods and emotions. Fairly frequent have been periods during which she was depressed, abstaining from the intake of nourishment, and at times manifested complete dissatisfaction with her surroundings. In the interim, she manifested a fairly pleasant and cheerful disposition. She has been regularly employed, and has, except as previously noted, been most faithful in the discharge of her duties. In speculating as to the cause of this patient's epilepsy, there seem after a careful perusal of her family history, only two factors to consider in the production of her epilepsy. *First*, that this patient is congenitally defective, and *second*, the epileptic tendency is inherited from her parents.

It is now generally conceded that epilepsy may be classed with and accounted for in the same category with feeble-mindedness, so that these problems, though to a degree separated, can profitably be studied together. The emotional shock, which the patient ascribes as the cause of her epilepsy, if present, was simply the exciting cause, which destroyed the equilibrium of a brain from birth defective and abnormal in its make up. The one great causative factor in this patient's case is beyond doubt her bad heredity. It is not at all difficult to understand how this girl, born with a nervous system frail, unstable, degenerate, and no doubt weak in its structural composition and force, had the soil most fertile for the creation and growth of epileptic manifestations. The question of placing this patient at the present time in the group of cures, due to the remission of her attacks for years, is worthy of much consideration. This is of especial importance from the eugenics point of view.

To begin with, what definition describes a "cure" in epilepsy? Is the simple arrest of seizures for a period of one, two, nine or fifteen years, sufficient to place the individual on the recovered list? We all admit that long remissions, induced by regular life and successful hygienic treatment, as favor patients cared for in separate Colonies or Villages, are commou; and give certain favorable prognostic value, but are not synonyms of cure. To consider the case in question, this patient's seizures were not, according to her owu description, of the classical grand mal type. This is strengthened by the distinctness of her aura, the fairly marked period of time between her prodromata and her impairment of consciousness, both of which are in inverse proportion to the severity of seizure types. Her tongue was never bitten, she has not the epileptic facies (scars from repeated wounds, usually received by falls during attacks), which are so prevalent among those essentially grand mal epileptics. There seems every proof to justify the couclusion that she had the miuor form of epilepsy, which is not as ameuable to treatment as the major variety.

Careful observation of over 3,000 clinical histories of epileptics treated in special institutions, has disclosed the fact that major attacks of epilepsy are more amenable to treatment than miuor ones; next come major and minor forms combined, and lastly minor attacks alone. Surely this girl does not belong to the class of recoverable cases, even iu face of the long remissiou in her attacks. Sex also has beeu fouud to play some little part in the prognosis of epilepsy, and therein it favors the male side. What epileptologist can state with assurance, that even after 20 years free from attacks, but that the next day hour, or moment the patient will not be hurled to the ground in the classical throes of his or her one time active disease.

To discharge such a case as this one, as cured, and allow her to retnru to her usual walks in life, would be a crime agaiust society. To withdraw from the community each and every persou who has at any time displayed epileptic tendencies in any degree whatever, is the only rational course. From now on the chief treatment of this particular case lies in preventing the reproduction of her kind, as in a recent study at our institution we found that where both parents were either epileptic or feeble-minded, or one epileptic and the other feeble-minded or insane, all the offspring were defective. Up to the present time this is the first tentative conclusion as to the application of Mendalian laws to the iuheritance of epilepsy.

Physical Examination and Amanuensis.

Physically at the time of this patient's admission, and at the present time, she is fairly well developed and nourished, and generally enjoys good health. Her vital organs are negative to signs of diseases and she presents no marked stigmata or malformatious. Objectively her deep reflexes are sluggish, and there are some superficial varicosities. Subjectively she complains of headache and vertigo. Neither of these are severe, or accompanied with prostration.

In November 1906 she entered our regular school. She could uot read or write, but was reported as anxious to learn. At this time she could not

count or read figures. By June the following year she was able to read words of four or five letters, and could write from copy and slightly compose. She spelt very poorly, but knew the addition tables. She did not *retain* that which she learned. Her lack of advancement was thought sufficient reason for withdrawing her from school at the expiration of the school year. In November 1910 she was entered in the Industrial Class, as taught in the cottage in which she lived, and was taught embroidery. She progressed very slowly, showed disposition to left handedness, worked from right to left, and displayed little interest in her work, and apparently liked to be urged or coaxed. At the end of this year she was able to do a button hole stitch, and some hemstitch. She was at the expiration of this year (June 1911), permanently withdrawn from the school work.

EMPLOYMENT.

At the present time she is employed at house work in the cottage wherein she resides, and is a fair worker, she is rather moody and indifferent to her surroundings.

HER MENSTRUAL LIFE IS NEGATIVE.

Since her admission, according to the statement of those who have most closely observed her, she has deteriorated to some degree mentally, is becoming more habituated to attacks of sullenness and discontent, and is rather indifferent to matters of personal adornment.

GENERAL APPEARANCE AND ATTITUDE.

Patient is a young woman with a pleasant facial expression, very kind and obliging in manner and a very good and steady worker. She has a special fondness for children. Upon the several occasions that she was examined, she co-operated very well and willingly answered all questions.

SPEECH.

This is somewhat defective, as she has a congenital defect in her pronunciation which is a family trait, only one sister being entirely free from it. Her vocabulary is poor and she does not express herself well.

CONSCIOUSNESS AND ORIENTATION.

Her consciousness is clear and she is perfectly oriented as to time, place and person.

MEMORY.

For remote events it is very poor; patient is unable to give any clear history of her previous life, remembering only the most prominent features. The idea of chronological occurrence is absolutely unknown to her. She remembers fairly well the outlines of recent events, but she is unable to give a connected, detailed account of the happenings. Impressibility for numbers is poor. Five numbers, even without distraction, are not remembered. The maximum of syllables which she is able to repeat is sixteen (the record for a child of six years).

ATTENTION.

Generally speaking, this is good. Attention tests meet with good results.

RANGE OF INFORMATION.

Patient is extremely ignorant. She never attended school previous to coming to the Village; benefited but little in the Village school which she attended for some time. She has no knowledge of the most elementary geographical and historical facts of her own country.

JUDGMENT AND CONCLUSION.

She is perfectly satisfied with her confinement at the Village and realizes that it is necessary on account of her convulsions. She does not realize, however, that the disease is due to heredity, as "she never had any fits before she grew up". When asked for her explanation why all her brothers and sisters have that disease, she confesses ignorance; she was told that it was on account of her mother having that disease, but she can't see how it could be possible as her mother only had them after a fall. She does not see the reason why her parents should not have had children, as the doctor at home never told them that her disease was due to heredity. She considers herself now cured; denies any desire to marry, "because men are no good, they marry you and then leave you after a few months." She would not, however, be afraid to have children, as she considers herself cured and therefore could not transmit the disease.

EMOTIONS AND VOLITIONS.

During the examination she did not show any signs of nervousness or any other sign of abnormal emotionality. Her daily conduct is uniform, but if something occurs to her dislike she gets despondent and moody, remaining so for two or three days, refusing to take food, and it was only recently that she had to be compelled to consume her meal.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Her free associations show a marked mental inhibition and the controlled ones a poverty of ideas.

MENTAL TESTS.

According to the Binet-Simon scale she grades between nine and ten years, which indicates that her mentality is allied to moronity. Other tests such as Healey's puzzle-tests show that she is unable to learn from experience, which fact is also apparent from her life history. According to Bechterew test she shows impairment of the ability for observation and of memory, while the ability for combination and synthesis is in the limits of normal mental capacity.

DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS.

Patient is an epileptic with a congenital mental deficiency. She belongs to a fraternity consisting entirely of epileptics. Her mother is also afflicted and her father being feeble-minded is possibly a potential epileptic, as his brother was a victim of epilepsy, thus his feeble-mindedness

may be only a sign of latent epilepsy. The patient is no doubt congenitally deficient as the differential tests which we applied clearly prove, but this congenital defect is no doubt due to the same factor which causes her epileptic seizures. The latter disease, however, did not do any further damage, with the exception of memory impairment.

She was always a good natured and obliging girl, with hypersexuality which is common in defectives. This patient did not possess the normal aversions of a white girl to a colored man, who was perhaps nice to her. No doubt when at large she would soon fall victim to another unscrupulous man. The seriousness of her disease, its hereditary character, does not seem to dawn upon her, and she would therefore be a social danger, as she would be a cause of a new generation of epileptics and imbeciles. With heredity chart at hand, showing the disastrous effect of aggregated heredity, her offspring would have practically no chance to escape a similar fate. The fact of her not having any seizures does not justify the conclusion of her being cured. Even though this cure had taken place, the hereditary aspect would not lose anything of its danger, as the disposition to the disease is carried in the germ plasm, on which the influences of individual life are without effect. Society, therefore, should take any permissible step to prevent her having children.

After a few questions by the members of the Board of Examiners and counsel for the patient, it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the patient be considered a fit subject for sterilization, and that the operation of Salpingectomy (cutting away of the Fallopian tubes) be performed.

The orders have not yet been received from the Board of Examiners, due to the change of Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, except at the Rahway institution. Here the counsel for the inmates has taken the necessary steps to test the constitutionality of the law, so far as it relates to the criminal. It is understood that the same steps will be taken by the counsels appointed to represent the inmates of the State Hospital for the Insane and the Village for Epileptics, and in this way test the constitutionality of the law as it applies to the different classes of defectives considered at the institutions above named. We all felt that this is the proper course to pursue before proceeding with the operations and thus eliminate at the outset any prejudices which might later be hard to overcome.

In the light of our present experience, it seems to me that it would have been wiser to have amended the Crimes Act, making one of the punishments for the crime of rape, sterilization, and thus remove the objection and criticism of inflicting on a criminal an additional punishment for the crime for which he is under sentence. The new law would then deal with defectives and become

a remedial measure with all possible criticism of punishment removed. I believe the Commonwealth has the same right to protect itself against the ever increasing number of defectives by segregation and sterilization, that it has to guard against a smallpox epidemic by isolation and vaccination.

One of the most important provisions of our law, is that requiring the keeping of accurate records on file both in the office of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections and the Institution in which the inmate is confined. This will, in time, be the means of furnishing much useful data bearing upon this most important subject. A bill providing for the collection of statistics regarding mental deficiency and epilepsy in the State, in order that persons so afflicted may be identified and committed to the proper institutions, or their care and treatment properly supervised, was enacted into law, thereby furnishing the means for another great advance in our study of the State's defectives.

In closing I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity of having connected with every State institution, as regular employees, one or more field workers, whose duty it shall be to gather data concerning the heredity, environment, etc., of its inmates. The material gathered should be recorded and tabulated in such a manner that it is always available for reference and study. By this means these defective strains would be traced and located through the several states, and by concerted action eliminated.

The Chairman: The next paper is a very important one to many of you, and I know that you will appreciate it fully. Mrs. Montgomery of Northampton, Mass., will tell us something about the Mating of the Unfit. We who have charge of institutions or oversight of them know what a mass there is in these institutions as a result of unfortunate mating. Mrs. Montgomery of Northampton.

MATING OF THE UNFIT.

Mrs. Alice B. Montgomery, Northampton, Mass.,
Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is the only state-wide children's society in Massachusetts. other societies dealing with work for children confining themselves to certain restricted territories. Since 1878 this long-named society, with headquarters at Boston, has done effective work in protecting children throughout the state from physical cruelty and abuse. About five years ago, largely through the influence of its efficient president, the policy of the society underwent a decided change, and now, instead of being merely an adjunct of the police courts, it is doing an important preventive and constructive work. Cruelty to children, it was decided, was not restricted to physical abuse, but included immorality, neglect, desertion, and, in fact, any condition of affairs which took from the child its opportunity of becoming a normal and healthy man or woman.

In following out this broader plan of work, it was found to be desirable to employ women agents to deal with the problem of young girls who were in grave moral danger. Up to this time only men had been employed as agents. Now the society employs nearly as many women as men. It seemed best, also, to form branches in different sections of the state in order that the agents might deal with their problems at closer range. The Hampshire Branch, which covers a large territory in the western part of the state, was the second branch to be formed, and the first to deal with so-called "rural" conditions. Northampton is the only city included in its territory and many of our cases come from isolated communities, far from steam railroads and trolley lines. The large number of cases of moral abuse, illegitimacy, and degeneracy uncovered by the society caused the good people of the section much surprise and great dismay. The direct descendents of one of our noted Colonial families were found to be living in conditions of the greatest degradation, and, as case after case of degenerate descendents of old New England families, crossed in many cases with French-Cana-

dian stock, were brought to our attention, we naturally looked for the cause, and found it to be unquestionably "The Mating of the Unfit."

Some of the more isolated towns lack social, financial and educational opportunities and the ambitious youth,—boys and girls alike,—go to the cities or larger towns where greater opportunities await them. The sluggards and weaklings stay behind, marry and produce their kind. There is little to call new blood to these communities and degeneracy is the sure and only result. On a trip of investigation last summer to the extreme southwestern part of the state, on the borderline of Connecticut, a family of degenerates was found, whose history, as shown by a chart, is a net-work of illegitimacy, crime, pauperism, and idiocy. This one family, who came to Massachusetts from Canada, some 85 years ago, has produced five generations of idiots and criminals for the state to care for. We took several of these feeble-minded children and placed them in institutions, and segregated the mothers during their child-bearing period. We meant to care for more of them, but ten of them eluded us, escaped, and are now citizens of the state of Connecticut. Another chart shows a family who came to this country from the North of Ireland some sixty years ago, and in the three generations since, through drunkenness, and feeble-mindedness, have cost the town where they lived over $7,000. We are giving the children of the present generation an opportunity to become good citizens and we hope we have broken the apparently endless chain of pauperism and vice. Still another chart shows a family of New England and Canadian origin, much intermixed with negro blood. Here you find illegitimacy and pauperism to an appalling extent.

These charts represent families actually dealt with by the society, and they are typical of cases to be found throughout the state of Massachusetts, and in no less numbers, doubtless, in the state of Connecticut. Massachusetts is said to contain 9,000 people who are feeble-minded, and, it is safe to say, we have no more in proportion to population than the other New England states. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, through its general agent and secretary, Mr. C. C. Carstens, has presented a memorial to the Governor suggesting a plan to bring about the segregation of the feeble-minded so that they may be prevented from perpetuating their kind. When one considers that this class of women are prolific to an unusual degree, some such plan seems

imperative. Though the initial cost of the plan proposed would be great, in a comparatively short time it is expected that this class of unfortunates would appreciably decrease, and in like proportion would there be a decrease in pauperism and crime.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTIVES AND METHODS FOR THEIR ELIMINATION.

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Individual misfits in the social fabric are sometimes classified as the "Defective, the Dependent, and the Delinquent." Sometimes this classification of "the three D's" is recast and increased to the five D's by adding the "Deficient" and the "Degenerate" classes. In this classification: 1, a tramp or a pauper would be called a *Dependent;* 2, an idiot or an imbecile would be called a *Deficient;* 3, the manic depressive or the senile dement would be called a *Defective;* 4, the thief or the truant would be called a *Delinquent;* and, 5, a sadist or a moral imbecile would be called a *Degenerate.*

This classification is, however, inadequate from the eugenical point of view, for the eugenical classification of individuals is based upon innate traits and hereditary potentialities. Whether wholly of defective inheritance or suffering from an insurmountable hereditary handicap, the members of the following groups are, in so far as their traits are hereditary, cacogenic, and the following classification is, therefore, presented as being constructed on a eugenical basis: 1, the feeble-minded class; 2, the pauper class; 3, the inebriate class; 4, the criminalistic class; 5, the epileptic class; 6, the insane class; 7, the constitutionally weak, or the asthenic class; 8, those predisposed to specific diseases, or the diathetic class; 9, the physically deformed class; 10, those with defective sense organs, as the blind and the deaf or the cacæsthetic class.

This classification of the socially inadequate is obviously partly legal and partly medical, but it is in most part biological, although a purely biological classification would be extremely complex, since it must be based upon unit traits of defective inheritance and their combinations into personalities of the various legal, medical and

social types. For an exact scheme of classification no simple basis has yet been found. Such a scheme would involve as many classes as there are anti-social individuals, for no two individuals, even though they may belong to the same general class, will have exactly the same combination of traits. It is sufficient for present purposes to find a scheme providing for the grouping of related types on the basis of those hereditary qualities which appear to dominate their respective personalities. In such a scheme the general lines of demarcation are clearly enough drawn, but the specific boundaries must be arbitrarily and tentatively indicated.

In the classification of the cacogenic varieties of the human race just rendered many of the classes overlap and ofttimes a given individual may belong to two or more classes. Thus, for instance, factors of feeble-mindedness doubtless run through some of the other groups, and insanity and criminality often overlap and so on. The problem of eugenics would be infinitely simpler if segregable traits rather than individuals could be made the immediate rather than the ultimate basis of selection. But the individual with his or her composite of good and bad qualities must be the immediate basis for eugenical classification, since he or she is the immediate basis for selection for parenthood.

This classification on the basis of individuals is further justified by the fact that, in the case of defectives, one type of defect usually stands out prominently above the rest and the individual, although he may possess a complex of defects, is thus called blind or insane or criminalistic, according to his most prominent characteristic, although he may possess innately any or all of these characteristics, any one of which makes him cacogenic. Hence, because members of the above enumerated classes possess in common a number of traits incompatible with the best social adjustment, this classification appears to fit well into both the social and the biological scheme and may, therefore, well be used as the practical working basis for the profitable study of the best practical means for cutting off the supply of human defectives.

1. The Feeble-minded Class.

The greatest of all eugenical problems in reference to cutting off the lower levels of human society consists in devising a practicable means for eliminating hereditary feeble-mindedness. From a functional point of view, there are all grades and qualities of this defect

from the lowest idiot with the mentality not greater than that of the normal two-year-old child to the imbecile with the mentality not greater than that of a twelve-year-old child and the "backward" child or adult. The chronological age of such individuals is always somewhat and may be greatly in excess of their mental years.

From a social point of view this classification is perhaps sufficient. Tredgold in his book on mental deficiency defines the defectives of these three groups in accordance with the basis recommended by the Royal College of Physicians:

1. Idiocy (Low Grade Amentia). The idiot is defined as "a person so deeply defective in mind from birth or from early age that he is unable to guard himself against common physical dangers."

2. Imbecility (Medium Grade Amentia). The imbecile is defined as "one who, by reason of mental defect existing from birth, or from an early age, is incapable of earning his own living, but is capable of guarding himself against common physical dangers."

3. Feeble-mindedness (High Grade Amentia). This is the mildest degree of mental defect, and the feeble-minded person is "one who is capable of earning a living under favorable circumstances, but is incapable, from mental defect existing from birth, or from an early age, (a) of competing on equal terms with his normal fellows; or (b) of managing himself and his affairs with ordinary prudence."

Tredgold suggests that, in addition to this classification, it might be well to define the moral imbecile as "a person who displays from an early age, and in spite of careful upbringing, strong vicious or criminal propensities, on which punishment has little or no deterrent effect." In its more restricted sense the term "degenerate" seems to mean practically the same as the expression "moral imbecile."

It is the moron or high-grade feeble-minded class of individuals that constitute the greatest caeogenic menace, for these individuals with little or no protection by a kindly social order, are able to, and do, reproduce their unworthy kind. The still lower grades possess such inferior and ill co-ordinated natural qualities that they require great bolstering up in order to reproduce at all. Under the selfishly severe stress of a primitive order of social affairs, natural selection would readily cut off these lowest classes.

2. The Pauper Class.

Individuals belonging to this class fall quite naturally into the following three groups: 1, Tramps; 2, Beggars; 3, Ne'er-do-wells.

Many of these individuals belong properly to the feeble-minded class. Oftentimes their special defect or deficiency takes the form of shiftlessness or laziness. Adults of normal traits, who have been socially adequate, but have, through accident, and children who have, through an absolute lack of training and opportunity, become defective and dependent upon charity are not, for the purpose of this study, to be included in the pauper class. It is only with the individual of a hereditary, degenerate make-up which manifests itself in an inability to get on, or lack of ambition, or laziness which drives him or her beyond the bounds of self-maintained usefulness in an organized society that this study is concerned. These individuals are so strikingly anti-social that society is justified, if the general uselessness can be shown to be hereditary, in cutting off the descent line of this whole group of individuals, even if their specific traits and defects cannot be catalogued.

3. The Inebriate Class.

With this class as with the paupers, mental deficiency appears to be the endogenous cause. In this particualr group the deficiency appears to be of a moral nature, preventing the individual from exercising his moral purpose or inhibitions. Under a purely functional classification, many of the feeble-minded, the criminals, the paupers and the inebriates would be called simply Degenerates, but, as just pointed out, the peculiar type of degeneracy that appears in the inebriate seems to be quite different from other sorts of degeneracy herein described. Individuals belonging to this class present the following special varieties: 1, Dipsomania; 2, Chronic Alcoholism; 3, Pharmacomania. Alcoholism has a peculiar eugenic signification in that it appears to be inextricably tangled up with mental and physical degeneration of all kinds. From a biological point of view, it is difficult to obtain a clear-cut classification of inebriates. Obviously, the individual who inherits a craving for alcohol or other poisonous stimulants and inherits at the same time a lack of moral stamina enabling him to resist the temptation is eugenically as well as socially dangerous to the State. Such individuals are cacogenic and must therefore be prevented from contributing their traits to the new generation.

4. The Criminalistic Class.

From a eugenical point of view, there are two sorts of persons legally condemned as criminals. First, individuals who commit

technical civil offences, but whose instincts are social. Second, individuals who commit crimes against society on account of a lack of social morality. The second class of individuals are properly called criminalistic. If on them neither punishment nor moral precept has much effect, they are properly, then, classed as moral imbeciles and, as such, constitute a biological variety of the human stock. They are the individuals to be considered in this study, which seeks to cut off the supply of individuals innately anti-social.

A biological, psychological, or genetic analysis of criminalistic persons well adapted to eugenic studies is up to the present time lacking. Socially these individuals are outcasts; biologically many of them are feeble-minded, but the precise manner in which selfish instincts, certain types of cunning and even ability, laziness, irritability, inborn love of cruelty, lack of inhibition, lack of social appreciation and other specific ancestral traits recombine in heredity to form a new criminalistic personality, remains to be formulated. The development of the genetics of the criminal is one of the pressing tasks of eugenics. Any one or any complex of these traits so highly developed as to prevent an individual from leading a normal and socially adequate existence, if such condition is hereditary, renders that individual cacogenic and places him under the ban of unfitness for reproduction. Before a given individual's line of heredity is cut off, it must be shown that such individual carries a hereditary taint—such as those just described—of danger to the race.

5. The Epileptic Class.

Among degenerates epilepsy is so common that it deserves a separate classification under the anti-social group. Functionally this disease is often associated with feeble-mindedness, crime, inebriety and insanity, but, on the other hand, sometimes it is associated with sterling personalities of great social worth.

Epilepsy varies in degree, and, on this basis, an arbitrary scale could be elaborated. Such scale would take into consideration intensity of attack, duration of attack, exciting causes of attack, rate of convalescence, intervals between attacks etc. Clinically, epileptics are classed under the following heads, depending upon the prevalent type of attack: 1, Grand Mal; 2, Petit Mal; 3, Mental Epilepsy.

No clearer cases of specific hereditary degeneracy than those of epilepsy have been established. Even when associated with sterling

traits in worthy personalities, epilepsy is a deteriorating factor. When associated with other defects, they appear to be inter-accelerating causes of deterioration.

6. The Insane Class.

There is no class of anti-social individuals more definitely and sharply marked off from the general social body, so far as their principles of conduct are concerned, than the insane class. With this class heredity plays an important part, and here again the basis of social classification is purely functional, while that of eugenics is heredity.

The very complexity of the functions of the nervous system insures the certainty of numerous kinds of nervous and mental disorders, and, although speaking in the very strictest sense, there are as many types of psychoses as there are insane persons, still mental disorders tend to follow definite directions. As with the feeble-minded, a classification based upon etiology and the degree of hereditary factors rather than one based upon social adequacy more nearly approximates the eugenic basis.

In relation to practical eugenics a specific psychosis may be directly inherited as such, in which case the disease will appear in due ontogenetic sequence. Or its diathesis only may be transmitted. In some types such as chronic alcoholism and paresis, heredity appears to be the foundation factor, but the poisons respectively of alcohol and of *treponema pallidum* must conspire with this defective background in order to produce the disease. So in the group of so-called functional psychoses there may be either a weak or strong diathesis—the one requiring a relatively great stress and the other a relatively little stress to bring on the ailment. To the extent that a given strain possesses a hereditary constitutional make-up liable to display a psychosis under anything less than an extraordinary formidable stress of circumstances, there exists in such strain a cacogenic variety of the human race.

As in the case of the feeble-minded and criminalistic, the personality of the individual is subject to great variation. It appears that practically every normal function is susceptible of disorder and the extraordinarily numerous possibilities of combinations of traits, some normal and others perverted, make the total array of possible psychic conditions almost incomprehensibly great. Psychiatrists, however, have found that the commonest disorders tend to fall along

certain definite lines and hence the possibility of classifying this sort of degeneracy.

7. The Asthenic Class.

The great bulk of the world's work is accomplished by strong and hardy individuals. It is true that great contributions have been made to civilization by physical weaklings, but this is rather the exception. Physical weakness, if hereditary, is cacogenic, for a race of weaklings cannot long endure. Physical weakness is not the menace that feeble-mindedness is, but it is, nevertheless, great. A logical classification of physical weaklings has not yet been made. This class includes individuals who are sane, are not feeble-minded, are not deformed and are not paupers, nor do they belong to any other of the socially inadequate groups, but still they lack constitutional vigor and stamina. Some of the older physicians refer to "tone" as a state of general weakness that appears to complicate all diatheses.

8. The Diathetic Class.

In regard to the diathesis or predisposition to a specific ailment or undesirable condition, the problem does not turn upon whether diathesis exists at all, but only to what degree and in what cases diathesis is a fact and to what degree it is injurious to the welfare of the race.

Hereditary traits do not date from birth, for birth is only a change of environment. The hereditary potentialities of an individual are determined past recall when the two parental gametes meet in fertilization to form the zygote. By direct heredity is meant the transmission of a trait or a quality that will, in spite of controlled environment, appear at some time in the course of development of the individual. Thus the extra digit in polydactylism appears early during the second month of gestation. In children destined to be brown-eyed, the brown iris pigment appears during the first few days after birth. In these, heredity is the primary factor, environment has but little to do with them.

There is a second type of heredity, which might well be called "indirect heredity" or "heredity-diathesis," "susceptibility" or "predisposition." In this sort of heredity environment plays a much greater part in determining the human trait or condition than it plays in direct heredity, but even in such case the exogenous forces are not all-important. Heredity is as it were the foundation upon

which environment builds the trait. In such cases heredity, although a less powerful factor, is just as definite as with direct inheritance, and the end product is a composite of hereditary and extrinsic factors. Thus, people do not, biologically speaking, directly inherit tuberculosis and yet they inherit directly a constitutional make-up possibly both functional and chemical, as well as structural, that causes them to fall an easy prey to this disease. People do not inherit poisoning of the poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) type, still some persons are immune to the effects of this poison, while others readily become affected by it. Thus, in reference to their susceptibility and immunity, there appears to be a chemical difference in persons which is directly hereditary, but it requires the presence of an exogenous agent, in addition to the innate lack of resistance, to cause the affection.

To summarize—the factors of heredity and environment are constantly interacting to bring about end results in human as well as in plant and animal characteristics. No useful purpose is served either by eugenists or by humanitarians in striving to claim for the one or the other of these forces the all-important role in human affairs. One might as well contend that the sodium plays a more important part than chlorine in the organization and characteristics of common salt. Truth, not victory for an object of especial solicitude, should be sought. We should be content to determine the relative influence of nature and nurture in selected cases or groups of related cases. In those wherein heredity is demonstrated to be the prime factor, the control of heredity should be the means used by society in controlling the qualities so determined. It is the business of eugenics to seek out such instances and to develop a practical method of control. It is the business of education, medicine, humanitarianism and other environmental or euthenical agencies to find out to what extent and how the hereditary qualities of individual human beings can be directed along desired channels and to exert every possible effort in so directing them. The one concerns educability; the other education.

9. The Deformed Class.

The extent of hereditary ailments in the human race is extremely great. The more complex the organism or machine, the greater the likelihood that it will develop a serious defect. The human organism is the most complex of all and, for each functional

trait, there is doubtless a complex structure susceptible of defects and variations tending to follow certain set lines, upsetting the essential functioning and more or less handicapping the entire organism. Organic progress seems to have been effected by the "roughing out" of individuals possessing in their make-up unfit traits. Nature has been fully as ruthless in her processes of eliminating physical deformity as in striking down the possessor of mental feebleness. The more grossly deformed individuals such as *acephalus* ("freaks" or "monsters" as they are sometimes called) are not in themselves cacogenic, for they are either cut down early in ontogenesis, or, if permitted to live, they are incapacitated for parenthood. If such individuals could reproduce, many of their traits would doubtless be hereditary, but as such defects are serious enough to cause death before the reproductive age or to prevent reproduction, such deterioration has so overdone itself that the excess acts eugenically. At this juncture, it is again opportune to call attention to the fact that it is the border-line defect that is most cacogenic, for it is a hereditary defect that can, with the aid of a kindly civilization, be bolstered up into a semblance of social fitness and then encouraged, and often enabled thereby to propagate its kind.

10. The Cacæsthetic Class.

Social adequacy depends so much upon the proper functioning of the organs of special sense that individuals suffering from their absence or their deformity are properly considered as one of the primary groups of the socially inadequate. The organs of special sense are very intricately constructed and hence subject to a correspondingly numerous and serious group of disorders.

Many individuals belonging personally to the socially unfit classes are not cacogenic because their conditions have been caused primarily by extrinsic agencies rather than by innate heredity. Thus, with the blind, a large percentage—from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.—are known to have lost their sight by the easily preventable *ophthalmia neonatorum.* Many individual persons legally counted insane are so, not because of heredity, but because of some extraordinary harshness of circumstance. It is known beyond dispute that many cases of mental defects and physical deformities are caused almost entirely by disease or injury to persons of sound constitution. Such cases should be charged largely to the fault of environment and not

to that of heredity. There is much personal and social salvage in them, and a solicitous social order can well afford to lend them personal aid and to help them rear their families. Such individuals, although both personally and socially inadequate, are, because of the persistency of ancestral germ-plasm and the falsity of the doctrine of the transmission of acquired traits, not cacogenic, and for the purposes of this study are not, therefore, to be considered as proper subjects for eugenical segregation, much less for sterilization. Eugenics concerns only innate qualities. It is therefore the task, not of eugenics, but of education, preventive medicine, mental hygiene, sex hygiene, movements for the conservation of vision, for the prevention of industrial accidents, and for similar agencies to protect the members of society from socially inadequating forces, and for the medical and philanthropic sciences to treat individuals who, in spite of these preventive agencies, do fall the victim of crippling forces.

Suggested Remedies.

In a study of this sort it is proper carefully to consider each of the several different remedies which have been proposed or suggested or which appear as possibly efficacious for purging from the blood of the race the innately defective strains described in the previous chapter. The following list is a catalog of such agencies.

1. Life segregation (or segregation during the reproductive period). 2. Sterilization. 3. Restrictive marriage laws and customs. 4. Eugenical education of the public and of prospective marriage mates. 5. Systems of mating purporting to remove defective traits. 6. General environmental betterment. 7. Polygamy. 8. Euthanasia. 9. Neo-Malthusianism. 10. Laissez-faire.

(1) *Life segregation* (or segregation during the reproductive period.)

This remedy must, in the opinion of the committee, be the principal agent used by society in cutting off its supply of defectives. Defectives must be, and with continually finer discrimination are being, segregated from the general mass of society; and it will require but little modification from the present custodial systems in effecting the eugenical end as well as protecting the immediate present-day society from the socially inadequate individual, and administering to the latter's most pressing needs.

(2) *Sterilization.* Among the students of the eugenical status and movement of mankind there is a wide range of opinion as to

the extremity to which society itself should go in applying sterilization, and concerning the part this remedy should play in relation to other remedial agencies. It would be possible theoretically to sterilize wholesale those individuals thought to carry defective hereditary traits, and thus at one fell stroke cut off practically all of the cacogenic varieties of the race. On the other hand, belief in the efficiency of natural selection under existing social conditions is held by some. Between these two extremes what effective and practicable working basis can be found?

In the program proposed *sterilization is advocated only as supporting the more important feature of segregation* when the latter agency fails to function eugenically. The relation between these two agencies is automatic for it is proposed to sterilize only those individuals who, by due process of law, have been declared socially inadequate and have been committed to State custody, and are known to possess cacogenic potentialities. It is assumed that society must, at all hazards, protect its breeding stock, and sterilization is advocated only as supplementary to the segregation feature of the program, which is equally effective eugenically, and more effective socially.

(3) *Restrictive marriage laws and customs* will have but little effect upon the socially inadequate classes. For persons of sound mind and morals, but suffering from severe hereditary handicap, these remedies will be efficacious; but individuals are given the designation "socially inadequate" because, among other reasons, they are not amenable to law and custom.

(4) *The eugenic education of the public and of prospective marriage mates* must become an active force in American social life, else no eugenics program looking ultimately toward cutting off the supply of defectives or favoring fortunate marriages and high fecundity among the favored classes can be carried out. Individuals possessed of a fine mentality and high moral sense are amenable to law and custom and, in a large measure, govern their conduct in consonance with the advance of scientific knowledge. The basis of progress is the growth and diffusion of knowledge. Faith in the development of the eugenics program is based upon faith in this principle.

(5) *Systems of matings purporting to remove defective traits.* Although it is known that defective traits of the recessive type will disappear somatically, in subsequent matings, *so long as matings*

with normal individuals of pure strains are made, still in such families there is always a likelihood that a simplex (*i. e.,* a tainted germ-plasm, but normal personality) individual will mate with another person similarly descended. Hence the selection of certain potential parents, and the elimination of others, is the only basis of a possible effective eugenics program of any sort. It, therefore, behooves society to set in operation selective forces which can control mate selection in a practicable manner consonant with the highest moral and social ideals.

(6) *General environmental betterment.* It is held by some schools of social workers that better schools, better churches, better food, better clothing, better living, and better social life will remedy almost any social inadequacy in individuals. Our studies point strongly in the opposite direction. They prove conclusively that much social inadequacy is of a deep-seated biological nature, and can be remedied only by cutting off the human strains that produce it. Heredity and environment work hand in hand; rarely do they pull oppositely. As a rule, a good ancestral germ-plasm will furnish a good environment for the offspring and a bad ancestral germ-plasm will add to the degenerate hereditary gifts of its offspring a poor environment. Eugenics and euthenics each have their tasks to perform. Neither can perform the whole work required in advancing the social condition of mankind.

(7) *Polygamy.* In animal breeding polygamy or the "pure sire method" has been one of the most potent agencies in rapid advancement, and, could the essential biological principles of polygamy be applied to mankind, we should expect these same biological values to accrue. A eugenical program that advocates polygamy must be doomed to failure because it strikes at one of our most priceless heritages so laboriously wrought through centuries of moral struggle. It would be buying a biological benefit at vastly too great a moral cost. A eugenics program to be effective must and can be based upon an enhanced sense of monogamy, and of the sacredness of love and marital fidelity.

(8) *Euthanasia.* According to history and tradition, Spartan officials exposed to the elements children who promised unfitness as adults for effective hand to hand combat. Sparta produced soldiers and she consumed them, and left but little besides tales of personal valor to enhance the world's culture. With euthanasia, as in the case of polygamy, an effective eugenical agency would be

purchased at altogether too dear a moral price. Any individual once born should be given every opportunity and aid for developing into a decent adulthood of maximum usefulness and happiness. Preventing the procreation of defectives rather than destroying them before birth, or in infancy, or in the later periods of life, must be the aim of modern eugenics.

(9) *Neo-Malthusianism,* or the purposeful limitation of the number of offspring, is a problem for the constructive side of the eugenics program to cope with, rather than an important factor for society to consider in its efforts to cut off the supply of defectives, for defectives of the lower types do not greatly limit sex indulgence by the fear of having children, nor do they resort to artificial means to prevent conception. Hence this remedy does not apply to them. Above this class there is doubtless another class of potential parents of all grades of mentality, and of all grades of social and financial standing who resort to artificial means to prevent conception. With such classes selfishness is a ruling motive, but doubtless in many such cases the determining factors are traceable to current social influences, and as such should be combatted.

It is not an impossible conception to think of a future social status wherein selection for parenthood will be not held a natural right of every individual; but will be a prize highly sought by and allotted to only the best individuals of proven blood, and those individuals who are not deemed worthy and are by society denied the right to perpetuate their own traits in subsequent generations, will be held in pity by their fellows.

(10) *Laissez-faire.* It is held in many quarters that a rational eugenics program is impossible, or, at best, that eugenic efforts are unnecessary, for, during the ages mankind appears to have improved and advanced without such a program. In reply, let it be said that modern social conditions have themselves in a large measure brought on the problems that face us; and it behooves society to bestir itself to solve them. Natural selection would continue to cut off the individual blood lines grossly unadapted to modern conditions if it were permitted to operate. It is the bolstering up of the defective classes by a beneficent society that constitutes the real menace to our blood, because it lowers the basis of parenthood.

Summary.

Human society needs to avail itself of every possible means for its own advancement. Quite naturally, these means fall into two

classes—(1) those pertaining to improving the condition of individuals already born; (2) those concerning the improvement of the innate qualities of future generations. The latter means is the concern of the science of eugenics, and eugenics in turn works quite naturally along two channels—(1) concerning the increased fecundity and fortunate matings of the better classes; (2) concerning the cutting off of the supply of defectives. Eugenics is at best a long-time investment, and will appeal only to far-sighted patriots. Like all other long-time investments, the earlier and the greater the primary investment, in accordance with the familiar principle of geometrical progression, the vastly greater the end result.

By the time a consistent elimination program has been in operation for two generations, the lines of descent of lowest levels of the American population will have been cut off, and during this time the institutions can be made more and more self-supporting, due continually to receiving a higher class of inmates and to administrative reform, and experience in practical self-maintenance. Gradually these institutions can be transformed into industrial schools, and can be used perpetually for educating, training and segregating the more unfortunate, and the least gifted members of the population. There will always be insane, feeble-minded and deformed individuals; but they need not constitute so large a proportion of our total poulation, nor need they contaminate our more worthy families. If the history of human civilization and of plant and animal breeding have taught us anything they have taught us clearly that the human race is capable of vast improvements by rational selection of parents. And this can be done without sacrificing one whit our ideals of love and fidelity. Hand in hand with the working out of the eugenical program will come an increased and enhanced feeling of the sanctity of life and of parenthood.

This program for cutting off the lower levels of the human breeding stock is only a part of the general eugenics program, which must include also the positive side, namely, that of encouraging increased fecundity and fortunate matings among the better classes. Indeed, as time goes by, the business of eugenics will tend more and more toward this positive side, aristogenics, it is sometimes called. No matter to what extent laws may be passed, unless the eugenics program becomes a part of the American civic religion, the financial support necessary to put it into execution cannot be secured from the several legislatures. Nor, without such

general feeling, will it be possible even with abundant money to effectively execute a program.

If America is to escape the doom of nations generally, it must breed good Americans. The fall of every nation in history has been due to many causes, but always chiefest among these causes has been the decline of the national stock. Nations must change, but they need not of necessity die out. A quickened eugenics conscience is one of the prerequisites necessary to the working out of a successful eugenics program. Eugenics must be diffused through our religious and moral codes. It must be taught throughout our national educational system. It must be the subject of continued research. Along with eugenical advance will come social and moral advancement, for, if not, why should we try to breed better persons? The more moral society will foster the eugenics ideal, and the eugenics program will in turn produce people susceptible of a higher social and moral development.

To epitomize—of the several remedies reviewed *segregation and sterilization* are the ones deemed to be most feasible and effective in cutting off from the human population the supply of defectives. *Restrictive marriage laws and customs, eugenic education of the public, of prospective marriage consorts, and in youth of potential parents, and general environmental betterment* are all eugenic agencies of great value. In this particular problem, however, they rank greatly below segregation and sterilization, although in other social programs they are of prime importance. We condemn *Neo-Malthusianism* because in it we fail to find an agency able to cut off the supply of defectives, but, on the other hand, we find it fraught with great danger, in that it is more apt to strike at fecundity in our better classes than among degenerates. Systems of matings purporting to remove defective traits, polygamy, euthanasia, and laissez-faire, are condemned unreservedly.

SOME CAUSES OF MORAL DEFECT AND DEGENERACY.

Prof. Edwin Knox Mitchell, Hartford, Hartford Theological Seminary.

In approaching the discussion of a question of this kind, we need to remind ourselves that humanity as a whole is sane and sound. Health and vigor are the normal and prevailing forces in human society and in individual lives. For our own sakes and for the sake of the defectives and degenerates whom we seek to help, we should emphasize and exalt the reinvigorating power of health and the joy of life. Nothing can be done with any promise of permanence that does rely upon the normal forces already resident in man and in human society. Let us never forget that the great reproductive, conserving and developing forces continue unabated and will continue, in spite of the evidences of degeneracy that meet us all too frequently.

A second reminder is always in order on an occasion like this, viz., that the true nursery of virtue, morality and religion is the family with its home environment. And not only so, but health and happiness are rarely and with great difficulty attained apart from family life. Man is a social being and the family is the true social unit. The individual is only a fragment, and when isolated, he is in great danger of becoming a derelict on the ocean of life. The family, the home, is the only place, where the kingdom of heaven has as yet been realized on this earth. And there is no joy equal to that which reigns in a genuine Christian home, where each counts others better than himself and where "they have all things in common."

What now is the occasion or the cause of the too prevalent moral degeneracy of our times? What has broken down the moral fiber of so many people, young and old? My reply is: the want and the lack of home environment, of the wholesome restraints and supports of family life. God hath set the solitary in families, but we of our day are over-emphasizing the right, independency and self-sufficiency of the individual. Hence the large number of human derelicts, and the alarming amount of broken family drift-wood all about us. The greatest depriva-

tion that can possibly come to a child is to grow up homeless. It thereby misses the vitalizing and humanizing forces to which it is entitled, and which God in His wise providence has provided for it.

But some will say that inheritance and heredity account for much of the human waste. Perhaps so, but certainly not for most of it, nor for any considerable per cent. of it. The reproductive forces are after all prophylactic and restorative. Infants differ surprisingly little in possibilities and potentialities. And ofttimes the most unpromising grow up into the strongest manhood and womanhood. Then too, physical defect does not always carry with it moral defect. Indeed, the two have no absolute relation of cause and effect, save in very rare instances, and even them we absolve from personal responsibility. Moral defect is actual only where individual responsibility can be clearly ascribed. Of course, the aberrations in conduct and in manner of life may be quite as wide and violent in the case of hereditary defectives or degenerates as in that of those who have chosen for themselves the downward way. But the sin and guilt are not equally chargeable.

Let us be frank with ourselves and confess that almost every inquiry as to the occasion or cause of youthful delinquency leads to the home and family life. And why not? Is there any place on this earth comparable to a genuine Christian home for the unfolding of the child-life and the development of character? The family, I repeat, is the true social unit. Father, mother and children form a complete *community* in which every virtue may expand and be disciplined and chastened into a firm principle of life and conduct. And there are no actual or real substitutes for the home as a school of virtue. And it is just the lack of this normal, communal life, with its atmosphere and influences that is the occasion of so much of the waywardness and recklessness among the youth of our day. Never perhaps has the Christian home been subjected to so severe a strain as during the past fifty years. The recent industrial and commercial developments have imposed difficult and ofttimes ruthless conditions and requirements upon the home. The consequent demoralization is, of course, temporary and transient, but it is none the less deplorable. The enormous influx of foreigners, the shifting of great masses of the laboring people, the herding of families in huge tenement

and apartment houses, the hour-requirements of shops and factories, the scattering of the children at an early age to secure employment—these and other modern movements and conditions have worked havoc with multitudes of homes. No wonder then that the home has not always been able to perform its true function as the nursery of morality and religion! Chastity, honesty, industry, responsibility, equity, patience, forbearance, love—these are the bonds of brotherhood and they are most easily and most naturally developed in the home with its interplay of family life.

There is an increasing demand in these days that every individual human being learn to live the communal life. No man liveth to himself any more, or can do so. Modern developments have drawn or driven us closer together. For weal or for woe the individual must share his life with the community in which he lives and he will in time be more or less moulded by his social environment. Each individual radiates a moral influence and the sum of these constitutes the spirit of the community. In spite of all efforts to protect and preserve the individual, he can no longer remain an independent, unrelated unit. The struggle is between individualism and communalism, and the outcome will be as always a compromise.

That every individual, every personality has rights that are sacred and inviolable goes without saying. But he also has duties and obligations to the community in which he lives. The difficulty is to find the pivot of moral equilibrium, upon which the rights and duties of the individual will swing freely and fairly. If we could discover this pivotal point, we should have located the actual center of moral responsibility. For is not morality, after all, a question of the true interrelationship between man and his fellowmen? "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them." This is the "golden rule" and it is the sacred law of communal life. The "second commandment" is like unto the first: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And who is my neighbor? Time was, and that not many decades ago, when few citizens of any country felt any special obligation toward the citizens of other lands. Foreigners were enemies as a matter of course. But the thought is gradually and silently creeping into our hearts that all men are brethren and must be reckoned as neighbors.

Here is a second and supreme strain that has been placed upon us of this day and generation. The world has suddenly grown too large and multiform for us. It is also too chaotic and contradictory for us to get our bearings and find the pivot of moral responsibility. The currents and cross-currents drive us thither and hither and neither chart nor pole-star seem to avail for guidance and surety. No wonder then that men are distraught and bewildered regarding their obligations and duties, while the clamor of the individual for his rights is heard on every side. There is a din and tumult rising and raging in every land, such as has not been known before since the world began.

Do we really need to ask the question now as to the cause of the moral delinquency and degeneracy peculiar to our day? The wonder is that human society is standing the strain as well as it is. It is the leaven of the Gospel, the health and vigor which is our heritage from God, that saves humanity from utter collapse and will save it. But God helps those who help themselves. It is our duty as social workers to diagnose the cases of moral delinquency and degeneracy and seek to prevent the spread of pestilence. Suppose we take the case of the social evil. What are the main causes of its spread in our day? We pass by the general fact that the sexual instinct and passion is deep-rooted in human nature and ineradicable, and was implanted by God for a holy and beneficient purpose. It insures the perpetuation of the race and provides for the establishment and maintenance of the family, which is the earthly type of the heavenly kingdom. Like all human passions it is liable to abuse, and may burst the bounds of moral restraint and work destruction to human happiness and spiritual welfare, such as no other lapse from virtue can bring. But we have a right to expect and demand the higher standard of purity in this nineteenth century of the Christian era. But why so many lapses from sexual morality? I reply, 1. The lack of proper instruction of the children by the parents. But who is equal to this most difficult of all parental tasks? No one! Absolutely no one! It is just beginning to dawn upon us that the very health and happiness of our children are dependent upon their training in sexual hygiene. The question involves years of watchful oversight and a meeting of the natural queries of childhood and youth with answers that will conserve the holy mysteries of human life and strengthen the aspirations

for noble manhood or womanhood. But how rarely is this sacred parental duty intelligently fulfilled! More often it is wholly avoided or neglected and the children learn the deepest facts from unclean lips or are left to uncertain surmises concerning them.

2. A second cause of incontinence is the abnormal mental and physical strain put upon the young by the modern industrial conditions and requirements. The monotony and nervous tension involved in shop and factory work often leads to physical disorders of various sorts, which decrease the power of self-restraint and open the way to immorality. Every shop and factory employing any considerable number of girls should have a competent medical and social advisor to share their life and shield them in times of weakness. And the same may prove feasible in factories employing men.

3. A third cause of sexual delinquency is the lack of opportunity for natural social intercourse and recreation, due to the fact that so many young people are away from home or have inadequate home accommodations. This I believe to be a matter of the greatest importance to all in any way responsible as relatives, friends, or employers. Indeed, the community as such has an obligation in the matter far heavier than it has yet recognized or realized. The need of social opportunity and recreation under wholesome conditions and restraints, which shall be within the easy reach of all, is the greatest demand of our time. And the municipality can well afford to provide recreational centers under competent supervision. Beginnings have been made here and there, but only beginnings. Health, happiness and virtue await developments along such lines.

4. A fourth cause of laxness in morals is the vulgar shows and public entertainments open to the young in every community without any pretence at reasonable oversight. Character is formed chiefly and fastest in seasons of relaxation and recreation. The heart is then open to every influence and the thoughts and fancies of the moment become the ideals and principles of life. The things that a boy or girl learns to laugh at, and that engage their interest and recur to their imaginations when the occasion is past will stamp themselves upon the souls for weal or for woe. We take great care that our children go to school and that is well. But do we make equal provision for their leisure hours, which

are even more determinative of happiness and character? Why should our school buildings represent only toil and weariness to the children and youth? Why should they not be centers of recreation in the evenings and places of amusement and entertainment? And they should be constructed with these ends in view.

5. I have not mentioned the procurers, and the solicitors who infest our cities and lure the unwary to houses of shame and infamy and blighting disease. The reason is that these would find few victims in a city where the homes and the community as a whole were fulfilling their highest duty to the youth and young manhood and womanhood. An ounce of prevention in this as in other cases is worth a pound of cure.

And finally does it not all come to this, that we should seek to eliminate the causes of delinquency and degeneracy, whether physical or moral, and to prevent the enormous waste and the dire misery that it entails? To do this we need not wait for some revolution in the industrial conditions or some radical change in our political affairs. The cure is much nearer home. Indeed, it begins at home in the family life and should extend from there throughout the community until each and every child has a full chance and young men and maidens enjoy life and have it more and more abundantly.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Henry S. Noble, Middletown, Superintendent Hospital for Insane.

I can agree with Prof. Mitchell heartily in the statement which he makes at the outset in regard to the value of the home in preventing moral degeneracy. We are having a great many institutions for everything, institutions for the insane, institutions for children, institutions for the deaf and dumb and for the blind and for all sorts and conditions of defective people, and still I maintain that the home is better than a fairly good institution for any child. The home influence, as the speaker has told you, is what the child needs and must have rather than anything which an institution can give him.

I also am inclined to regard the crowding of tenement houses and tenement house land as responsible for the moral degeneracy of the child. We have two kinds of defects in children and in grown people. We have the degeneracy that is hereditary and that which is acquired. I think the hereditary delinquency is by far the most important and the most frequent. That which is acquired we can deal with more readily and in a briefer period of time than that which is hereditary. There are the several plans that have been proposed for the ruling out and estopping of the

hereditary moral delinquency, such as supervision of the marriage of the unfit and by surgical procedure and several others which it is scarcely necessary to mention. That of overseeing marriage is confessedly a failure and the surgical procedure is of so recent origin that we have not yet had time to estimate its results.

E. W. Goodenough, M.D., Waterbury.

There were one or two points brought out by Mrs. Montgomery which were in line with a matter which is of very great interest to me. In the last two years I have in the public schools come across several children in the first grade, from twelve to fourteen years of age who were feeble-minded or even imbecile. That such children should attend school with small children seemed to me a very serious matter, and these children were all at my recommendation removed from school. In an attempt to find some place where they could be taken care of, I have found that we have not in the State of Connecticut sufficient places to put the feeble-minded and imbecile children that we have in the city of Waterbury, to say nothing of those that are to be found in the rest of the State. It is a very, very serious matter to me that these children about the age of puberty are allowed to roam around the streets, are given no home influence, are given no education whatever, and are really a menace to the community. When they are reported to the selectmen and when we endeavor to find some place to put these children, it is absolutely impossible to get them in anywhere for six months or a year and at the end of that time perhaps we have offended those who have charge of them so that these children would not be surrendered. Every one of us should see to it that this next Legislature in some way or other, should find money enough to get a place, either by extending our present buildings in Lakeville or finding some new place where these children can be sent and sent at once. Another thing, there should be some way found whereby we also should have people like Mrs. Montgomery around our State finding these feeble-minded children and seeing that they are taken care of.

W. H. Carmalt, M.D., New Haven.

The question of heredity is the most important in the whole matter to my mind, and laws should be made (and are to a certain extent made but not observed) in regard to preventing the mating of the unfit. You will recollect a few years ago the State of Connecticut had to pass a law to prevent the mating of epileptics. That came to pass by reason that the selectmen of one town having the care of a defective woman would cast her over into another town and marry her to another defective, so that the other town would support her. The selectmen were running a game against each other as to who should take care of these paupers, knowing perfectly well that the result of this mating would be more defectives. Now that question was to a certain extent met by the law of Connecticut preventing the marriage of epileptics, but it is a law that is noted in the breach rather than in the observance.

Now there is no question whatever but that defectives are caused by improper mating and these charts that you have seen, and others

which could be shown if the subject is investigated, carry away back for generations this question of heredity in defectives.

A Voice: Will the Chair permit me to read the State law in regard to this?

The Chairman: I think it would be proper at this time.

A Voice: Marriage of Epileptics and Imbeciles. Every man and woman, either of whom is epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded, who shall intermarry, or live together as husband and wife, when the woman is under 45 years of age, shall be imprisoned not more than three years. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the mutual relations of any man and woman lawfully married on or before the thirty-first of July, 1895.

Procuring or Aiding such Marriage. Every person who shall advise, aid, abet, cause, or assist in procuring the marriage of the persons described in Section 1354, knowing them or either of them to be epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Penalty for Carnal Knowledge in Certain Cases. Every man who shall carnally know any female under the age of 45 years who is epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded, or a pauper, shall be imprisoned not more than three years. Every man who is epileptic who shall carnally know any female under the age of 45 years, and every female under the age of 45 years who shall consent to be carnally known by any man who is epileptic, imbecile or feeble-minded, shall be imprisoned not more than three years.

Joining Persons in Marriage without Authority. Whoever undertakes to join persons in marriage, knowing that he is not authorized so to do, shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Mrs. Montgomery: Do you know of any minister that has ever been prosecuted under that law?

A Voice: I do not.

The Chairman: Theoretically this is all very good. Those of us who are in court frequently know how difficult it is to convict any one under that. We know of very many marriages of this kind. A person may be desirous of marrying a demented woman and he has said she is all right when he married her. Sometimes it is the man that has the disease. These persons are keen and just know enough to get married.

Rev. E. L. Staples, Waterbury.

How under the present legal status of the situation is a minister to know whether the man or woman is an epileptic? I take it that epilepties have sane periods when they act like other people and it frequently happens that people drift around to a minister to be married. Is there any provision by which epileptics are to be known?

The Chairman: We don't expect a theologian to be a diagnostician. I think the statute says "Knowing them to be such." If he marries them and doesn't know it of course he isn't bound by it.

Mr. Staples: Why wouldn't it be well to recommend to the Legislature that the Town Clerk or the authority issuing the license should ascertain by some due course of law whether the persons seeking the license are or are not of sound mind, or sane?

The Chairman: The Town Clerk is in no better position to know than the minister. He's got to accept the statement of the people. Sometimes they are married by the justices. Anyway they are married and sometimes an epileptic doesn't have a convulsion in six months, sometimes a year and sometimes two years.

Dr. Carmalt: I should like to call attention to the fact that the city of Chicago has lately issued an order that anyone affected with a communicable disease shall not marry. Now they have got to bring a certificate of health from their physician on both sides, that they have no disease and that there is no reason why they should not marry, physically or mentally.

Arnold L. Gessell, New Haven.
Professor of Education, Yale University.

I think it would be wrong if we had the impression that because Dr. Laughlin's address is so scientific, it has no practical bearing. Classification is one of the most important new things in charity, correction and education. Classification to my mind means nothing more or less than a cold-blooded, scientific aiding with reference to these problems of life as a substitute for the vague railings of humanitarianism. We have to get some surgeon's or physician's interpretation of these problems, otherwise we shall make a great many mistakes. To my mind, the important place to classify is the public school. It is the public agency and it ought to be a clearing house, a selective agency for the present purpose. At present most schools classify children with respect to years and only years, and if one goes into the public schools with the spirit and intention of diagnosing a classification, one finds all these examples of the classified human stock represented. I have within the last few months found feeble-minded of all three grades—idiot, imbecile, moron—a great many boys and girls in the first and second grades who are of the High School age.

In the State Prison you see the same lack of mental classification. You will find a boy there full of obstinacy; another boy who is there because he was mischievous; another boy who is supposed to be a tough and upon examination proves not to be a tough but to be as feeble-minded as can be. And they are trying to go to work, starting because they are fourteen years of age, trying to get something to do when they could not pass an examination in fractions. I have found a good many children, unstable children, who are going to be the insane of the future. That is the point we are missing, I think, at present, because we are in the early stages of this work, and in the future the school is to be the clearing house. We must classify them and separate the normal and sub-normal, the doubtful and the border line cases, etc. I am sure some day all the schools will keep a register of the sub-normal children and all the prob-

lematical children, a yearly register, a follow-up register, and they will finally lead up to a State register. In some States they decide in this way whether persons are eligible for marriage or not. Eligible for marriage so that the minister who has been talking to us this afternoon may go to this register and find out what the judgment of the experts working in the schools and elsewhere has been on these candidates for marriage. If this classification means anything or is to lead to anything, it must lead to a proper record on the books through classification, and only in that way can we mark the unfit. And we must begin to classify so in the primary grades, if we are going to carry out what little reformatory work is possible.

Miss J. I. Belyea, New Haven.
Conn. Society for Mental Hygiene.

When I was shown these subjects for consideration this afternoon, I seized upon the third, Classification of Defectives, because as a social worker I am very much interested in that. After one has worked a year or a year and a half on one case to get it admitted to Lakeville, one's patience gives way. That is a case that was registered in our Society some two months before I came to Connecticut, and I think about a month ago it was sent to Lakeville. What I would like to see in Connecticut is more provision for the feeble-minded and I must say that we must carry on our work along that line.

Alexander Johnson, Indiana.
Gen. Sec'y National Conference of Charities.

We all know that sterilization was sufficiently exposed here this afternoon. I don't think its best friends will have very much to say for it after what they heard said. I consider it a very serious recurrence to the previous condition of civilization and a very great pity. I will admit that it first originated in my State. I am very sorry that it took place in Indiana. It is one of the evils of the State. To begin with, if the operation is conducted according to law in our State, it is entirely unnecessary because the law says that it shall be confined to incurable idiots and imbeciles and the law says that they shall be kept in confinement as long as they live. If they are so kept in confinement what is the use of the operation?

On the other hand, segregation is entirely feasible, entirely practicable. I can prove to you that at least forty per cent. of all that class of imbeciles and morons—and nobody knew that word two years ago, I hope you know what it means; it means the very highest grade of the feeble-minded—I believe the higher class of feeble-minded can be made to support themselves in the right amount of time, under wise treatment. I believe it is entirely feasible for the other sixty per cent.—at least one-half of those can be led to do a great deal for themselves. I am confident that the whole class with common sense, good common sense, can be cared for at no greater expense, or not as great expense, as the present average cost is in the village or town almshouse. Now they

have to be cared for somewhere, you know, and the question is, will you care for them properly? Or care for them improperly? Will you do it at the greatest economy or at the greatest cost?

The fact that we have to face is just simply this, that we have about as many feeble-minded of various grades, perhaps, as we have of insane, of which throughout the United States something like eighty-five per cent. are given more or less proper care. Throughout the United States about fifteen per cent. only of the feeble-minded are given more or less proper care, and it is a matter of danger to the body politic. The feeble-minded are a very much greater danger than are the insane. They are sure to procreate, sure to increase and the insane are not. Why is that so? Because we are afraid of the insane and we disregard the idiot. If you supposed at the present moment that there were 75 to 100 insane men from the Middletown Insane Asylum on the streets of Waterbury, everybody in this room would go out under more or less protection of the police, and you would all be afraid of them. To be afraid of them is what you ought to be, not from personal violence to yourselves, but from the result to the body politic. I speak positively upon this for back ten or twelve years I had charge of the feeble-minded people of an institution with over four hundred when I took charge and I left a thousand behind me when I left that institution. We then thought we had provided for about one-third of the total number of the State, perhaps only one-fifth of them, but what you want to do in Connecticut is to face the problem practically and I think that the *whole* class ought to be segregated. It does not need to cost such an amount of money. It wants permanency. It wants wisdom. It wants to take them in where it will amount to something, because it has been said you can do a great deal with a feeble-minded boy if you keep him long enough. A great many of them, much greater than one-half of them, can be taught to do something, and all of them ought to be taken under safe care—all of them and not a selected few, as you in Connecticut and everybody else in every State in the Union are doing.

I personally examined the records of over two thousand cases and I did my very best to ascertain what proportion of those people owed their disaster to heredity, and I am confident that sixty-five to seventy-five per cent. is a very conservative estimate. Now, don't you see, if you will just take proper care of these persons, the generation of years to come will only be twenty-five per cent. as much? We will always have some cases, some cases of degeneracy of one kind or another, but the mass or great body of people can be controlled and eliminated by a method which is humane, which is common sense, which is scientific and which has everything in its favor and can hardly be criticized except upon the one charge of expense, and that I think I can prove to you is a bugbear and you don't need to be afraid of it.

PAUL WATERMAN, M.D., Hartford.

There is little need of defining to this body the goal for which we are striving or of justifying it by a rehearsal of the many facts with which

we are familiar. There is no doubt in our minds that scientific eugenics must and will become an accepted doctrine, that mating of the unfit must be prevented, or that their sterilization is a desirable procedure. Our difficulties are far less academic than practical. In 1909 Connecticut found great credit among the states by enacting a law for the prevention of procreation among the criminal and insane. And there it rests, sleeping in the statute-book, although it did hover on the brink of waking once, and once only, so far as I know, when the board considered two cases at the State Prison.

Two reasons for this inactivity of the law appear, two reasons in chief, heading various minor ones. In the first place I conceive the law to have been too far in advance of public opinion, and in the second, somewhat in conflict with the present judicial concept of the police power. For the modification of public opinion there is one active method—education. I believe that the State should prosecute an active, progressive campaign of education in all social questions and that its Board of Health should do this work in the department of hygiene. This method is followed by several European countries and has been successful in numerous cities and states in America. The problem of defectives and their relation to the State lends itself so rapidly to popular demonstration that there is little doubt that slight effort would yield big results.

Furthermore, instruction of the people in matters of public import, I take to be not so much a need as a right of the individual and I believe that on the latter ground the State should not terminate its formal educational activities after closing the public school doors on its youth. I think also that we make too great a bugaboo out of public opinion in our fear of its criticism of zealous performance of the laws. Time and again it has been proven that the public has responded favorably and with hearty co-operation to the full enforcement of the law by courageous officials. At the least, I think both the people and the law should be given a better chance to show what sort of stuff they are made of.

Judicial opinion bears a certain relation to public opinion and, notwithstanding its pretence of aloofness and its formal rules, is, nevertheless, subject to social forces. It does, however, present some obstacle to the enforcement of the law in question, and, to my mind, does so with some justness, because the law as it stands does not conserve to the individual all of the rights that accord with our present ideas of justice. To meet this difficulty, I believe that an amendment to our present law should be constructed with the utmost consideration of this aspect of the question and presented for enactment. The New Jersey law seems to meet the objection of unconstitutionality far more fully than any one of this nature which I have seen, and we should do well to remodel ours more or less closely upon it.

I venture to note certain other features in the law as it exists, which might well be considered for amendment at the same time, such as, the giving of more power of initiative and more assurance of initiative to the board as a whole, the extension of the law to cover a wider group of institutions and of defectives or unfit, a less restricted definition of

the measure of sterilization to be applied, and some qualification, perhaps, of the provisions of Section 2, which restrict performance of the operation, otherwise than as specified in Section 1, to cases of medical necessity, with the implication of a very strict interpretation of the last phrase. The object of this law seems to have been to introduce the question of artificial sterilization of the unfit to legislative consideration and to prove that such a measure could be passed. This purpose it has served and it now remains for us to render some such measure effective.

There is sufficient presumptive ground for the initiation of eugenic measures by the State, but in justice to the people and to the scientific principle applied, the State must prove to itself the practical value of these principles and the need of their application. To this end I quote the recommendation of several eminent scientists of this State that a board of research and records be established for the determination of the social value of its citizens, to undertake, as it were, the first step in that new system of communal bookkeeping, which will enable us, as no other system can, to plan the business of the commonwealth for years to come, and rid us of the faults of the present method, whereunder we are unable to free the state from the debts of past generations. It is feasible, it is already being done elsewhere, and it can be done here in Connecticut, just as surely as it must be done some day.

The recommendations, therefore, that I have to make are three, and they can come before the public from no other source more fittingly than from this body: 1. State education in social hygiene; 2. Effective amendment of the law concerning the prevention of procreation; and 3. Establishment of a Bureau of Eugenics.

If you will permit me I will read the law on that subject. Chapter 209, Public Acts of 1909. An Act Concerning Operations for the Prevention of Procreation.

Sec. 1 The Directors of the State Prison and the Superintendents of the State Hospitals for the insane, at Middletown and Norwich, are hereby authorized and directed to appoint for each of said institutions respectively two skilled surgeons, who, in conjunction with the physician or surgeon in charge at each of said institutions, shall constitute a board, the duty of which shall be to examine such inmates of said institutions as are reported to them by the warden, superintendent, or the physician or surgeon in charge, to be persons by whom procreation would be inadvisable. Such board shall examine the physical and mental condition of such persons and their record and family history so far as the same can be ascertained, and if, in the judgment of a majority of said board, procreation by any such persons would produce children with an inherited tendency to crime, insanity, feeble-mindedness, idiocy, or imbecility, and there is no probability that the condition of any such persons so examined will improve to such an extent as to render procreation by any such person advisable, or if the physical or mental condition of any such person will be substantially improved thereby, then said board shall appoint one of its members to perform the operation of vasectomy or oophorectomy, as the case may be, upon such person. Such operation

shall be performed in a safe and humane manner, and the board making such examination and the surgeon performing such operation shall receive from the state such compensation for services rendered as the warden of the state prison, or the superintendent of either of such hospitals shall deem reasonable. Sec. 2. Except as authorized by this act, every person who shall perform, encourage, assist in, or otherwise promote the performance of either of the operations described in section one of this act, for the purpose of destroying the power to procreate the human species, or any person who shall knowingly permit either of such operations to be performed upon such person, unless the same shall be a medical necessity, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the state prison not more than five years or both.

Dr. W. H. Carmalt, New Haven.

I think the crux of the matter is with regard to our law. I agree entirely with Dr. Waterman's criticism of it. I happen to be one of the unfortunates who fall under his criticism, that we have done nothing and we have done nothing, why? Simply because it is not in our power to do anything under the law. We have to wait until the warden of the state prison or the superintendent of the asylum presents these cases to us. With reference to that, we were present at the one meeting that was held at the State's prison. We wanted to get a history of the case, and that brings us down to another point—this operation is not to be done for a scientific measure, not for a crime, but to prevent procreation. That depends largely on the heredity of these people, and we don't know anything about it. Our statistics don't give it. The history of the inmates of the State Prison don't go beyond the committal. We want to get the history of a man's parents and his family, to know just what he had been doing, how much accident there was in the individual crime for which he is in State Prison.

We have got to speak on this subject from two points of view, first from the individual and then from that of the state or community. Now with the individual we want to do the very best we can to make that man a better man, or boy, beginning at the earliest time. Then we have got to introduce the system in our public schools that has been referred to. We want to know where they stand in the beginning, and in order to do that it is necessary to have our teachers taught to classify these children according to certain age.

Now with regard to the community. This segregation problem is an immense one and I doubt very much if the state could afford to take care of all those people all the days of their life. You will find our taxes a great deal more than you think we can afford. Segregation may be very good as far as it goes, but it don't go far enough. The question of sterilization does come in, and as Dr. Waterman says, however, the law should be repealed and allowed more latitude than simply the sanctioning of vasectomy. Vasectomy does good as far as it goes but it don't go far enough and more latitude should be given to the board with regard to what particular operation should be done.

HARRY HOFFMAN, M.D., Norwich, State Hospital for Insane.

Speaking more particularly about the paper under discussion, the sterilization law of New Jersey and our law here in Connecticut, Dr. Waterman read the law and you will notice that there are two reasons for which sterilization can be done, one is to prevent procreation and the other is for the benefit of the patient. The staff of the Norwich Hospital has had numerous discussions as to whether or not we would take any action under this law and at present we have done nothing under the first head but we have operated on two cases and it was because we thought it would be a benefit to their health. They were both women who became disturbed more or less regularly about twelve or fourteen times a year and they both, when they were operated upon, showed some slight improvement. As yet we have not felt that we would have the support of the community and that we might get into legal difficulty by proceeding with the first provision on procreation.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION.

Monday, 8 p. m., April 15, 1912.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman, FRANK K. HALLOCK, M.D., Cromwell.

THE CHAIRMAN: Amidst the social and political unrest which is agitating the people of every civilized and semi-civilized country on the face of the earth, it is an immense comfort and satisfaction to know that science, and especially medical science, is pursuing its steady onward march carrying its investigation deeper and deeper into the secrets of life and making clearer and clearer the facts upon which the preservation of the races of men depends.

It is not the function of the chairman of this section to give an address, but I may be allowed to make very briefly two suggestions to the members of this Conference. First, it should be the business of some committee, appointed for the purpose, to study and develop a scheme or plan for the most scientific, systematic and efficient conduct of the health and sanitary interests of our State. As it is now the various State boards, commissions, committees, societies, etc., are quite independent in their actions. There is a lack of cohesion and an absence of a united comprehensive method of operation. To consolidate and simplify may not be an easy task; but certainly the questions of divided responsibility, of insufficient authority and of working at cross purposes could be solved. The time may not be ripe for placing the entire health interests of the State under the supervision and direction of one supreme board of health and sanitation, but no one familiar with the present system will deny the imperative necessity of increasing the powers and scope of functions of the State Board of Health and State Board of Charities.

The second suggestion that I would make relates to the establishment of a National Hospital Sunday. The first Sunday collection for the benefit of hospitals in this country was taken up in the churches of New York City in 1873. This form of church charity was adopted from England where it has been in operation

many years. Following the example of the National Tuberculosis Association in appointing one Sunday in the year to be known as Tuberculosis Day, I would suggest that the officers of this Conference consider the advisability of instructing the State Board of Charities, through its delegates, to bring before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections the question of inaugurating a movement to found a National Hospital Sunday. To have such a universally recognized day would certainly increase the funds and make more wide-spread the interest in hospitals all over our land. To have the credit of starting such a movement seems to me worth the while of the Connecticut delegates to the National Conference.

THE PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Edward Beecher Hooker, M.D., Hartford.

It is a good rule to stick to one's subject, whether it be writing a paper or sawing wood. But I cannot do even scanty justice to this subject without touching upon business, economics, socialism, ethics and religion. And I may preach a sermon besides. But there is no cause for alarm. The Chairman originally gave me thirty minutes and I have voluntarily cut it down to twenty.

Progress has been made in the tuberculosis problem during the past year. The Hartford County Sanatorium has been put in full operation. The Middlesex and New London County sanatoria have not yet been built, but a site has been purchased at Norwich for the latter. With all the State sanatoria in operation, in addition to the hospitals and private sanatoria, those afflicted with tuberculosis, who need institutional treatment, should be cared for. But the adequate care of those already afflicted with this disease, necessary though it may be, is not by any means all of the tuberculosis problem. The prevention of the disease is the goal we are striving to reach. The factors that enter into prevention (ignoring heredity) are the destruction of the expectoration of tuberculous persons, proper housing, with sufficient sunlight and air, and sufficient nourishment. And to have any hope of being effective we should direct our best efforts to the

protection of the children. The danger of infection from tuberculous persons has been so often pointed out that there is no need of mentioning it. That the dwellings of those whose wages are barely sufficient to maintain existence are unsanitary is equally well known and yet there is urgent need of mentioning it and emphasizing it. I will take up this phase later when discussing tenement house legislation. The out-door schools which have been established in a few places in this State are potent factors in the prevention of tuberculosis. They have proved uniformly beneficial in this and other States, raising the vitality and immunity of delicate children. There should be at least one such school in every city and large town in the State. Money was appropriated by the last Legislature for an epileptic colony and a site has been purchased in Mansfield for this purpose

The prevention of venereal disease is a matter of the highest importance and greatest difficulty. No more baffling and perplexing problem exists. No legislation has thus far been attempted concerning it in this State and in but few States. There is wide and emphatic difference of opinion concerning such legislation and until a considerable degree of unanimity is reached, as in the case with tuberculosis, it is unlikely that any laws will be enacted bearing upon it. The first step in the control of contagious or infectious disease is the reporting of such cases to the health board. This has been attempted in California, the names of the victims being withheld, however, and numbers being used to designate them. As this class of patients is notoriously transitory, going from one physician to another, it is extremely unlikely that reliable data can in this way be secured. The Connecticut Society of Social Hygiene has taken this matter up and one of its committees is now attempting an enumeration of cases of venereal disease treated by physicians in this State last year. As no names are asked, or would be given if asked, it will be difficult to reach an approximately correct estimate of the number of such cases. This active and useful society is conducting an educational campaign which cannot fail to be productive of good.

The extent and the disastrous results of venereal disease, upon the guilty and innocent alike, have been declaimed by eminent specialists in impressive and alarming figures. Concerning the disastrous results there can be no doubt or difference of opinion. Concerning the extent to which men are infected there

is wide difference of opinion. There are nerve and venereal specialists who assert that seventy per cent. of all men in this country have at some time in their lives been infected with one or the other form of venereal disease. I believe these figures are grossly exaggerated. These specialists see classes of cases which especially exhibit the results of venereal infection. The general practitioner, who sees all sorts of diseases and conditions of men, will tell a different story. It is a common belief that a large per cent. of college students acquire venereal disease. I am convinced by observation that this also is exaggerated. Of course, among many hundred young men there will be some, in college or out of college, who are dissipated and who become infected. I am more familiar with conditions at Yale than at other colleges and it is my profound belief that a cleaner lot of young men cannot elsewhere be found, and that the spirit of the undergraduate body is strongly impregnated with the aspiration for right living.

Since the last meeting of this Conference, the legislature of 1911 has reluctantly adjourned, after having made some progress in the solution of problems of public health and added problems to those whose duty it is to enforce the laws. Several needed measures failed to become laws. The most important of these was that concerning the pollution of streams and harbors. We cannot neglect this matter forever. Sooner or later we must purify our waste before discharging it into river and ocean. As communities we discharge our waste products in offensive and harmful forms, rendering foul and dangerous our rivers and harbors. And it is needless. Like almost everything else it is only a matter of money. It is within our power to purify this waste. We have already paid the price many times over in sickness and death.

The most important laws concerning public health enacted by the last legislature are as follows: the prohibition of the sale or gift of tobacco to persons under sixteen years of age; the prohibition of the use of common towels and the provision of individual towels in hotels and public lavatories; the prohibition or regulation by the State Board of Health of common drinking cups in public places and vehicles; the prohibition of the distribution on the street or from house to house of drugs and medicines; an amendment to the act concerning the duties of school physicians which makes it obligatory upon the parents of a child

found by the school physician to have disease or defects, to have the child treated for such disease or defects by a physician.

The protection of children from improper amusements. Under the terms of this act the managers of dance houses, concert saloons, roller and skating rinks, theaters, moving picture shows, phonograph halls and museums with variety shows, are forbidden to admit children under 14 years of age at any time unless accompanied by parent or authorized adult; and after 6 p. m. boys under 14 and girls under 16, unless so accompanied. This is a curious and somewhat amusing act. It places in the same category dance houses, concert saloons, picture shows and skating rinks. It allows children under fourteen to enjoy the dangerous pleasures of the skating rink and moving picture show if an older person is with them to absorb the harmful influences at the same time. And it apparently expresses the conviction of the legislature that if a boy arrives at the age of 14 and a girl of 16 these dangerous places will not injure them. It would seem possible to make the skating rink and picture show clean and safe places and then let the children have the wholesome amusement and recreation of both.

An act was passed empowering the State Board of Health to procure and supply free various anti-toxines. The Dairy and Food Commissioner was given increased powers, authorizing him to examine farms and dairies where unsanitary conditions are reported or suspected. The commissioner is given power to order the removal of such conditions, or to remove them himself, at the expense of the the owner or occupant, and to prohibit the sale of milk and milk products until the premises have been made sanitary.

By far the most important health legislation relates to tenement houses, a field greatly needing attention and in which Connecticut has been behind other States. Laws have now been passed concerning tenement houses already built and those to be erected in the future. Boards of health now have the power to declare a nuisance anything dangerous or detrimental to health in or about tenement houses, and they are the judges to decide whether the conditions are dangerous or detrimental. They have the power to order such nuisances abated or removed, and if the order is not obeyed within a definite time they may execute the order themselves. Under this act tenements, including their yards, must be kept clean and free from accumulation of garbage and

filth of every kind. Owners must provide suitable receptacles for garbage and ashes. No horses, pigs, cows, goats or poultry may now be lawfully kept in tenement houses, nor on the premises unless at least twenty feet distant from the building; nor even on the premises at all if the Board of Health decides them to be detrimental to health. This power will make it possible to prevent the accumulation of stable manure in open places, which is exceedingly objectionable as it forms a prolific breeding place for flies.

This law enacts that tenement houses must be kept in good repair; roofs must not leak; walls, yards and cellars must not be damp. Dark sleeping rooms are positively prohibited, and dark, poorly ventilated halls must be made lighter and be better aired. Adequate and suitable water closets or privy vaults must be provided. Rooms must not be overcrowded and the number of persons occupying a room must not be so large as to give less than 500 cubic feet of air space to every adult and 300 to every child. The provisions of this act apply only to cities and boroughs.

Under the act concerning new tenement houses, known as the tenement house act, it is provided that no tenement house hereafter to be erected shall occupy more than ninety per cent. of a corner lot, nor more than seventy-five per cent. of any other lot less than sixty feet deep, or more than seventy per cent. of any other lot. Every tenement house must have a yard, extending across the entire width of the lot, and in no case less than eleven feet in depth. There are other provisions as to courts, air shafts, windows, water closets, size of rooms, hallways, cellars, etc., which are not more burdensome on builders than is reasonable and which will certainly help to make brighter and healthier the lives of the hundreds of men, women and children who must live in these houses.

The provisions of these two acts, concerning old tenement houses and those to be erected, are of vast importance to the whole community, not only to the poorer and weaker portion, but to the stronger and more prosperous portion also. Disease is no respecter of persons and contagious diseases starting in darkness and filth among those of feeble resistance may spread to others, in stores, trolley cars, theatres and schools by personal contact and be carried by other agencies besides.

These two acts give the power to remove and prevent the grave evils known to exist in tenement house regions. They give the power, but they will not enforce themselves. An act is worthless unless enforced and it will not be enforced unless the public sentiment of the community approves of the law. For some time there has existed an enlightened consciousness of social obligation, of civic duty, not confined to any one party or class or sex. This movement has found expression in many ways—in legislation such as I have noted, in endowments of schools, hospitals and research laboratories, in the formation of societies without number for the betterment of mankind. More recently there has developed a new consciousness or understanding of what religion is and what it means. It is perhaps true that men outside of the church had a clearer conception of this idea of religion than church members themselves. Perhaps that is one reason why there are so many men outside the church.

This conception of religion has found expression in the Men and Religion Forward Movement which has aroused remarkable interest during the past winter. It is a practical business application of religion, especially in the social service branch of this movement. It is not simply a revival, it is a survival; it is an organized movement, an organized force enlisted for the war, not a war of destruction, save of evil, but of conservation and construction. It does not depend upon individual effort unaided, it is not temporary, it is permanent, a union of men in the church to accomplish certain definite ends which are capable of being accomplished. In the churches which have come within the influence of this movement, social service committees have been formed and definite duties are assigned to sub-committees of a few men. The practical working of this organized effort may be shown by our experience in Hartford. The social service committee of Center Church has given its attention, among other things, to the tenement house problem. Fortunately, the field was ready for such service. Thanks to the good sense and energy of the women composing the Civic Club, a survey of Hartford's tenement houses had been made by a skilled investigator and the evidence as to the situation was at hand. The sub-committee on tenements investigated and studied the tenement house conditions and our reports thereon have helped to enlighten the public and arouse public opinion, so that the tenement house laws are being enforced and will be better enforced in the future.

I have taken a group of the worst tenement houses and learned exactly what rental they yield. Their assessed value has been obtained from the city assessors and their actual value determined with substantial accuracy. In every instance the gross income is between twelve and thirteen per cent. of the actual value. Allowing for taxes, repairs and insurance the net return from the investment does not fall below 9% or at least 8%. Now 8 %or 9% is not an excessive or exorbitant rate for capital invested in property of this kind, which is an annoying, worrying and disagreeable type of property to handle. But I do affirm that when tenants pay a rental which yields such return, or even if it yields but 6%, they are entitled to decent houses in which to live, especially when the statutes now declare they must have such quarters. These facts have been brought home to many of us, and especially we have come into a new sense of our obligations as men, as Christian men, as Church men, by the enlarged and more vivid understanding of what religion means, which the Men and Religion Movement has created.

A grave responsibility rests upon those who have official positions on boards of health and commissions, whose duty it is to protect the people from preventable disease, or care for them when sick, so far as the law and their own efforts enable them to do so. To a considerable extent they have the life and the happiness of the people of this State in their hands. With a new sense of their own social and civic duty the people will demand a high standard of conception and performance of duty from these officials. Politics and public health do not mix well and there must not even be suspicion that official position is used to advance political ends.

Perhaps you will ask what will become of the physicians when sanitary science has banished contagious disease, when measles whooping cough, scarlet fever, diptheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis are things of the past. Do not worry. We will still be with you. What we lose from the early years of life and by the extinction of contagious disease, we will make up in later years. Many feeble adults, who might have died in childhood, will be saved for us. Moreover, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, nervous prostration, and, above all, hardening of the arteries, are on the increase. And we will have these same things ourselves, for like you, we are leading the strenuous life which causes them.

But, after all, in the wide view of life, it does not matter greatly if our arteries do grow hard, so long as we keep our hearts tender.

THE TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM.

Stephen J. Maher, M.D., New Haven.
President, State Tuberculosis Commission.

After all that has been said and done these last twenty-six years, does there still exist the Tuberculosis Problem? What is the Tuberculosis Problem? The stamping out of human tuberculosis, that is the Tuberculosis Problem. All other tuberculosis problems are subsidiary.

Have we any reason to believe that human tuberculosis can be stamped out? Wherever men and women are, there is tuberculosis. It is probable that at all times and everywhere on the earth, some of mankind died of tuberculosis. We find evidences of the disease in the bones, centuries old, of learned Egyptians and savage Indians. Birds of the air and fishes of the sea have been found tuberculous. What reason have we then to believe that we can banish a disease that nature has seemed to connect so intimately with human life, as with most animal life?

Our reasons are: First. The records of practically all the countries of civilization show a progressively lessened death rate from tuberculosis for the last fifty years, that is, ever since reliable registration of the causes of death was instituted. Second. We have seen the kindred disease in cattle stamped out of a herd, and almost out of a district, by methods of segregation and improved hygiene. Third. We have been able to cure cases of tuberculosis, or perhaps, to put it more accurately, as well as more encouragingly, we have seen nature cure cases of tuberculosis that were removed from an unhygienic to a hygienic environment. Fourth. We have seen children of tuberculous mothers, as well as calves of tuberculous cows, when removed early from their tuberculous parents, grow up vigorous and free of tuberculosis.

"Is that all?" you will ask. "Is that all the encouragement you have to offer to us? Have you no predictions to make of the date of the extermination of human tuberculosis from Con-

necticut? 'No consumption in Michigan in 1920' is the slogan of one corps of workers for the public weal. 'No consumption in Tennessee in 1920' the slogan of another corps. Can you not hearten us with a similar prophesy for Connecticut? Surely Connecticut is making as good a fight against the arch enemy as Michigan or Tennessee."

The plan of campaign is taught in Connecticut to rich and poor, to young and old, in English and a dozen other languages; the pulpit and the press and the rostrum of Connecticut are making daily and gallant attacks on the foe's entrenchments. The laborer of Connecticut gives freely of his wages, and the employer of his dividends, to supply the sinews of war. The medical profession is nowhere more keen or capable than in Connecticut. Nowhere is there a better average of intelligence than in Connecticut. Nowhere have God's fire and water fashioned the hills into more inviting sites for sanatoria than in Connecticut. Nowhere has the state, in its corporate capacity, evinced greater generosity in providing for its tuberculous citizens than in Connecticut. May not Connecticut expect as prompt a solution of The Tuberculosis Problem as Tennessee or Michigan?

"Of course," the answer is, "Connecticut may." But the expectations of Tennessee and Michigan are not justified by a consideration of the facts within our present knowledge. And it is the part of wisdom in warfare as in other matters, not to base our actions on unjustifiable expectations. And if we are leaders it is criminal and it will surely prove disastrous to feed our followers with hopes that cannot be realized.

"Well," you may ask, "if segregation and improved hygiene will stamp out tuberculosis in a herd of cattle, why will not similar measures stamp out tuberculosis in a town of human beings?" Such a question almost answers itself. "Similar measures" in the town would mean, besides the initial slaughter of all the hopelessly sick, the forceful imposition of the tuberculin tests on all the residents of the town, young and old; the removal to a sort of concentration camp of all the men, women and children who reacted to the tuberculin test; the absolute prohibition of any visiting between the people in the concentration camp and the people left in the town; the absolute prohibition of all visiting or other intercourse between the people left in the

town and the people of other towns who could not show that they did not react to the tuberculin test; the destruction of all the homes in the town that had been occupied by any of the people removed to the concentration camp; and, finally, such a strict official, detailed and daily and nightly supervision of the hygiene of every family left in the town, as will never be possible while a woman can lift a poker or a man can fire a gun.

I say these things not in the carping spirit, not to find fault with the great generals who have hitherto led us. My hat is off and my head is bowed at all times to Koch and men of his type, to Trudeau and men of his type, to Flick and men of his type. But in spite of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, in spite of the many and remarkable cures of tuberculosis made in sanatoria throughout the world, in spite of our recognition of the fact that tuberculosis is often a house disease, we are still far from the solution of The Tuberculosis Problem.

"What then," you ask, "would you have us do? Give up in despair?" "Not at all," I would reply. "Let us hold fast to the positions we have taken, but let us not be satisfied with them. To wipe out the enemy we must engage him at closer quarters. To do that we must know more about him; we must energize our intelligence bureau; we must make intelligence officers of all our soldiers; we must not let our physicians be satisfied with finding that the tubercle bacillus has taken up his abode in a human being; we must urge them to use every endeavor to find out where that tubercle bacillus came from, and how he got in, and whether he entered in his own uniform or in a disguise; we must not be blinded by old theories, or by somebody's teaching in the last century; we must look for facts only."

Perhaps you will say that these investigations that I suggest are work proper for Rockefeller Institutes and Carnegie Laboratories, and not for laymen or nurses, or individual physicians, no matter how willing or observant they may be. Undoubtedly, some of the work could be done best at these institutions, if the directors were interested; but, as a matter of fact, none of these large institutions has been of any use in the fight against tuberculosis. The big things in medicine have always been done by individuals, not by institutions—frequently in spite of institutions.

But the facts—always the facts—showing the probable relation of a given case of consumption to another case of consumption;

showing the probable relation of certain occupations or trades to certain groups of cases of consumption in certain towns or villages or showing the probable relation of certain unhygienic local habits or practices to the occurrence of consumption among those who indulge in such habits, these facts, and hundreds of others of similar interest and importance are usually beyond the reach of the most highly endowed research laboratories, but they are readily discoverable by charity workers, by wide-awake health officers, by superintendents of town, county and state institutions, by food inspectors, by factory inspectors, by tenement house inspectors, and by all men and women who have such close touch with sociological problems as have the members of this State Conference of Charities and Correction.

Until the present era of the public care of the tuberculous, all the new knowledge of the disease was acquired and disseminated by the practicing physicians of the world. Now we are taking from the family physician most of his tuberculous patients, and segregating them in sanatoria and hospitals. It is only fair that we listen to him when he insists that those in charge of the new sanatoria and hospitals shall not only supply the patients with food and clothing and fresh air, but that they shall supply the community with all the new information concerning the occurrence of the disease, that they can find among their gathered sick.

In our State Sanatoria, this work of investigation has been under way for some months and medical superintendents and their assistants are showing an interest in it that promises much for the future. The day is probably coming when the laboratories attached to the State Sanatoria, now used solely for the study of the cases of tuberculosis admitted to these institutions, will make for all the physicians of the neighborhood, the sputum and other tests necessary for diagnosis in cases of tuberculosis. In that day, these laboratories will be clearing houses for much of the scientific tuberculosis data of a county, and their records and equipment will be of inestimable value to students of the disease.

Who should be the agent of the community delegated to receive and investigate these reports on tuberculosis from all the busy sociological and medical workers of the state? In my opinion, it is to the State Tuberculosis Commission that these reports of our tuberculosis scouts should go. No man with a

modicum of brain and human sympathy could be many days on the State Tuberculosis Commission without feeling a personal interest in every bit of news concerning the progress of the crusade against tuberculosis. Nobody else, so well as he, could realize how terrible and constant a drain on the earnings of the people and the funds of the state was caused by this disease. Nobody else so well as he could realize the misery of the sick, the long-drawn agony of the dying, and the ecstatic joy of the cured. Nobody so well as he could appreciate the weight of the great burden of charity that the directors of Gaylord Farm and Wildwood Sanatoria have cheerfully borne now these many years. Nobody so well as he could appreciate the splendid work of the Visiting Nurses' Association for the tuberculous poor of the larger cities, the work of the directors of the day camps, the summer camps, the dispensaries and the open-air schools.

"Well," you are saying to yourselves, "this is a queer address for a Tuberculosis Commissioner to make to us on this subject. Why doesn't he tell us about the dangers of promiscuous spitting? About the danger of drinking milk from tuberculous cows? About the danger of the house fly and the mosquito, and the cat and the dog and the free-lunch fork? About the dangers of the crowded trolley car, the unfumigated sleeping car, and the unventilated nicolet, the unventilated theatre, the unventilated school and the unventilated church?"

The very fact that such questions occur to you shows that you do not need to have me discuss them. Important many of them are, but not so important at this moment as the need that you, leaders of thought and fathers of sanitary legislation in Connecticut, should realize the fact that our present knowledge of tuberculosis is far from being complete. One great good that the members of this organization could accomplish in the next year would be the spreading through the state a knowledge of the facts that the careful tuberculous patient is about the least dangerous member of the community, that a tuberculosis sanatorium is about the safest place in the county to visit, and that, in spite of the close daily intercourse between the members of the staff and the patients at hospitals for tuberculosis, no case of consumption was ever known to be caught by an attending physician or nurse.

To solve The Tuberculosis Problem, therefore, we need more

knowledge of the disease. This knowledge can be acquired by the conjoined investigations of workers in the laboratories and workers in the field. And of these, the investigations of the workers in the field are now the most important; and the workers in the field are they who know the sick and desire to help them—doctors and nurses, priests and parsons, manufacturers and labor leaders, insurance men and settlement workers, directors of hospitals and sanatoria—and all others, who, besides position and capacity, have love of their neighbor.

It won't do to feel that we can leave this matter of searching for the truth about tuberculosis, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth to the people or government of some other state or some other nation. There is no good reason why Connecticut should not have the glory of finally solving The Tuberculosis Problem. Why not Connecticut, instead of Prussia or Illinois? Why not Connecticut, instead of Massachusetts or England? Why not Connecticut instead of Belgium or Bulgaria? Why not, indeed? Here we are, a compact, eager community of a million people, proverbially inventive, who already have to our credit the solution of many of the great governmental and mechanical problems. Why not add to our list the solution of The Tuberculosis Problem? Too difficult? Its difficulties do not discourage the best minds of other lands. In the old days, difficulties were a stimulus to the leaders of Connecticut. Are we of weaker fibre?

THE NEWSPAPER AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

W. A. Evans, M.D., Ex-Health Commissioner, Chicago.

The popular impression is that medicine and newspapers do not mix very well. The general idea is that when a medical man gets mixed up with the newspapers he ceases to be much of a medical man. I have been practicing medicine all my life, practicing curative medicine except a few years that I have more recently spent in health department work. Now I am a medical editor. I am editing a column in a metropolitan daily paper, a combination newspaper man and doctor. One of those

things that in some parts of the country, at least, they still believe don't exist. And now I am to talk to you on the subject of the relation of the newspaper to the health movement, and in order that you may better understand my arguments it is necessary that I should first settle in your mind, perhaps, what I have in mind by the health movement.

Care of health is a matter of evolution. The first stage is indifference to life and health. The savage in this stage allows his sick to drop out of the herd and perish in such way as chance may determine. In this stage there is no recognition of community interest. The second stage is that in which those who are sick encumber the herd and are slaughtered by them, or as a development of this policy the sick secrete themselves. In this stage the community interest is recognized and crude effort at community protection is begun. In the third stage the herd recognizes the sick and attempts to cure them. In this stage, the nineteenth century man tried to prevent preventable illness by controlling contagion. In the fourth stage, the twentieth century man cures all that he can, prevents contagion and in addition passes from a competitive basis to a co-operative. The health movement is a movement for efficiency in which conservation takes a secondary position and the prevention of disease is only one factor.

The end is the highest efficiency of the human machine. As a means thereto we have proper inheritance, diminished infant mortality, prevention of contagion, control of food supplies, prolongation of life, eradication of premature senility and cure of the sick. The program means that the community recognizes that the cheapest way to handle the sick is to cure them—that all deficiencies are diseases which society, to be economical, must cure as its first thought and then treat with the individual (as to rewards and punishments), as an after thought. This conception means that health work is social work. The medical profession has led in it because they have been in a position to see its physical side as well as its health side. As soon as the public is informed, leadership in it will pass from the medical profession. It will then become questions of statesmanship of the new order.

In England, consumption will be controlled by the insurance bill of a Lloyd George. In Germany, infant mortality through the newer conception of statecraft of a Bismark. In France,

inheritance through the maternity provisions of a 20th century Napoleon. In America, a Lincoln will rise up to strike the slavery shackles of inefficiency from the limbs of men. In that day the medical profession will be serving but they will not be carrying all of the burden as they were ten years ago, nor more than half as they are now.

The next question to settle is—what is a newspaper? Basically, a newspaper is a chronicler of events; a mirror which reflects the happenings of the day; a megaphone which megaphones the news. Occasionally a newspaper man when asked the duty of a newspaper will reply, "To print the news." A paper which is not developed beyond this stage is no more a newspaper than a skeleton is a man. A newspaper of the present day must record the doings of men; it must also make men do. It must record the thoughts of men; it must also make men think. On its skeleton of news it must grow muscles to manipulate its bones. These muscles are its educational activities. At the top it must fill up a bony cranial vault with a brain—its editorial policy. This brain must have nerves which run centripetally, carrying in the beauties and the dross, the selfishness and the sympathy of the world as it is, and centrifugal nerves carrying out impulses and motives that influence and mould men. And finally, the body must be clothed—advertising—that it may be protected; that it may fit into our climate and into our scheme of civilization. Advertising in a 20th century newspaper is just as essential as clothes for a proper place in civilization. Summed up, the newspaper of to-day gives and takes, is led and leads, receives and gives—is a great human thing responsive to every human law—is a great social thing responsive to every social law.

Now, if you will remember what we have said about the health movement, you can see how the health movement and the newspapers just can't keep apart. The dawn of the Health Age is breaking in different ways in different papers. The *Chicago Tribune* is running its "How to keep well." *The Ladies Home Journal*, its "Advice on the care of Babies." *Collier's* is fighting the Battle of Pure Food. Nearly every one is feeling the stirrings of health conscience in one way or another. The *New York Herald* had a violent attack which it thought was medical nihilistic but which was nothing but the working of the leaven. And *Life* is in the position of the old negro who had "a itchin'

though she 'lowed she didn't know where 'twaz or what 'twaz about."

Now, what is the place of the newspaper in such a movement? Frankly, I want to say I hope that the questions will become controversial. We are a democracy and whether that is the wisest form of government or not is not for us to discuss. But in a democratic form of government nothing is gained except by controversy. Applying this concretely, the health movement with us will not be very well worth while until some great economic measure based on it is introduced as prospective legislation and parties, men, and newspapers line up on it for and against. Assuming the measure to be meritorious, those papers that thunder against it will serve society—while less well than those that thunder for it—yet better than those that thunder not at all.

If I would state my first point, it is that every newspaper should think out a health policy and stand valiantly for it. As a suggestion, I trust some directing editor with far-seeing vision, with combined statesmanship and shrewdness, may launch a program for human efficiency for this country much like that of Lloyd George for England.

But that is for the future. What is to be the decision of the newspapers on certain questions which come before them every day? Advertising. Ordinarily a medical man is supposed to be greatly disturbed over advertisements of patent medicines. At the present time, a proposition to stop all advertisements of patent medicines would not have much medical support. The kind of medical service which patent medicine gives, medical men are no longer called on to render. The competition between the practice of medicine and the patent medicine business does not now exist to any considerable degree and has not for ten years, and ten years from now it will not exist at all. There is a little hereditary enmity and that is all.

The Food and Drug Act has eliminated most though not all of the danger from drug addiction. The Supreme Court has ruled that it does not prevent cheating or other forms of dishonesty. Wiley sought changes in this law which would eliminate dishonesty. The patent medicine business, thinking this about the same thing as eliminating the patent medicine business, opposed this legislation. But in the meanwhile many magazines

and newspapers have discovered that to take patent medicine or any medical ads. so lowers confidence in advertising as to make it inadvisable to take them.

During this winter the newspapers have conducted a campaign to advertise advertising. The keynote of that campaign is the dependability of advertising. In one article of the series, Hamilton said that in the advertising is to be found the most helpful and the most personal, the most human interest news of the day. This is true, but the hope of having it accepted is in maintaining such a censorship of advertising as carries the idea of dependability.

It is true that the question of honesty and also of potential harm is a difficult question to determine. The Journal of the American Medical Association is an illustration of the enormous earning power of strictly censored advertising. I dare say that nowhere in America is there so good an illustration of the earning power through advertisements of a weekly magazine of sixty thousand circulation going alone to an isolated technical sect.

They occupy this position because they have had the business acumen to establish a laboratory to pass on the harmfulness, helpfulness and honesty of prospective advertisers. I can offer no better suggestion to the advertisers of advertising than that they establish such a judicial agency, stand by its conclusions and advertise their position. The layer of golden eggs is the motto, "If you see it in our advertising, it's so." The patent medicine and medical advertising is always a detriment to the other advertising, though sometimes it is not enough of a detriment to wholly destroy its value or to make the entire mass unprofitable. No paper can be a permanently paying proposition unless it has principles and adheres to them closely enough to perpetuate public confidence. It is as hard to kill a newspaper as to start one.

This has always been true of editorial policy. It is just now true of its news policy and it is rapidly becoming true of its advertising policy. When we come to the news end of the paper, we find medical matter to be of several types. Until the time comes when the health movement broadens out, in public estimation, into an economic movement, the great question always arises—"How shall the meat be cooked?" When the subject is controversial, when great parties are lining up on it—when orators

are holding people spell-bound, bands are playing, processions are marching—when that time comes, the populace can be fed raw meat. In this stage it must be cooked and seasoned, which means that the taste of the banqueters must be considered.

The particular magazine or paper will have to decide what form best suits its readers. Generally speaking, I believe in the policy of helpfulness, though others think entertainment paramount. If helpfulness can get a ratio of readers one-half as high as entertainment, it is the better policy. First, its ratio of results for the reader will be twice as great. Its ratio of readers with confidence in the desire to be helpful will be twice as great. Any paper that can get the trust of its patrons is on " easy street." As to the source of supply, I know of nothing that is any more accessible than literature on preventive medicine. Every State Board of Health and many city boards now have their press service, the tuberculosis societies and some of the other societies have theirs.

But as I see it, none of us have yet found the way. The best measure of results is results, and judged by this standard the Marine Hospital Service, the State Boards and the city departments somehow are not getting to the people. When the Marine Hospital and Public Health Service gets to the people as the Agricultural Department now does, Prof. Fisher and his side will not find it necessary to spend their time and money fighting for a national department of health.

A moment ago when the President read that telegram that told of the 600 lives that went out in the Atlantic Ocean, I heard the sigh that rose from this audience as you thought of those lives that went out. A while ago I read in the *Saturday Evening Post* a story by a woman on the advantage of tears in the theatre. She said that people like to cry; they like to go to the theatre and witness a performance that makes them cry, but then, after they had walked out on the street, they have no heart for the cripple or hunchback that begged alms of them as they went along, no tears either. When that curtain went down, the tears were at an end. We are suffering from an indifference to human life. This great tragedy which has our sympathy can crystallize sometimes into a momentary wail and sometimes into a retributive act, but as a general proposition we witness the death of our brother without giving it a thought. Do you know that

the people who died on that ship in the ocean last night, that their deaths are being duplicated right here in your community from preventable causes every day, every day and every year? In some measure, in some way, we have got to overcome this frightful indifference to the unnecessary slaughter of human beings. In some way or other we have got to drive home the fact that this health campaign is a thing that is worth while and until this indifference can be overcome there will be no possibility of material improvement.

I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that we have not succeeded in making copy that would appeal to newspaper men by reason of the fact that we have kept out of politics, that we have kept out of public effort, that we have not contended in the market place. I believe that we have not been enough right down in the valley of life, that we have not been enough where the smoke and the grind was. I believe that there has not been the use of these stories that there should have been, largely by the reason of the fact that we who have been contenders in this fight have not been able or not been willing to give to them a human interest. I am for controversy. I am for contact. I am for fight in this health movement. I am for bringing this thing out of its seclusion and throwing it right amongst the people. I am for making it burn into the lives of our people. I am for contending for it, and I believe that when we recognize that as the proper policy, we will not have to ask editors of papers to see their data in relation to it, for in relation to it they will see the advantages of effort.

DISCUSSION.

EVERETT G. HILL, New Haven. Editor, The Register.

The discussion this evening has been on the health movement of this twentieth century but to my mind there has been little of what that health movement has meant. Years ago our fathers and grandfathers thought it a pious duty to enjoy poor health. They thought it impious to interfere with the plans of the Almighty to prevent new diseases, that is, if they thought of it at all. In our talks we have dared to talk not of curing diseases but of preventing diseases. In my mind the newspapers have had fully as much as the physician to do with the reversing of that attitude of public thought, with the bringing about of the time when men realize that you must go back of the condition. We can go back to the Chinese idea which has been crudely stated as the method of keeping a physician to keep you well instead of calling him

in occasionally to cure you when you are sick. And that to my mind is a brief summary of what the health movement is.

Now what right has the newspaper man, as a newspaper man who is not a medical man but a layman, to discuss or to suggest concerning matters of public health? He has the same right which he assumes at least of discussing other matters. I think if there is any one class of men on earth that really dare it is the newspaper man. A full fledged newspaper man with red blood and common sense will tackle almost any subject on the face of the earth and discuss it learnedly to his own satisfaction, and if he is wise, discuss it with more or less profit to his audience, for the newspaper is the great public university, first to the man who makes it and second to the public. If a man in newspaper work for twenty years has not learned or acquired a tremendous amount of valuable knowledge, he is very dull and ought never to have chosen it for his vocation. So I say that the newspaper has a right to feel safe, at least, to make prescriptions which don't have to be filled in the drug-store, to make suggestions which the common sense of his readers will accept as being true in his daily practice. Another thing which gives the newspaper that right is what it has accomplished. Everything which you have heard suggested to you to-night, from the improving of public health to the journalism here suggested to you, is aided, if successful, by the newspaper.

If we ever have a successful college of journalism I would have it teach (as one of its means of finding newspaper women for their work), the rudiments of public health—the rudiments of how to suggest to men and women to keep well, and that would add to the right of the newspaper man to speak for public health. I dare but touch on this one point, but I believe that the newspaper has the right to promulgate a doctrine of medical independence to a large extent. There are physicians whose groundwork is complete, whose mission is ideal. And there are also physicians who do not deserve our entire respect but become medical demagogues, and become medical politicians and against such I maintain that the newspaper has the right to lead the public in its declaration of independence.

Finally, I make this suggestion from the admirable paper of Dr. Hooker, a newspaper can speak from this floor for the public health in a larger and grander sense than that of promoting clean city walks and a campaign against tuberculosis. It can speak for the public health by doing a public service for every public good. The newspaper which is true to its ideals is doing a tremendous work and can do a tremendous work for the public good in every way, and that in the largest and greatest sense is the public health.

17

INSECTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

(Illustrated by stereopticon.)

W. E. Britton, Ph.D., New Haven.
State Entomologist.

Preventive medicine has made rapid strides in recent years, and important discoveries are announced frequently regarding the etiology, transmission or treatment of some well-recognized human disease. Perhaps in no other line of scientific activity, and certainly in no line of preventive medicine, has progress been more rapid, or the results more important as touching the daily lives of men, women and children, than in medical entomology—or the relation of insects to the transmission and spread of human diseases.

Without going into details, I wish to call your attention to certain relations between insects and human diseases which may be considered as either definitely proven or as supported by abundant evidence which has not been refuted. The common insects known to transmit diseases from man to man may be considered as belonging to two classes—

(1) mechanical carriers, like flies, (2) essential hosts, like mosquitoes.

Examples.

Flies and Typhoid Fever, Flies and Cholera, Flies and Dysentery, Certain Flies and Pink Eye, Fleas and Bubonic Plague.	1. Mechanical Carriers
Anopheles Mosquitoes and Malaria, Stegomyia Mosquitoes and Yellow Fever Culex Mosquitoes and Elephantiasis.	2. Alternate or Essential Hosts.
Glossina Flies and Sleeping Sickness, Certain Mosquitoes and Dengue Fever, Indian Bedbug and Kala-azar or Dum-dum Fever.	3. Class Undetermined.

The House Fly, *Musca Domestica.*

The common house fly has been associated with typhoid epidemics so frequently during the past few years that Dr.

* L. O. Howard, Bureau of Entomology, Bull. 78, p. 23.

Howard suggests that it be called the "typhoid fly." Even before the role of this insect was definitely understood, it was suspected to have a connection with the disease. Typhoid fever is generally most prevalent in late summer, at the time when flies are the most abundant.

I do not wish to convey the impression that typhoid is spread only by means of flies, for such is not the case. There are plenty of other agencies, such as polluted water, milk, or vegetables, but it should be remembered that flies may be very important agents in the pollution of these food supplies, and certainly play a much more important part in this connection than was supposed a few years ago. The house fly is more important than other species of flies because of its greater abundance and on account of its habit of occupying the dwellings of man and crawling over his food. As a rule flies do not go far from their breeding places, and if they are very abundant in any locality it is reasonably certain that their breeding place is close at hand.

Breeding in filth and visiting all sorts of foul waste and decaying animal and vegetable matter and crawling over it, flies cannot help becoming contaminated. At the first opportunity they will also crawl over food in the kitchen and drink from the milk pitcher. In this way some of the germs are rubbed off and adhere to the food and are swallowed with it by human beings. The diseases most commonly disseminated in this manner are those of the alimentary canal known as enteric diseases, such as typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery, the germs of which are voided in fecal matter, which if left exposed is certain to be visited by hundreds of flies, and some of the causative bacterial germs of these diseases are thus transferred to food, and infection is thus made possible. But it is not these diseases alone that may be and are occasionally carried by flies. There is considerable evidence to show that the house fly and its near relatives may carry the anthrax bacillus in their digestive systems and deposit the germs with their excretions, or may carry these germs exteriorly if the flies have visited foul matter containing them. They may then infect persons by crawling over wounds or even food. Flies may carry the germs of tuberculosis by visiting sputum and then crawling over the mouth and nose and food of persons. Nuttall made some interesting experiments

in 1897 which proved that house flies not only may carry the germs of bubonic plague, commonly carried by fleas, but that they may actually die of the disease.*

Formerly it was supposed that the house fly bred only in manure from the stables, and that it did breed in such places was pointed out as early as 1834 by Bouche. In 1873 Packard, and in 1880 Taschenberg, published accounts of the house fly showing that it usually breeds in horse manure. Packard records fourteen days as the period required to develop a generation. Dr. Howard in 1895† studied the insect, and had some difficulty in rearing it in captivity. The female laid 120 eggs, which hatched in eight hours, and the maggots lived five days before transforming. The pupa or cocoon stage also lasted five days, making only ten days for the complete life cycle. Dr. Howard considered that probably ninety-five per cent. of all house flies in towns and cities breed in the heaps of horse manure about the stables or in the fields. Later investigations of Dr. Howard and others show that the house fly may breed in privies, garbage cans and garbage heaps, street sweepings, waste from slaughter houses, and even between the folds of old paper from ash dumps. In fact, in almost any place where suitable moisture and food conditions exist.

Notable Typhoid Epidemics Spread by Flies.

In the summer of 1898, when our armies were in camp in the Southern States during the Spanish War, an epidemic of typhoid broke out. It caused much apprehension and cost many lives. Though the water supply was suspected, the authorities were not able to check the disease by the methods usually practiced. Dr. Veeder was one of the first to advance the idea that the germs were being carried by flies, and it was not until the camp had been visited by Government entomologists from Washington that the matter was properly controlled.

Permit me to quote from the official report of Messrs. Reed, Vaughn and Shakespeare, who were appointed to investigate this typhoid outbreak: "About one-fifth of the soldiers in the National encampments in the United States in 1898 developed typhoid fever. The percentages of deaths among typhoid fever

* G. H. F. Nuttall, Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports, Vol VIII, p 16.
† L. O. Howard, Bureau of Entomology, Bull. 4, p 46, 1896.

cases was 7.61. The deaths from typhoid fever were 86.24 per cent. of the total deaths. Flies undoubtedly served as carriers of the infection." * In other words, out of 107,973 officers and men in the camps, 20,738 were sick and 1,578 died from typhoid. From the above figures it is evident that flies are more effective destructive agents than Spanish bullets.

According to Dr. Alice Hamilton,† the Chicago typhoid epidemic of 1902 was traced largely to the agency of flies. One of the most significant publications in recent years was issued in 1908 by the Merchants' Association of New York City on the pollution of New York Harbor.‡

Local Conditions to Be Avoided.

Many persons go from their homes in the cities to spend their vacations at shore resorts or mountain camps, and are soon taken sick with typhoid. The imperfect sanitary conditions at many of these places make it hard to prevent the spread of the disease if a case of it occurs, and where a large number of persons are brought together from different localities there is always danger. Large gangs of laborers in quarries, lumber camps and on construction work are, on account of carelessness and ignorance, liable to suffer from the spread of typhoid fever by flies, and what has been said of typhoid would doubtless be equally true of cholera and dysentery.

In looking about our cities and towns for breeding places of the house fly, what do we find? In many stables manure is allowed to accumulate untreated as long as there is room for it, then it is carted away to the suburbs and piled upon the land. Carloads of manure from the large cities are drawn through our towns and allowed to stand on sidings for several days perhaps, before reaching their destination and being unloaded. Streets are often so filthy as to attract flies, and when cleaned, the sweepings are dumped on vacant lots or drawn into the parks for fertilizer and allowed to remain in heaps several months. In

* Walter Reed, V. C. Vaughn, E. O. Shakespeare, Report on the Origin and Spread of Typhoid Fever in U. S. Military Camps during the Spanish War of 1898, p. 666.

† A. Hamilton, Journal of American Medical Association, 40,576.

‡ D. D. Jackson, Pollution of New York Harbor, Merchants' Association of New York, July, 1908.

many streets water closets are not installed, and uncared-for dry closets are still in use. All of these conditions are favorable to the breeding of flies, and we should remember that in warm weather only ten days are required to develop a generation. Each female may lay 120 eggs, and supposing half produce males, her possible progeny in seven generations amounts to more than 5,000,000,000,000 in a single season. Hence the tremendous increase in the number of flies the latter part of the summer. Then, please visit some of our cheap restaurants and meat markets, and note how they are swarming with flies which crawl all over the unprotected food and provisions. If you must eat food from such a place, choose something that can be cooked thoroughly before eating, or if raw, something that has a natural covering to be removed before eating, like an orange or banana. Remember that typhoid fever does not always come through the water or milk supply or by eating oysters.

What of ordinances and health board regulations? Some cities have them. It is true that anti-spitting rules are in force generally, as are also regulations about the covering of foodstuffs when carted through the streets or exhibited for sale, and garbage cans and wagons must be covered. Is it unreasonable to require that exposed surfaces of manure on platform cars or in stables, yards and fields be either screened or treated once a week to prevent the breeding of flies?

Remedies for Flies.

Screen buildings: and prevent flies from breeding.

All living rooms in houses, and especially the kitchen and dining room, sick-rooms, and all hotels, restaurants, markets and stores where food supplies are sold or stored should be fitted with screens to keep out flies. Breeding places of flies should be abolished where possible by not allowing manure, garbage or filth to accumulate or by screening it to keep flies away, or by treating it to kill the maggots. Manure treated with chloride of lime each day will not produce flies. Kerosene or one of the so-called soluble or miscible oils sold everywhere for spraying orchards will probably kill the maggots if the outer two inches is saturated with the liquid.

Flies in houses may be killed by the use of fly traps, powder, fly-paper, or by five per cent. sweetened formalin placed about

the room in saucers. A recent circular * from the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station recommends one tablespoonful of commercial formalin (40%) to a half pint teacup of half milk and half water. The liquid is exposed in a shallow plate with a slice of bread in it to give more space for the flies to alight while drinking. The author of this circular, Prof. R. I. Smith, states that in this way he has killed over 40,000 flies (about four quarts) inside of twenty-four hours in a barn where flies are very numerous.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

The cause of malaria was formerly thought to be gases or foul emanations from swamps, and it was in 1881 that Laveran, a French army surgeon, discovered in the red corpuscles of human blood a protozoan parasite, which he named *Plasmodium malariae.* Though the mosquito was suggested by King in 1882 as a possible agent in transmitting this disease, it remained for Dr. Patrick Manson of London to point out in 1895 that the malarial parasite had an alternate mode of generation, and he considered some blood-sucking insect (probably a mosquito) as the most probable host. His pupil Dr. Ronald Ross, an English military surgeon, soon went to India, and after patiently dissecting the bodies of hundreds of mosquitoes, finally discovered one having pigmented bodies in the stomach after biting a malarial patient. In 1900, Sambon and Low, and Grassi, conducted in the most malarious sections of Italy careful experiments which proved to the world that malaria is transmitted to man through the bites of the malarial mosquito, *Anopheles maculipennis.* These experiments have since been duplicated and the results confirmed by many others in different parts of the world.

Mosquitoes breed only in water, and the malarial mosquito will breed in almost any pool where other kinds flourish, but is never so abundant as the rain barrel mosquito, *Culex pipiens,* or the salt marsh mosquito, *Culex sollicitans.* It lays its eggs singly on the surface of the water. They hatch in a few hours, and the young larvae or wrigglers feed in the water on minute particles of vegetable matter. As a rule, mosquitoes do not fly far, and usually breed in the vicinity where they occur. The

* R. I. Smith, Press Bulletin No. 23, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

salt marsh mosquito is an exception to this rule, and often flies inland for twenty-five or thirty miles, though it breeds only near the coast.

From the records of the State Board of Health, it appears that for the decade ending with 1903, 1073 deaths, or more than 100 each year, occurred in Connecticut from malarial diseases alone. Dr. Howard obtained similar figures from those states where statistics are kept (less than one-half of the states keeping them, and these being in the North), which show that more than 12,000 deaths occurred in eight years from malaria. From the records of a number of cities it appears that two deaths occur from malaria in the South to one in the North, and on this basis and including the non-registration states, he concludes that the annual death rate from malaria in the United States must amount to 12,000, and that it would be 96,000 for the eight year period.* But with malaria, perhaps more than with any other disease, the death rate is a small indication of the economic loss suffered. Many are ill for years from malaria, and their capacity for work greatly reduced, and they may finally die from some other trouble.

Yellow Fever and Mosquitoes.

As early as 1881, Dr. Charles Finlay of Havana noticed a correspondence between the abundance of mosquitoes and the prevalence of yellow fever, but it was not until 1900, when our soldiers occupied the island of Cuba at the time of the Spanish War, that experiments were conducted proving that the disease is transmitted chiefly if not wholly by a mosquito, *Stegomyia calopus.*

In 1905, yellow fever broke out in New Orleans. The situation was critical, and on August 12th was placed under the control of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service under Dr. White. A warfare against the yellow fever mosquito was at once commenced. This mosquito was found breeding in the rain water cisterns which abound in the city. These cisterns were screened, and various pools treated. The epidemic abated at once, and the total number of deaths was 460 as against 4046 in the epidemic of 1878, 4858 in 1858, and 7848 in 1853. Similar

* L. O. Howard, Economic Loss to the People of the United States through Insects that Carry Disease. Bureau of Entomology, Bull. 78, p. 10.

control measures have been inaugurated in the Panama Canal Zone, with the result that the canal is soon to be completed and the region is now considered fairly salubrious, though the French had to abandon their work there on account of the unhealthy climate.

Measures for Controlling Mosquitoes.

Mosquito prophylaxis is usually an engineering problem pure and simple—abolish breeding places. This can be done in nine cases out of ten by filling and draining at small expense. In the tenth case it may be advisable, on account of expense, to make a permanent pool and stock it with carnivorous fishes. The edges should be deep and abrupt, and kept clean and free from vegetation. In the salt marshes, open ditches so that the tide may ebb and flow through them, and mosquitoes will not breed there. Fill all small depressions. Screen all houses, and also screen all cisterns and rain water barrels to keep mosquitoes out of them. Treat the surface of all breeding places once each ten days with oil to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes therein until these pools can be made permanently safe.

Fleas and Plague.

Bubonic plague, or "black death," has always been one of the most dreaded diseases of mankind, and from the scourge of Egypt, beginning about A. D. 542 and lasting sixty years, down to the San Francisco epidemic of 1907–1908, communities and government authorities have been powerless to cope with it. In India even at present, according to the newspapers, the mortality from this disease was 43,508 for the month of February and 95,884 for March. As it has always been serious in India, various commissions there and in other countries have each investigated and made their own contributions toward a knowledge of the disease. From 1896 to 1903, during these investigations, it was learned that the bacterial germ *Bacillus pestis*, causing the disease, entered through some wound, puncture or abrasion of the skin, and that all fleas and bugs sucking the blood of dying, plague-diseased animals contained plague microbes. Fleas attacking rats were then suspected, and experiments proved that they were capable of transmitting the disease to human beings. Rats and ground squirrels die in large numbers from the plague,* which is said to be primarily a disease of rats.

* R. W. Doane, Insects and Disease, p. 155.

So, working in the light of the knowledge previously gained, Dr. Blue of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, in charge of the outbreak of plague in San Francisco in 1907, directed the warfare against rats, killing more than a million in the city, and disinfecting them as soon as they could be caught. The work was finally performed so thoroughly that San Francisco made a new record in sanitation, and only about 140 cases developed. Except for this effective campaign not only San Francisco and California were endangered, but the whole country imperiled.*

Remedial Measures.

Destroy all rats by the use of baited traps and poisons, dipping them immediately in a solution of corrosive sublimate to disinfect them. This immediately kills the rats and the fleas, with the plague germs on them. Fumigate buildings to kill fleas and disease germs. Build solid concrete foundations, floors and walls where possible in buildings and wharves to keep out rats.

Other Diseases That Are Known or Thought to be Transmitted by Insects.

There are certain other diseases, mostly tropical, that are known to be carried by insects, and still others that are believed to be similarly transmitted, though the connecting evidence forming the proof is not yet complete. Elephantiasis is caused by worm-like parasites transmitted through the bites of certain mosquitoes of the genus *Culex* in the East and West Indies. Dengue fever and Malta fever are probably disseminated by mosquitoes.

It is thought that the germs of leprosy are transmitted by the bites of mosquitoes, flies, fleas, lice, mites or bedbugs. Dr. Patton of the Indian Medical Service has demonstrated that the fatal and infectious tropical disease called "kala-azar" is transmitted by the bites of the Indian bedbug, *Cimex rotundatus*.† Our bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*, which has always been in disrepute, though constantly appearing in the best society, is now under suspicion. Dr. R. M. Wilder‡ recently made investigations

* Report of Citizens' Health Committee. Eradicating Plague in San Francisco.

† R. W. Doane, Insects and Disease, p. 173.

‡ R. M. Wilder, Journal of Infectious Diseases, Vol. 9, pp. 9–101, 1911.

in Mexico which indicate that the human body louse is connected with the transmission of typhus fever, and states that this malady is an insect-borne disease.

In the light of our present knowledge these scourges which I have mentioned are all preventable by controlling the little insects which carry the germs. Is it not therefore a crime to allow them to be repeated? If the exact history of the world could be written and the truth revealed, it would be interesting to learn how important a part these seemingly insignificant insects have played in shaping the destinies of the nations.

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION.

Tuesday, 2 p. m., April 16, 1912.

COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN.
Chairman, MRS. JOHN P. KELLOGG, Waterbury.

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDHOOD.

WILLIAM H. PEAR, Boston, General Agent, Boston Provident Association.

In discussing the subject of the dependent and neglected child to-day, we may well treat it I think in respect to its relation to the causes which produce such dependency and neglect.

Methods of treatment and care may be improvable, and yet so much has been said about technique in past years, and so little on the constructive side that I, for one, feel that it is of importance that we begin to give more thought to the source of supply and to more or less definite programs which should be made without further loss of time.

With all the experience of efficient organizations throughout the country, it should be unnecessary for any speaker on this platform to-day to consume time in arguments in behalf of family care for dependent children, or in favor of the cottage plan of institution where the institution is still needed. To one coming from my state, which many years ago closed its institution and took up the modern plan, those brief observations in the last report of your State Board of Charity concerning the physical conditions in certain county homes read strangely: In one case a remark such as "New rooms added;" or "New buildings provide adequate accommodations;" or concerning another, something like "Another wing needed." My friends, no *new buildings* can provide *adequate accommodations* for your children. Another wing needed! why, it is wing-*clipping*, not wing-building that should be urged for these growing institutions.

If up to date, we are to-day giving definite consideration not

only to the treatment of the individual case, but also beyond the case, to the community's need as revealed by the particular disorder which has been brought to our attention. This means analysis of each situation, which must almost necessarily be followed by the discovery of the precise relation of this immediate trouble to the community's need as a whole. But how are we to make it count constructively? I know that it is customary, in extenuation, to plead lack of time, lack of funds and other lacks —I think the chief lack has been our own failure to understand the true significance of a great deal of our work.

There will necessarily be differences as to methods; but one thing must be granted by any progressive worker who feels the moving current of events—and that is, that more and more he must deal with individual problems with due regard for community interests, and the ultimate requirement must be that his case-work, so-called, shall be constructive, not simply palliative; that he shall reveal what he discovers to be disorganizing factors; and that he shall help form a program for their elimination. Now it is this matter of program, of deliberate planning by one device or another to counteract disorganizing factors—and, mind you, the factors must first be recognized—it is this which I believe needs emphasis.

If I am right, what bearing has it upon Connecticut's dealing with its dependent and neglected children? For one thing, I apprehend that if you as a state were convinced, you would quickly back up your admirable State Board of Charity in its endeavor to standardize the work of your counties, gradually bringing it more nearly into conformity with the principle laid down in President Roosevelt's Conference on the Care of Dependent Children. And the first step is at the point of reception, now, apparently, a rather hap-hazard affair. Your county system of child care may have, I think, among many drawbacks, one great advantage, and that is the opportunity of lending itself to an effective state-covering scheme—an extremely important thing; your lines are out but it remains for the State Board to gather them in. These lines are not gathered in, it seems to me, and the work is not so standardized when such a state of affairs exists as is described in the Board's last report.

With the three essentials to effective dealing—*diagnosis, treatment* and *analysis of causes*, it would appear that the Board

has had little to do except in the matter of treatment, the second requirement, wherein the work of the county homes may be guided to a certain extent. (I wish they were county placing-out agencies instead of growing institutions.) As to the first and third requirements, one can hardly see what opportunity there is for your State Board to standardize methods of diagnosis with children for whom the state is actually responsible financially, when it has, apparently, been customary for children to be committed to the various county homes by any court justice, thereby becoming charges upon the State, without the giving of any formal notice to the State's representatives in advance of such action. Later provision for notification to county commissioners may or may not serve to improve the system, but nothing short of adequate notice to State officials with ample opportunity for State investigation would seem to be sufficient. It is not surprising that under existing conditions the number of commitments to the county homes increases rather than decreases; nor is it to be wondered at that no elaborate study of causes has been made, for analysis and preventive planning must almost necessarily follow careful diagnosis.

Now a few words as to the third requirement named, the analysis of causes for the purpose of constructive program-making. So far as my observation goes legislation is slow to move unless it is given facts of compelling force. Any number of persons interested in child-welfare may go to your State House, for example, to urge more extended care of the feeble-minded—one of the crying needs of our time—but not much will happen in consequence. We have tried this method in Massachusetts, and can therefore speak from experience. Last year our Governor drew his pencil through the appropriation asked for by the trustees of our new school for the feeble-minded at Wrentham.

We have therefore determined upon a different method. We have this year gone out and got facts which were waiting to be gathered; facts which indicate how serious a menace and how heavy a draft upon our State's resources this matter of feeble-mindedness has become. And we have embodied these facts in a memorial to the Governor and the Legislature, showing among other things that three known families in which one or both parents are feeble-minded, will have cost the State, by the time the children shall have attained their majority, upwards of $65,000

—and unfortunately the end will not then have come. I have not time to give details of these cases, but it is sufficient to say that one family has 9 children, 6 of whom are feeble-minded, and the other 3 either now or formerly in the care of the state as dependents; another 8 children, not one of whom is normal; and the third, who are cousins of the second family, with 3 children, all feeble-minded.

How many of your dependent children are feeble-minded, or children of feeble-minded parents; and what steps are you taking to prevent the appalling increase and the burden to your State which must ensue from lack of attention to this most important subject? In my State it is conservatively estimated that there are 9,000 commitable feeble-minded persons at the present time—2,000 only being under care. If in your State you have as many such defectives in proportion, you have about 3,000, and your institution at Lakeville is caring for 295. Is it not better to have a program which will contemplate proper care by segregation and preventive measures so that you will not later have this increasing company of defective dependents and their progeny to deal with?

In my State there are about 4,000 blind persons—in proportion to population, this would give you about 1,200—and remember that it is estimated that at least 20%, and perhaps 30 %,of these persons are blind from preventable causes. Shall we wait for the babies which become blind through inadequate care at the time of birth to be added to our dependent list, or shall we better take measures, and very simple measures they are, for ensuring prevention?

To what extent does dependent childhood in your State reveal the factors of family desertion, non-support, feeble-mindedness, industrial accident, occupational disease, tuberculosis, or widowhood, all in large measure preventable?—Yes, even widowhood. If you are not securing such data, I can assure you that your State authorities will need the facts in order that they may be able to suggest plans for the reduction and elimination of such preventable, disorganizing factors.

To my mind we have all been too slow in arriving at the realization of this need. We have dealt with the individual child by more or less approved methods of care, and with the needy family with more or less wisdom; but we have not devised and adopted

adequate methods for showing forth what lies hidden behind the need which we have been alleviating, and it is clear that the time has come for such development. There is here, it seems to me, a two-fold reason for extending the authority and responsibility of your State Board in its work for dependent children—extension, I mean, in the direction of standardizing the work of investigation prior to the commitment and admission of dependent children to State care. For by this means you would secure not only the levelling up of that most important work, but you would be giving your State Board the opportunity to study and so far as possible deal with factors which make for distress. We have for some time been talking of preventive work, but it seems to me that we have scarcely begun to learn how to take the first necessary steps towards discovering the things that we are to try to prevent.

By a scheme of analysis adopted by the Boston Provident Association two years ago, we have found that accident or occupational disease is present in nearly 10%, tuberculosis in nearly 20% of all the situations of need with which we dealt last year; and when we come to widowhood, we discover that a large proportion of its 33% is to a large degree preventable—for about one in every three of these husbands has died of a preventable disease, tuberculosis usually in early manhood, while the children were young and the burdens heavy; and when we discover, also, that of all the illness that brought to want 295 families nearly one-half was tuberculosis, we begin to realize how great is the need of checking this disease.

With such facts in your possession, you will naturally find yourselves forced to the consideration of constructive measures. You can no longer rest content with mere remedial work. It will now be seen to be but a part of your undertaking to develop the highest degree of efficiency in the care of dependent and neglected childhood, and you will be forced eventually to give definite attention to the consideration of a more or less complete State program for the promotion of child-welfare—and such a program can be based only on accurate knowledge of the contributing causes of child dependency.

Am I right or wrong in thinking that a vigorous State Board of Charity may well be in a position most advantageous for such an important undertaking? Is it unreasonable to look to them

for stimulating suggestions as to the means of discovering certain important facts; facts the mere statement of which by a responsible body of experts would easily convince a legislature of the need of protective measures? With the opportunity for observation of a broad field, such as our State Boards of Charity now have, it seems to me that we might look to them in the near future for the development of child-welfare programs which shall include not only enlightenment as to the most approved methods of care, but also definite suggestions as to methods of discovering and plainly exhibiting what are clearly the disorganizing factors which contribute to dependent and neglected childhood.

DISCUSSION.

Miss Anna C. Walter, Middletown.
Member State Board of Charities.

We are becoming accustomed, we social workers in Connecticut, in conferences both State and National, to be challenged as to our methods of work and we acknowledge our deficiencies. As members of the State Board we are very jealous of the position which the State Board of Charities in Massachusetts has, with its absolute authority and control of the wards of the State, the possibility of classifying and passing on to institutions or to family homes the children who must be supported by the State.

It may be interesting for you to consider for just a moment what class of children we receive in our county homes under the care of the State. We are receiving a large proportion of degenerate children, we are receiving children who should never have been born into the world, and I presume we are receiving some of the Massachusetts degenerates that Mrs. Montgomery referred to yesterday afternoon. We must have places for dependent children of the State, children who have lost one or both parents through industrial accidents, children who should never be put into institutions with degenerate classes. We are having a great many bright Italian children thrust into our county homes. It is a very, very common experience to have a father in some way get the commitment of his children to the county home. This thing happened in one of our county homes a few months ago when a bright Italian father came in to the office for his children, bringing with him a friend from Italy and remarking, "This is a great country, we have the children and the State takes care of them." That thing, of course, should never be a possibility.

The work for dependent children is coming more and more into line with work for dependent people of all ages and classes. When the towns will assume the care of their children and will take care of widowed mothers and help them to keep their children, our numbers will be diminished. Once in a while we meet a selectman like one whom I met the other day and he said, "I have never yet committed a child to the county

home. I have again and again kept a family together." I assure you, however, that that selectman was an uncommon one. Then, when it is possible to regulate the marriage of the epileptic and the feeble-minded, you will also take a large number from our county homes.

We are taking much better care of the children than they would have in their own homes, but we don't for one moment question that the family home is the only proper home in which a child should grow up. We are trying, so far as the system of management makes it possible, to place the children in family homes and we have in Connecticut approximately 1,400 so placed out, but we cannot place the children as frequently as we wish we might.

If we could in any way have more careful supervision of the commitments, that would help us very, very largely and help many a family to keep together. There will be for a long time to come plenty of feeble-minded and degenerate children that will always have to be cared for in institutions, but it behooves anyone who has the opportunity of helping the State Board of Charity, or any other agency, to work for legislation that will give us power to carry out the modern ideas of care. The children are the greatest asset that the nation has and we want to do the very best we can to develop the children into useful citizens.

Rev. Wm. DeLoss Love, Hartford.

I think we admit, all of us who are engaged in dealing with dependent and neglected children, that our system is not what we want, but it is altogether another proposition to get what we want. We realize that we have only had these conferences for three years and five years may see some changes, I think. I have no doubt that the time will come when our system will be changed but as yet the various parts of our State machinery do not work well together. Our State Board of Charities is handicapped under the law by the limitation of powers, and our operation of State authority is handicapped by the county system.

JUVENILE COURTS AND PROBATION.

Harvey H. Baker, Boston, Judge, Juvenile Court.

I have been asked to present the purposes, ideals and advantages of juvenile courts and probation. It is not necessary at this day to devote any time to expounding the principles on which the juvenile court and probation are based; it is sufficient to state that the basic idea is restoration instead of retribution, training instead of punishment. I shall use the time at my disposal to emphasize certain points which have developed in working out this basic idea.

Let me take up first the analogies by which we should be guided in this comparatively new branch of social service. In the beginning it was said that the judge and probation officers must be like wise parents to a delinquent child; many now believe that the analogy of the doctor is more correct and helpful. The officials of a juvenile court have not the time to continue the oversight of children during minority, like parents, and they ought not to do so if they could, because it is undesirable to have a young person identified any longer than is absolutely necessary with a department which is concerned largely with children who have in some way offended against society. We see that the court should have in mind discharging the child as early as possible to suitable parents, relatives, friends, or at least to some public department whose custody is more normal than that of the court, just as the doctor looks to curing the patient and leaving him to normal care.

We are coming to see that whichever analogy we rely on we need to restrict the number of persons in attendance at hearings of cases as much as is compatible with public policy. The wise parent knows he can get much more surely and promptly at the bottom of any difficulty with his child by a quiet talk in a room alone, and the doctor does not try to learn his patient's trouble in a crowded audience chamber. The exclusion of all unnecessary persons is especially important in girls' cases, not merely in the interest of the morals of the public, but largely on account of the girl herself. No matter how degraded she may be, she will surely feel the difference between privacy and having her case stated in the presence of persons not intimately concerned in it.

The conviction is growing that the quarters of the juvenile court should be divided like a dispensary into waiting-room and examination-room, and that none should be admitted to the examination room save those having a direct interest in the case as parent, counsel, or friend of the child, or a direct interest in the work, as workers with children or as officers of instruction or government.

In emphasizing the analogy of the doctor it is important to call attention to one significant variance. The doctor never deliberately causes his patients discomfort; on the contrary he is continually striving to avoid doing so. But the staff of the juvenile court, in certain instances, deliberately cause their

charges discomfort, not for retribution, not as an end in itself, but as a means to an end. They recognize the efficacy of punishment in certain cases as a moral tonic to arouse the child and thus promote their work of rehabilitation.

It is true that in some cases punishment is of service to the community as a deterrent to others, even if not affecting the offender himself; but the deterrent effect of punishment is greatly overestimated as is strongly indicated in several instances in our experience, where boys have stolen at the time when older brothers were serving sentences in penal institutions.

Emphasizing the responsibility of parents was early an important feature of juvenile court work, and experience only tends to increase our opinion of its importance. Notice to parents has always been required; the attendance of one or the other of them is strictly insisted on. Punishment or the threat of it is often a powerful stimulus in cases of gross neglect and the like. But even less drastic methods of compulsion are often efficacious. A father said in our court one day that he could not make his boy go to school and we had better commit him to the truant school. The father admitted earning $14 to $18 a week. We said we were quite willing to commit the boy for such a father, because he could pay for the boy's board, and we would commit the boy and order the father to pay $2.50 per week. The father thereupon said he thought he might try the boy again. We gladly assented. All further trouble was prevented by the father's arranging of his own motion to get a daily report from the teacher.

In emphasizing the responsibility of parents we must not forget that there are many cases where they need help much more than punishment. This is particularly true in cases where the parents do not speak English. A father who could not speak English said, when asked why he did not punish his boy, that in America the police would arrest him if he did so; and when asked who told him so, answered that the boy told him so.

Visits at the home are indispensable for a correct understanding of the child. Finding a mother going about her household duties with a strap over her shoulders in readiness for any outbreak among her large family of small children disclosed information of the greatest importance which reports from the child at court would never have revealed. Finding a twelve year old lad tend-

erly and happily caring for the baby showed an aspect of his character which could hardly have been discovered in the probation office.

Probation officers should be sure to see both parents. The importance of this is strikingly illustrated in the following case:

A boy was brought to court for truancy. The master in a four-page letter wrote, "He has repeatedly run away from school, his conduct in his room is unsatisfactory. He needs to be put where for twenty-four hours a day he will be under efficient authority. This is, I am sure, the only course which will prevent him from growing up a wilful, disobedient, bad boy." This condition of affairs had existed for a long time, but the father claimed not to have known about it, and insisted that he could straighten out the boy. The truant officer admitted that he had never seen the father, but he had warned the mother many times at home and the master had warned her at school, and as she was an intelligent and responsible woman he was sure she must have told her husband about it. The boy was put on probation to give his father a try at him. The very first week the teacher's report to court was "Attendance excellent, conduct excellent except in manual training, scholarship excellent" and thereafter the reports were perfect. If that truant officer had visited the home at night when he could have seen the father, the whole difficulty would have been avoided.

A monthly night session is of substantial assistance in conferring with fathers whose position might be imperilled by attending court in working hours, and is also most useful for the extension or termination of probation of working boys.

A feature on which emphasis is being increased is the consideration of the mentality of children. While mentality may not be a factor in a majority of the cases, it is a very important factor in a substantial number of them. A girl of rather prepossessing appearance was borne with for many months by two devoted housewives. She was saucy, indifferent and irresponsible. A feigned attempt at suicide—turning on the gas but leaving the window open—led to her being submitted to a specialist, who promptly pronounced her feeble-minded.

We are now learning that mental deficiency is a factor in cases where its existence cannot be recognized by judges, probation officers or even physicians unless especially trained, and

hereafter we shall be spared the vain expenditure of time, money, and devoted service on children in certain respects competent, but fundamentally incapable of succeeding in the ordinary life of the community. A wayward girl who was doing satisfactorily in a family gave birth to an illegitimate child. She had so endeared herself to her mistress and seemed even to the very experienced head of the placing agency so normal, that she was allowed to remain in her place. A year later the misfortune was repeated. Then at last a specialist was consulted, who unhesitatingly certified her as in need of permanent custody in an institution for the feeble-minded.

We are learning to avail ourselves of expert assistance for the discovery of other difficulties than mere mental deficiency. The psychopathic clinic maintained in connection with the Chicago court has demonstrated that a skilled physician with a good training as psychologist can discover many an obscure cause which would have never been revealed to even the most experienced probation officer. With the benefit of such expert assistance we shall doubtless find that there are many persistent offenders whose conduct is distinctly traceable to some variation from the normal in mind or body.

A proposition that cannot be too strongly emphasized is that girls should be handled by women from the moment they come under the jurisdiction of the court until their cases are finished either by their discharge from probation or their commitment to an institution. Where there is no woman probation officer, the woman agent of some organization like the Associated Charities can usually be drafted for the service. It is sometimes said that any man who is likely to hold office in connection with any court is bound to be more decent than the previous associates of the girl who has so misconducted herself as to be arrested, but that is not the point. It is the duty of the state when it takes charge of a girl not merely to afford her a better atmosphere than that in which she was found, or even just a decent atmosphere, but to make sure that she has the best and most suitable atmosphere. A girl who had been under an admirable woman probation officer said as her probation progressed, "I can never hope to be a probation officer, but I can help girls when I am grown up by being a forewoman and having a home of my own where the girls under me can come and have decent good times."

Such significant comment would hardly have attended the best masculine oversight.

The making of restitution is a means of character building that should never be lost sight of. Payments which, regarded from the standpoint of the person damaged, are too trifling to be mentioned are important for the child's moral training and can be insisted on with much profit. Pains should be taken that the money for the restitution comes out of the child's spending money if possible, and for that purpose payments should be arranged in instalments as small as five cents if necessary.

The matter which is of supreme importance in Juvenile courts is the choice of probation officers. The probation officers are the eyes, ears, arms, and a very large part of the brains of the court. They must have the same qualities and equipment which make an efficient clergyman, teacher or physician. The probation service is really a learned profession like the ministry, teaching and medicine. The probation officer needs all the consecration of the clergyman, because his service must be rendered without regard for remuneration or personal comfort and convenience—he must give his wards all his time and strength. He needs all the power to interest and direct which the school teacher must possess. He needs all the insight, all the ability to make diagnosis which is possessed by the physician, because he must constantly make the diagnosis of so subtle a thing as character.

Finally we have come to see that the juvenile court must not be regarded as a cure-all. It bears the same relation to delinquency that the consumptives' hospital bears to tuberculosis. In both delinquency and tuberculosis the most fundamental work is prevention, and all earnest juvenile court workers look eagerly for the time when prevention shall have cut off the larger part of the court cases.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman: I am very sorry to announce that Judge Walter H. Clark, of Hartford, will not be able to be here with us this afternoon but if there is anyone else in the audience who would speak to us on the subject I should be very glad to hear from him.

Question: Can you tell me about your probation officers, how they are appointed?

Judge Baker: By the judge, absolutely. They are appointed by the judge absolutely. Last year I came down to Yale to get one before he graduated.

QUESTION: How much are they paid?

JUDGE BAKER: In Boston the pay is very small in return for the services rendered, enough to keep them in the work. They are paid $1,800.00 a year.

QUESTION: How many are there appointed to a court?

JUDGE BAKER: In the Boston court we have two, paid by the public, but they don't handle any of the girl cases. We handle the girl cases otherwise. They have to handle somewhere in the neighborhood of 800 delinquent boys in the course of a year. That is too many cases. We ought to have more officers. They are really necessary.

THE WORK OF A JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

WILLIAM R. GEORGE, Freeville, N. Y.

I don't know how much you know about the Junior Republic but I have got one thing in mind and that is not to leave this place until you understand clearly the plan and scope of the Junior Republic. Perhaps, if I get through in time, I will give you an opportunity to ask me some questions, and you are at liberty to ask just as pointed questions as you desire for that is the way to get light on a subject.

What is the Junior Republic? It's the simplest thing imaginable. Nothing excepting the fact that it is a little village—I use the term "village" instead of "community" or some sort of "ism." It is just exactly the same as any other municipality or village, the only difference being that the citizens of this village vote when they are sixteen years of age instead of twenty-one. You see how simple that is? Now I am going to elaborate just a little bit. A village? Yes. Enter that village. A series of cottages. A cottage system, did you say No. Cottages without the system. That is right. Think that over. In each one of these cottages is a nice motherly woman. A matron? No. That's institutioning. Two words that you will hear with frequency, possibly, this afternoon, institutioning and republicing. They are opposite phases. New words—perhaps they'll get into the dictionary some day. Some cottages larger, more elaborately furnished, others small, or else simply furnished. A nice motherly woman in each one of these cottages, just the kind of a woman whom you would like to have take some boy or girl in in whom

you are interested. That's the kind of woman we go for and we get her, and we take her into the Junior Republic and she gives her entire time to taking care of about eight to a dozen. And she runs that home just the same as she would one out in the country. So that is pretty nearly homelike. A combination of a good mother and a good boarding-house keeper.

In some of these beautiful little homes we have boys. In others we have girls. Maybe a boys' cottage here and a girls' cottage next and so on. These nice motherly women have some young women citizens in the Republic who aid them in the housework. The boys or the girls pay their board. They earn their money in other places in the Junior Republic. If they have been good earners and wish to spend all their money for good board, they may do it. If they have not earned sufficient money so that they may buy quarters in the elaborate place, then they have to go to a more simple cottage. If they don't choose to work at all they don't get any place unless it is the jail, for vagrancy. That is up to them. The average elaborate cottage has mission furniture, rugs, oil paintings, steam heat, etc., which gives the boy who enters something to live for. In the smaller places they have plenty of simple furniture and plenty of soup, that's all.

Where do they earn their money? Well, down in the shops. There is a series of shops in the Junior Republic, carpentering, plumbing, printing, dressmaking, millinery, laundry work and various other things for either the boys or girls. In each one of these shops there is a man or woman, as the case may be, who is there to teach the trade. It is possible for these young people to learn good trades, various trades in the Junior Republic. But they do not run the place just as they would run a trade school. They run it more in the line of a place of business. For example, the man who runs the carpenter shop, while he teaches the boys the art of mission furniture making, runs it as an establishment. Those fellows who do skilled work and put up mission furniture get swell wages, the wages of skilled workmen. Those who do the simple work get just the very ordinary wage, and those who do poor work, probably get bounced. If a boy doesn't like his boss he may leave any time he wishes and if the boss doesn't like him, as I implied, he may discharge him.

Now it doesn't happen that the villagers are the only ones to

employ the citizens. For it may be a boy employs citizens. It is very common for a boy, for example, to get quite a sum of money and conclude to take a contract and run something, if you please, do some piece of work, may be make an excavation for a building, or sometimes building cement sidewalks or cement foundations for the same building, or something of that kind. In that case he goes to work and purchases material from the Junior Republic Association, and then he employs his help from amongst the citizens. He gets his laborers and goes to work and has to carry out the terms of the contract. If everything turns out well, why he may be a contractor and make a neat sum of money, but if he has been more or less careless in the making of the contract, he is going to come out at the small end. It may be that his contract is all right and some labor agitator may appear among his workmen and they may go out on a strike the day before the contract is completed and then he is in trouble.

As for the stores, everything is on sale in the Junior Republic store. Things are purchased by the Association and placed in the store, and then those lads and lasses who have money may come in the store and buy the things. If they have no money, they may watch those who have money while they buy. The housekeepers go over and purchase supplies. Those who receive large board can buy more liberal things than those who have not received as much money for board. The economic conditions in the village are just the same as those outside, absolutely.

I mentioned the school. The school is just the same as schools in any place. In the Junior Republic at Freeville, a boy or girl can prepare for college. They go directly from there to Cornell, to the University of Pennsylvania, or any other place. They go to school one-half day and work one-half day during the school year. During the summer they work all day.

The Government. The laws of the State are the laws of the Junior Republic plus the laws enacted by the citizens themselves in town meeting assembled. Now, if there is any special legislation that they need which is not found in the laws of the State, they enact it. For example, the girls vote in the Junior Republic. Of course, girls don't vote in New York city and New York state and therefore in order to secure the vote it was necessary that the boys should pass a special clause to the constitution, and they did, after several years, and the girls voted finally.

The president of the Republic is elected to hold office for a year and the vice-president and the various other executive officers. Now, if these fellows violate the laws, or the girls as well, they are arrested by the police officer and when they are arrested by the police officer they are taken to jail; and then in the course of time they are tried for violating the law and when they are found guilty they are sent to jail and put in charge of a boy keeper. They go to jail and the boys straighten them out. Do I approve of this and are we not trying to put them out of business, and wouldn't it be better to have something else? That's a big question. However, in the Junior Republic the idea is to take conditions as they exist, whether all believe in a thing or not. That does not enter into the equation. It's a question of meeting the conditions as they exist. I want to say a good word for the jails of the Junior Republic, whatever I know of jails outside.

The reason boys have trouble outside is because they are heroes in the eyes of the other boys. I don't know whether I will get a chance to say very much on this, but in my going around the country I have concluded this is a matter of great moment to the average citizen. We are not taking boys merely below the age of 15, but from 16 to 21. We have some boys that raise the very devil. You men that have been boys, do you remember when we were boys, how we thought a great deal more of what the boys thought than we did what our dear teacher thought, or the minister, or the judge, or our parents sometimes? What the boys thought was the thing that went.

Do you know, I believe that one of the great problems to-day is the future of the youth, and giving responsibility early enough. It is a fact that the average lad of 16 can make his way in the world. Don't have too much sympathy for the boy of 16 whom you see working with his hands. He is going to be benefited by it. Don't try to work him 10, 12 or 14 hours a day. Just say eight hours a day and just don't try to kill him. He'll grow strong from it. And men that work at that age become stronger right along.

When I started I had poor boys and poor girls from New York city. We noticed after a time that the boys who had been terrors outside, after they had been straightened out, turned out to be the best citizens. I was so struck with that fact that I

made general badness a qualification for admission to the Junior Republic. And there were some people, those in the reform schools, that wanted everything. They said, "We will fix George." Well, they could have fixed George but they did not count on the boys. The boys could handle anything that came down the pike. They would send them down worse and worse and then the boys would slam them into jail and straighten them out and then they would come out and get along to the line of doing good things and the first thing you know they would in many instances have a diploma.

Well then I began to get applications at about that time from people from well-to-do homes, letters from New York and sometimes with reference to the sons of rich men. When they first made applications we said, "We will not take them in." Finally we said, "We will take them and we will make Papa pay us well." If he could send his boy to Groton School or some other school, he will have to pay well; and if he turns the boy over to us, he will have to do everything the way we will do it. It don't make any difference whose boy he is. That boy won't get a mouthful of grub until he hustles for it and so he earns it; and if he don't work he's arrested for vagrancy and goes to the workhouse where he has to work with his hands, and work hard. The boys and girls in the Republic have been obliged to earn their way with their hands or brains, and they acquired self-support and learned what self-government was by doing it. And when they went out from there, they were better than the boys and girls who had never been in the Junior Republic at all

This was not a reformatory institution solely that we had been working at. We had been working towards an educational institution and we believe it is good for all boys and girls. We will allow any boy or girl to enter as a citizen providing they have got lots of ginger and a sufficient amount of physical and mental strength. We don't care a rap whether they come from the city or from the country, whether they come from homes of the wealthy or homes of the poor, or no homes at all, or whether they are very, very good or very, very bad, so long as they are very, very something. We take them and we never have regretted it.

NOTE: The discussion following Mr. George's address was led by Mr. Samuel J. Davis of Litchfield, superintendent of the Connecticut George Junior Republic, and it is greatly regretted that no copy of his remarks was preserved for printing.

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.

THOMAS S. WEAVER, Hartford.
Superintendent of Public Schools.

The Open Air School in Hartford was opened in January, 1910, and has been in session on all school days since. The board of school visitors was fortunate in having leased for evening school and summer school purposes the old Sigourney mansion on Hurlburt Street, with the adjoining grounds, about three acres. This is about one minute walk from the railway station, on high ground overlooking Bushnell Park and the State Capitol, providing one of the most central points in the city.

The school itself is established in a tent a little over 20 feet square, the construction being that of a large officer's tent, or headquarter's tent, with wall and a fly. The practical work of putting up and preparing the tent for permanent use was done most thoroughly. First the floor was laid on joists bedded in a cushion of sand, making it absolutely dry and free from any cracks. A wainscoting about three feet high was put up to protect from the cold air about the feet and this tent has been in continual use with front and sides wide open to the air in all weather, storm or cold, the thermometer having ranged as low as 16 to 22 degrees above zero.

The children are thoroughly protected from the cold, so far as their bodies are concerned, by warm clothing, sitting bags, and the neck is also protected by a light blanket in extreme weather. The air, however, is not warmed in any way, and it is this that provided the extra vitality that the children needed.

The building near the tent, known as the Sigourney School, is used for the benefit of the children in two distinctive ways. The first is for the cooking and serving of the meals, and the second is for a rest room. This rest room is in the upper or attic story of the building, a very large room with all windows wide open. In this room the children after the dinner rest in steamer chairs and sleep, most of them, for an hour.

The menus and the general results of the work were given with charts showing the gain in weight of the pupils. An unusual

instance was shown in the treatment of a case of St. Vitus dance, in which the child wholly unable to control her motor power in the short space of a month did remarkable writing, in place of unintelligible scrawls. Mr. Weaver's talk was illustrated with photographs and charts, and a summary of expense for the school was given.

SIXTH GENERAL SESSION.

Tuesday, 8 p. m., April 16, 1912.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AID AND BETTERMENT.

Chairman, NATHANIEL R. BRONSON, Waterbury.

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to the chairman of this meeting that introduction of such speakers as are here to-night is unnecessary. You came here to hear these speakers, who are experts in their particular lines, and I shall take pleasure therefore, in simply introducing the first speaker, Mr. Parker.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

GEORGE A. PARKER, Superintendent of Parks, Hartford.

My topic is public playgrounds, but I will discuss a little wider subject than that and take up the question of public recreation, which includes the entire subject. I would like, in the first place, to give a definition of what seems to me to be a public park. A public park is an open area which is to be used, or intended to be used, for public recreation. Not only recreation but re-creation. And these open areas are places of restoration. To show the different ways in which they are used, I have divided the parks into several different classes and the definition of them is what I shall undertake at this time, and not go into a discussion of them.

There is the gardenesque park in which the main feature is the main garden, the garden differing from the ordinary park garden in that it is a mass of some given flower of striking color, put there to give a general effect. It is as different from the moss rose as a brass band is different from the violet, but it is necessary in this age to attract the attention. Now take our rose garden at Elizabeth Park, it is beautiful while it does not have that exquisite beauty which you get from the little moss rose, yet it has that attractive effect which the people seem to desire at the present time.

Then take the picture park, a picturesque park, which is a little different park, which is made to be looked at. A park like the little park that there is here in Waterbury, like the Bushnell Park in Hartford. They are made to be looked at, the same as the picture is which is hung upon the wall. The welcoming park is like the flower in the hall-window. I presume that title may be a little different from what is usually used, but I mean by that those little squares, those little triangles, which are in the different cities, which seem to say to the people as they come into the city, "We are glad you came. We hope you will come again."

Then there comes along with our park work that strip, or parking, as it is sometimes called, between the curb and the sidewalk, which is one of those little things not very much in size but it does make a wonderful difference in the appearance of a city. I have a conception that the park work when it is fully developed in the cities will be in a similar way what the water service and sewer service is to the city. The water service has a great reservoir and then it has its main pipes that come down to the service pipes and finally get into every house; and so in the parking work, I believe when it is fully done, we will have great parks, playgrounds, recreation grounds, and then there will be this little bit of green, like the water pipes, that will come along and connect every house with a great park. These little strips are usually known as parkways.

Then there is the great country park. City life changes the human being and conditions very much, indeed, and our structure was developed and grew because of country life. It seems necessary in order for the brain and the nerves and the muscles to come back into normal state that we should have the country, and for that reason, the country park, or that which gives the country—gives the music of the country and the melody of the country. The country park is to supply the city man's need for the country, its drives and woods and fields.

Now from the beauty we come to what might be called more the activities of the park. There are the athletic fields, which means those fields large enough for a boy all the way from where he thinks he is considerable of a boy, eight or nine years of age, until he comes to be considerable of a boy, 15 or 20,—and some remain boys even longer that that,—where they can get out to have their large games like baseball and football and running races.

Then comes the playground, which goes with the smaller

children, where they come and play. You know the old saying, that a mother's eyes are the baby's eyes, and after a while they get beyond that, they play around the house, then in the yard, then in the neighborhood, and then they go out; soon they go a little further, and the street is not safe. They don't have the protection that they do in the country, and these small playgrounds become quite an essential part of their life. Then comes the outdoor gymnasium. That is where the half-grown boy and the young man, and those who are doing manual work in the shops, can get out and use their unused muscles and develop their muscles which they cannot employ in their restricted daily work.

The last division of our parks, I call the resting park; that is, to take a person that is brain-tired, brain-fagged, and nerve-tired, it is necessary that he should get out somewhere where he can have the quiet necessary for his life. He must get away from the sounds, and his tired brain will rest. Now as to the quantity and the area which is necessary for these parks. There should be one acre of park to every 200 people. Then we find that one cent per week per capita will maintain all this work and do all the work. It matters not as to how large or how small it is, it is a fair proportion that 50 cents per year per capita will pay for the bonds when due and they may run for a term of years.

Now take the park work of Connecticut, and we will consider the State as a whole, we have about one million of people in the State and about 50 per cent. of us live under such conditions that, according to the ratio which I have stated, we should have about 2,500 acres of park, 340 playgrounds, and 50 athletic fields, in the cities of our State. It seems to me that our park and playground work can be carried on, and not at very great expense. It might seem strange that we could get any money out of park work and make it pay, put money into our treasury rather than to take it out, but our experience in the Hartford parks indicates that a person on an average on a visit to the parks will spend about one and one-half cents per person in the park. That is, the attendance at the park creates an appetite and that appetite is a wholesome appetite and I believe that we should cater to it.

DISCUSSION.

J. Herbert Wilson, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., New Britain.

We say we are giving the children playgrounds, but as a matter of fact we are just returning to them the things which have been taken away from

them. The Constitution of the United States, among other things, gives us the right to the pursuit of happiness, and the children have that right, and we have no right to take away the play spots the way we have been doing. I realize that under the present industrial conditions it becomes necessary to bring large numbers of people together in cities, and when that is done there should be places planned for the children. I think the best place planned of this kind is in Gary, Indiana, where they have given up a whole square to a school house and swimming-pool for the children.

I believe that playgrounds will tend a great deal to promote co-operation among children. They don't have a very large number to work together in schools; they work as individuals. In the playgrounds and at other times they learn to work with one another. They will have to do that when they get in factories and into life and they will have to work with other men and other women. We can not teach them that, they must find it out themselves. The playground helps to assimilate the different nationalities. When we first started the playgrounds in New Britain, they thought they would not fill the bill, but now we have Jimmie Burke, Mike McCarthy, and all the other nationalities playing baseball together.

If we know that somebody has some real interest in what we are doing, we are a good deal apt to do the thing that is right. All feel honest and sensitive in the promotion of self-government and most of the social workers now feel the best possible way to get along with boys and girls is to let them alone. The best in men is that which does not appear on the surface at all. All the evil that came into my life and all that came into yours came at the time we had our play or recreation and we didn't get it at school or at home. We got it playing and we usually got it from some person two or three years older than we were. If we take these older boys and girls who are natural leaders and give them the responsibility for the management and direction of that play, it works out fine. In our association boys' department we have a cabinet and the boys really run the whole place. We leave the self-government with the boys.

It seems to me that one of the great sins of our time is that we let our recreation be promoted by selfish people. Now we have our dance halls, and they are run by somebody to make money out of the good times of the people. It is not right. These people ought to be allowed to have the good time but they ought to come in under right conditions and it seems to me that some commission ought to handle the amusement and recreation of the whole community.

Rev. F. M. Hollister, North Stonington.

I am from a rural district and I presume most of this public playground discussion bears chiefly upon the life of the cities. It has been my fortune for the past two or three years to be in a country parish where it seemed to me there was a need of playgrounds, so perhaps a word may be allowed from a country minister.

Now, in the early days of our going to this country place there were a half dozen small children living in houses along the streets and some of you may have seen apologies of this kind. They had no place to play and there

are some little dangers for the little children at four or five years of age. Now, the church of which I am pastor has large and beautiful grounds. It seemed to us too bad that all that beautiful space filled with beautiful shade trees should go to waste, when these little boys and girls could have that place to play away from dangers. We thought this shady spot should have supervision for a playground, and so we asked permission of the church to permit the children to go into our back yard and play, but there was the strongest objection to it.

One of the great features of country life that is hard to deal with is the feature of isolation. It is one of the things we are working against in country districts, and the only way we can get at that is to train the children to play together. One of the funny things that has appealed to us from the amusing side, and also the ethical side, was this, that the boys at recess that didn't know how to play, didn't feel disposed to play. They would want to swap stories just as their elders did in the country school, and with just as poor effect. It is almost impossible for the teachers to make the children play. And there is a reason for this. You talk about discouragement. Why, I have seen children in our town ten or twelve years of age who get up at four o'clock in the morning and milk some cows a little while and get their breakfast and then walk two miles to school and come home and do the chores and then study a little while.

Boys and girls are wide awake. They are not dead. They are watching for things, and they know that there must be something for them to look forward to. It seems to me that the playgrounds are among the essential things for the development of child life and it does not seem to me possible that men and women who are parents, at least, can overlook the tremendous power and possibilities of the playgrounds, not only in the city, but in the country.

ALMSHOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Angola, Ind., General Secretary National Conference of Charities.

In speaking about almshouse construction and management, I want to tell you, to begin with, what little I know upon the subject is clearly of a very practical nature. For four years and a little more I was secretary of the Board of State Charities and a part of my business was to cover once a year 92 county almshouses, and I used to go to them all regularly once a year. My method of inspecting almshouses, or my favorite method, was to drive up in the country, usually six or eight miles from the county seat, in the afternoon about three or four o'clock with a convenient horse and

buggy and ask the superintendent as he came to the gate if he had room for another tramp. He would always say that he had and then I would put my horse in the stable and begin my inspection. After a while it would be time for supper for the inmates, and I would wait and watch them get their supper and then perhaps it would be time for the superintendent's own supper and I would have mine with him. Then would be the bedroom arrangements, seeing the inmates put to bed, seeing how the sexes were separated, how the doors were carefully locked between them, and so on. And then there would be a chance for the confidential talk with the superintendent, sitting by the stove in the winter and out on the piazza in the summer, and he would tell me of his troubles. I was always the first to get up in the morning. I would be awake and up early to see the way the inmates were treated in the morning, to see how they behaved themselves, how they had their breakfast, how the farm work started, and then I would leave that house the next day at about ten o'clock and I would know a great deal about the management of that institution. Then there would be the returning. I would come after another year and I would be welcomed as a friend.

I thought it was proper for the secretary of the State Board of Charities to be understood to be interested and friendly with the sheriff in the jail, or the superintendent in charge of the almshouse, or whoever it might be, to have it understood by all those people that I was their best friend, and that my purpose was to give them the best advice and counsel that I could. The people in charge of those institutions are mostly very worthy, well-meaning people, who try to do the best they can, and sometimes under extremely discouraging circumstances. What they need is not harsh criticism, it is not fault-finding, it is friendly helpfulness.

I will not attempt to tell you one-fifteenth of what I would like to tell you about almshouse construction and management. I do not advise that almshouses be designed or built more than two stories high, with a possible exception of what we call the front story. There should be one part for men and another for women. The building in front might be three stories, the upper rooms being cut off for employees . I would never put children any higher than in the second story, and for the old people I would like rooms on the first floor. Old people cannot go up and downstairs very conveniently. It doesn't cost very much to build that way.

Remember, you are going to build an institution which is going to last a long time.

An almshouse ought to be in that particular class, if it is to be what its legal name in New York city is, the home for the aged and infirm, and we ought to be careful whom we send there. In the old days many years ago, the almshouse was the hetereogenous homestead of all kinds of people, feeble-minded, epileptics, children, worn out criminals, and among them all some decent and deserving ones, better folks, who had been unfortunate, and the criminal had been sent there to serve a sentence. Now in one or two states in the Union they still have that bad habit, to send criminals who are convicted only for a short time to serve a sentence in the almshouse. We now recognize the fact that feeble-minded people should be in a place by themselves, and epileptic people should be in their quarters, and the insane should be nowhere at all except in State hospitals for the insane. Little children have no place whatever in an almshouse. You cannot possibly give them proper treatment when you mix them all up. The only way in which you can give any of these people proper treatment, and the treatment best for them and for the community, is by taking them off by themselves and building houses that are handled by people who have had experience and know how to care for them.

After you have taken out the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptics and all the other unsuitable persons, then it is only fair and just to give the almshouse inmates something of what they need and something of what they can appreciate. So I believe in having different rooms for them. I believe in having a number of single rooms for the old people. I believe in having some rooms set aside where old married couples, still affectionate to each other, who may live together for many years and do not wish to be separated, can stay together the way they have been so long. I am speaking of a large institution of some hundred inmates. I think those things are necessary.

Now let me say one word about food. For a great many years I was a superintendent, after I got through being an inspector, and then people would come and inspect me, and afterwards I knew how it felt when you are inspected. While I was superintendent of this institution, I made a very careful study of food and how the cooks prepared the food. I took charge of an institution one time where the people in the dining-room,—the employees' dining-room,

—had had beefsteak for breakfast three hundred and sixty-four days in the year for eight years, and every Easter Sunday they had eggs for a change. Now you know that beefsteak is very nice if it is prepared properly, but they fried it until it was as bad and as hard as sole leather. If you know what you are going to have for dinner to-morrow, or if it happens to be something you don't like, say, cornbeef and cabbage, it is a very great advantage not to know what you are going to have, until you sit down to the table. I insist myself on not knowing what they are going to put on my own table until I sit down there. Dyspepsia rages in every institution in the country because the inmates know in advance what they are going to get. A surprise is the essence of an appetite. If you haven't any appetite, you won't have any digestion.

Then there is another thing I always make a great effort to secure in institutions for children, and that is an ample supply of good, palatable drinking water and always obtainable at all times. I know an institution where they wouldn't allow a child to have a drink of water after supper at night. Water is rarely drunk enough by all of us. Most of us don't drink one-half enough. By drinking water we get wonderful cures and wonderful results. The water supply should be the very first thing to consider. We should not buy land or we should not take an option on land until we have tested the water supply. We can drain swamps but unless we have a fair supply of water on the premises the institution should not be located there.

Every man and woman has a right to know how our institutions are run and every part of them. Every officer of the State, county, town or municipality who comes in to give orders, to give advice and counsel, should feel that the eye of the public he serves is upon him; he serves the brain of the public and can always consider what is the best thing to do. The voice of the public is present in the State conference. At other places they are calling attention to these things in its annual reports and its eye, its brain and its voice, which ought to be exercised over the institutions, is of value to the State. The institutions of the State ought to be wide open. There ought to be no more welcome visitor than the inspector and secretary of the State board of charity.

DISCUSSION.

HORACE B. CHENEY, South Manchester.

Manchester was visited by the secretary of the State Board of Charities some time ago, and he pronounced our almshouse one of the worst in the State. I am sorry to say we have still got that almshouse, although we have appropriated money for a new one. We cannot tell you what you ought to do, but we can tell you very clearly what you ought not to do. Everything which Mr. Johnson has indicated you ought not to do, we have experienced. We have an old almshouse which is out on the mountain. It is an old rambling building with practically no water and nothing that it ought to have. It is in close proximity to our reservoir, very much too close for our own comfort. We are now to build a new one where we hope to cure those things, which we have not been able to cure in the old one. We have already done what we were able to do to meet the questions which you have been addressed about. It is a long time since children were kept in the almshouse in Manchester. We have seen our imbeciles and our insane people placed where they ought to go, and our tuberculosis patients are cared for in the State sanitarium, and we have left the rest of the flotsam and jetsam where they should be. We are now building a building where one person can care for another in a room and we will have infirmaries for patients where they can be cared for, and then we hope we will at least be on a par with what should be the aim of a Connecticut town.

Our outdoor relief is much better provided for. We have a charity superintendent who has a complete record of all persons applying for aid there, how much aid they have had heretofore and all their family connections and every other source of income. He keeps a town store where he dispenses the necessities of life, and we have done away with the old system so commonly used in Connecticut of the store order. We have made recently in Manchester (and this I think is perhaps the only contribution I may be able to make towards this Conference), a rather new departure on behalf of the town. We have voted that when the town has ordered the quarantining of a house, where indigent persons, not paupers, but simply people who are poor and dependent from day to day upon what they earn, the town will pay them a reasonable sum during the time of the quarantine. It doesn't seem just that the public should shut up a family and deprive them of their power to work and then not supply them with the necessaries of life when they are needed. They have also decided recently to purchase antitoxins in the case of indigent persons, where the great expense would otherwise probably deter those persons from procuring that great benefit.

In viewing this whole question, one of the greatest we have to consider in our city and town activities, we must take a wide view of it and I think that any action taken by any community in that relation should be gauged first by the test of whether that action will in the long run rebound to the ultimate aid of humanity as a whole. It is oftener easy to take these people and to support them than it is to help them to help themselves; but I believe that any action taken by a municipality, which relates to the poor in any way, should not be in the nature of a free gift of aid if it is possible

for those persons to return any compensation towards their support. What we should do is to aid them to aid themselves. Even in the almshouses there are very few people, except perhaps some helpless people, who are not capable of doing some work. Those people will be very much happier and very much better off if they are provided with some work to do in the almshouse, and I think that is one of the most important things which has been little attended to in almshouses, either in Connecticut or elsewhere.

VAGRANCY, FARM COLONIES, AND MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSES.

Orlando F. Lewis, New York City, Secretary, New York Prison Association.

When you see in the funny papers a picture of a tramp on a truck with a wheel in front of him, and he is pulling this wheel and he says, "Them automobile fellows aint got nothing on me," of course you laugh at the tramp, and when you see Happy Hooligan in the Sunday Supplement we laugh at his poor adventures, but for all that it is a very serious subject, this tramp. There are two reasons why, I think, we have gotten such a distance from the tramp question, and one is because we are generally indifferent to the national tramp that comes to our door to get something to eat and we do not realize that he is one of one-half million men in the United States so developing their paths because they don't know what they will do next or where they will go next.

This problem is a serious one and I tell you it is going to be a very serious one for you people of Connecticut, and the only way to stop it is to put it right straight up to us. Just beyond your western border, which I take it is not so very far from Waterbury, there is a little town called Wingdale where we thought we were going to build a State Prison for the State of New York, but there is not going to be a State Prison there and there is not going to be a State Farm there but that land must be used for something. The suggestion that has cropped up has been that it would become the site of a State Tramp Colony. Now that is only one mile from the Connecticut State line. Now if we have a tramp colony there, and I am one of the board of managers, I intend we shall have a self-supporting institution,

and then these tramps will be within one mile of the Connecticut State line. Now we won't have any walls around our institution and then what's going to happen? We don't want the colony near New York City. If it should happen to go to the State line, what's going to happen? We think one of the best things is going to happen to Connecticut—that is, in the line of the tramp, it will not be five years before Connecticut has a tramp colony and will be pushing them back to New York. Now that's the way the tramp has been handled. He has been pushed along. When my father was a farmer's boy in a country town, there was a tramp there, an old stager, old Uncle Tom. He was a pauper, and a very jovial pauper he was, even more benevolent than my predecessor on this platform, Mr. Johnson, in his general manner of talk. Any way, Tom finally got on the shelf and these two townships were handling him, first one almshouse and then the other, and they finally decided they would have a friendly law suit over him. Soon after that my father was driving home and he met Uncle Tom and asked him, "How did that suit come out?" and Tom answered, "Canaan Corners has got me." Now that's exactly the situation of the tramp. The next community gets the tramp and passes him on. The tramp is costing in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 a year, so it is said.

Now we have some serious conditions confronting us. In the first place, the tramp has gotten along to a certain stage in his age when it is not very easy to break him of his habits. In the second place, he has just exactly what you and I have. He has a desire to be somewhere else most of the time. The only difference between the tramp and us, in one respect, is that the man who has something rides in the Pullman and the tramp rides beneath or else he rides between the cars, or sometimes, like some of us, in the car itself, evading his fare. But at any rate, he wants to be somewhere else.

Now what are we going to do with this customer? You have heard of the benevolent lady in the country and a tramp came to her house and came up to the front door. They don't generally come to the front door, but this one did, because the story goes that way. He knocked on the door and the lady opened it and said, "What's the matter?" He said, "Madam, I am hungry; I could eat the grass right here." And the lady said, "You come right into the house," and she led him through the house

and out to the back yard, saying to him, "My friend, the grass is a good deal higher out here." Now as a matter of fact, there is only one thing we ought to do with the tramp and that is absolutely refuse him. Now that sounds very heartless and the trouble with that advice is that there are, let's say, ten per cent. of the vagrants that are really honest and out of a job and that want a job, and in the ordinary sense I think it can be safely said within a short time a vagrant can get a job somewhere.

Now what is the duty of the tramp towards us? I have talked with a great many in the United States and out and it is a very pleasant brain combat between the man who is asking and the man who is giving. Farmers' wives have asked me whether it was dangerous to refuse a tramp at a farmer's door. I have asked that of tramps and they say, "No, as soon as you are refused, that's all there is to it; it is simply a game." The tramp gets in the habit. Why, it's gambling, with the tramp. The tramp has a love for gambling and irresponsibility, or a desire to beat the world. Well, what are we going to do about it? Of course, there are two general classes of suggestions or remedies. One is the local remedy, and the other is a great large remedy which opens a large subject, and I hope you will allow me to make some larger suggestions as to what we have got to do in this country ultimately.

Now, in the first place, we have got to be able to differentiate between tramps and others. I am sorry as Mr. Johnson says, that I haven't got one hour and a half instead of ten minutes more. But I will simply call your attention to these persons. They suggest tuberculosis. Now, in the tramp you have your young fellow in the incipient stage, he is 16 to 25; then you have them in the intermittent stage; and then you have the advanced or deplorable stage, what they call the Bowery bum. It is in the English language now, that word, to stay there, because it expresses it better than any other word we have. Now, I would say to use your private charity on Class 1, or Class 2, and make the public charity take care of Class 3. Then having differentiated the classes of tramps, we ought to prepare methods of dealing with them, and my first suggestion would be "Don't give," and my second suggestion would be to place our gifts where we can do the most, individually and collectively, every time.

In the town of Podunk the selectmen say, "This tramp that

is now before us for our care doesn't belong to us and we don't know where he comes from and we don't care; consequently let us put him on the car again and send him on." The railroads have put him off and the town wants them to carry him. Well, certainly they don't want to carry him and so the railroad turns him over to the justice of the peace, or the magistrate, and the magistrate of the town doesn't want to incur the expense of prosecuting him and Mr. Prosecutor doesn't want to do it, and so he is turned loose. Now, it seems to me about the only way we can get over that is to have our State laws so constructed or managed that the care or cost of maintenance of the tramps and vagrants in our institutions shall be a State charge. Europe is far ahead of us in dealing with these cases of vagrancy. Here we have got to give a tramp a chance to show that he is not a tramp, unless we are doing more or less of an injustice to a person when we lock him up.

The next thing to do with this tramp question is to develop a farm colony. In other words, instead of being sentenced to jail, the tramp goes to a place where, whether he be tramp or vagrant, he will be on the indeterminate sentence; where he will be given an occupation, if he hasn't one, and where he will have some of the wanderlust knocked out of his system and where he will have to stay long enough so it will be determined. We don't expect any large percentage of reformation in the vagrants, except in the younger fellows.

Free employment bureaus in every State are absolutely necessary, a free employment bureau which shall be in its management just as free from suspicion of anything but integrity as the State Board of Charities or any other body which enjoys an upright reputation. One more word. You will say that I have not given you a very useful talk. I have not because I am not very hopeful in regard to the ultimate possibility or probability of reforming the vagrant, reinstating him again to a permanent industry and to usefulness. More and more I feel that the time to deal with the vagrant, of course, is before he gets to be a vagrant. In other words, all you have done here in this Conference in advocating useful betterment, I am sure tends to the reduction of vagrancy. After all your plans have been carried out, the people of Connecticut will not know the vagrant classes except in so far as they come across the State line from New York,

Massachusetts or somewhere else. Now the reduction of vagrancy is going to be for the future. The old tramp on the road will tell the boys to get off the road as soon as they can for there is nothing in it.

DISCUSSION.

L. P. W. MARVIN, Judge of Probate, Hartford.

I suppose that I am invited to come here to speak to you because I am president of the Open Hearth Association of Hartford, which is probably the largest lodging house we have in these parts. It accommodates between 150 and 200 men almost every night in the winter. A man who comes there has to come before ten o'clock at night, in a sober condition, or fairly sober, so he won't make any disturbance, and is required to go through all the processes which men in municipal lodging houses have. When he ordinarily comes there he has to give his name, nationality and religion, what his last employment was, etc. When he has taken a bath, he is provided with night clothes and sent upstairs to bed. In the morning he comes down and does about two and a half hours' work for the night's lodging and for the breakfast which he receives. I suppose the night's lodging is worth something like 15 cents, and the breakfast is worth about ten cents. Therefore we are labor employers to the extent that we are paying this man about 25 cents for two and a half hours' work, which are not exactly union wages. But we don't succeed in getting a great deal of work out of them.

We have two classes of men there, or at least, I have divided them into two classes, the men who will work and the men who won't work Now, the men who will work are brought to us because of lack of employment, and that lack of employment may be due to a large number of causes, and in institutions of that kind, we have got to be so equipped to provide all the time proper employment for men of that kind. And we have got to be in some sort of communication with other similar agencies throughout the State and throughout the country, so that if a certain class of labor is required in a certain place, we can help those who really desire to work, and possibly arrange to get them to that place where their labor is sought. The class that will not work are the bums, and their condition is very closely tied up with the question of drunkenness.

Now, one of the rules which we have to have in our institution is that no man shall be allowed to stay there over three nights in any one month. That really is not a rule which has no exceptions, but in fact there are a good many exceptions. Whenever we find men who are worthy of help, the rule gives way at once, but we have to have that rule because of the large class of rounders, the class of men living from hand to mouth right straight along, day in and day out, varying the performance by sixty or thirty days in jail now and then.

I understand your Executive Committee has under consideration a resolution to pledge the support of this Conference to a law for the

establishment of a State Farm, but I just want to say one word about it and that is that our present laws give to the judges of probate the right to send the habitual drunkard to any suitable asylum for a period from three or four months to a year, but in the State of Connecticut there are no such asylums. To be sure, there are times when doctors will certify that such and such a man is insane and as a result a commitment is made to the State Hospital for the Insane. But often the man stays there three or four weeks, until the liquor is out of him and they know his true condition, then they discharge him. So I think, if you will seriously consider this subject you will agree with me it is time in this State that we did, at State expense, provide a farm to which commitments of this kind can be made; where these men (and women sometimes) will be required to do out door work and in a measure support themselves; and if they cannot be reformed, why they can be kept there at the least expense to the State. Possibly they can be reformed and in that event they can be released. The ordinary laws in other States where they have State farms provide for release on parole, and if a man is thus released and keeps good his parole, why that's the end of it.

In New York State they are now establishing a State Farm for Inebriates. Ordinarily I think it will be found that 80 per cent. of those who are committed for vagrancy to the State Farm will be more or less inebriates. I would say that in a small state like Connecticut, since you can have for a time only a single State Farm, it would be desirable to commit not only tramps and vagrants but also to establish a place for inebriates. The classification could be carefully provided for, with the power of parole later on.

THE PRESIDENT, MR. KIMBALL.

Ladies and Gentlemen: There are a few matters of business which ought to be disposed of before the Conference adjourns.

The Executive Committee of the Conference presents the following amendments to the constitution and resolutions with the recommendation that they be adopted.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section IV, paragraph 2, of the Constitution is hereby amended by the addition after the word "three" in the second line thereof, of the words "or more persons," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

(2) At the opening session of each Conference the president shall appoint a committee of three or more persons to nominate the officers and committees for the ensuing year. The nominating committee shall report their nominations to the Conference for election at the closing session each year.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section III of the Constitution is hereby repealed and a new Section III is adopted as follows:

All persons interested in the object of the Conference are invited to enroll themselves as members. The membership fees shall be as follows for each period from the close of one Conference to the close of the next, whether annual, biennial or otherwise. Associate members, one dollar; active members, two dollars; contributing members, five dollars; supporting members, ten dollars or over. All classes of members shall have equal privileges, including the right to vote.

There shall be hereafter a membership and finance committee consisting of fifteen or more persons representing all parts of the State who shall be appointed by the president of each Conference and whose duty shall be to secure and retain members for the Conference.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Sction VI of the Constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

Finance.

The expenses of the Conference shall be met by voluntary subscriptions and by the dues received from members.

Resolution Concerning County Home Children.

Resolved: That a committee of five persons be appointed by the president of the State Conference of Charities and Correction to study the subject of the guidance and control of County Home children after they have passed from the authority of the County Home; said committee at its discretion to prepare a statute covering this matter and to present it in the name of the State Conference at the next general session of the General Assembly.

Resolution Concerning Women Probation Officers.

Resolved: That the Connecticut State Conference of Charities and Correction recommends to the proper officials in every city of 30,000 population or over in this State the appointment of a woman probation officer.

Resolution Concerning State Farm for Inebriates.

Resolved: That the Connecticut State Conference of Charities and Correction is heartily in favor of the movement to establish a State Farm for Inebriates, and with this end in view Rev. John N. Lewis, Jr., is hereby appointed a committee, with power to choose his own associates; this committee to work in the next session of the General Assembly for the establishment of such a State Farm.

Vote of Thanks.

Whereas: The City of Waterbury and various organiations and people have extended to the Conference and visitors the kindest welcome in every way possible, we, the delegates in convention assembled, present our sincerest thanks to the Benevolent-Protective Order of Elks for the generous use of their elegant and commodious club house and hall; to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Second Congregational Church for the use of rooms; to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Kimball for a most delightful reception at their lovely home; to the daily newspapers for their very full and ac-

curate reports of the speeches and papers; to the speakers from a distance and to those from this State, especially to his Excellency, Governor Baldwin, for his sympathetic, progressive and eloquent address Sunday afternoon, and to the churches who gave up their usual Sunday evening services so that they should not interfere with the meeting of the Conference.

We wish all these organizations and people to know that we fully appreciate all their kindnesses and we fully hope and believe that the information and inspiration gained at this Conference will result in some legislation which shall be for the betterment of all those classes in our State who are in any need.

JUDGE EDGAR M. WARNER, Putnam.

I want to add a line to those resolutions, which, by the way, I think are very proper and ought to be unanimously passed. I might say that no city in which I have ever attended a convention has extended a more cordial welcome to all hands than the city of Waterbury has extended to the visitors and members of this Conference. And I think I am justified in saying—I know I am in my own opinion—that I have never attended a conference where the atmosphere was so fine or the inspiration so great—in fact, a better conference has never been held in my judgment in the State and I want to ask permission to add to these resolutions this one—it should be passed unanimously, and passed by a rising vote.

RESOLVED: That the sincere thanks of this Conference be and are hereby tendered to Mr. Charles P. Kellogg for the very capable and tactful manner in which he has assisted in conducting this Conference.

Upon motion made, the amendments, the resolutions and the votes of thanks were put to vote and were adopted by the Conference.

The Secretary: I want to thank you all most heartily and to say that we hope next year the Conference is going to Bridgeport. We have had a cordial invitation from the business men and from the Bridgeport Board of Trade through its vice president. Bridgeport is the second city in the State in size, and we have not met there yet. We started in Hartford, then met in New Haven, and now in Waterbury, and it is natural that Bridgeport should come next. I should say, also, that Stamford gave us a very cordial invitation to meet there, but it seems better to go to Bridgeport.

The nominating committe presents the following list of candidates for your approval as officers of the next Conference:

THE OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President, Hon. Morris W. Seymour.....Bridgeport

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Walter H. Clark.....Hartford
Max Adler.....New Haven
Rev. P. C. Wright.....Norwich
DeVer H. Warner.....Bridgeport

Edgar M. Warner.....Putnam
Hon. Henry H. Bridgman.....Norfolk
President Wm. A. Shanklin, LL. D.....Middletown
Hon. Lyman T. Tingier.....Rockville

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

George C. Edwards.....Bridgeport
E. P. Bullard, Jr.....Bridgeport
Charles B. Read.....Bridgeport
Mrs. N. W. Bishop.....Bridgeport
Mrs. John C. Curtis.....Bridgeport
Mrs. M. H. Ford.....Bridgeport
Rev. Father W. H. Lynch.....Bridgeport
Rev. J. MacL. Richardson.....Bridgeport
Mrs. E. Y. Weber.....Stamford
Schuyler Merritt.....Stamford
William C. Hungerford.....New Britain
F. J. Kingsbury.....New Haven
Prof. William B. Bailey.....New Haven
Horace G. Hoadley.....Waterbury
Rev. John N. Lewis, Jr.....Waterbury
George M. Curtis.....Meriden
Lucius E. Whiton.....New London
Mrs. Frank A. Mitchell.....Norwich
Arthur L. Clark.....Winsted

The officers and executive committee, as nominated, were thereupon elected.

The President: I simply wish to say that as in a sense representing Waterbury, we are certainly more than pleased with your very kind recognition of what the town has attempted to do, but I want to say that your coming here has been of the greatest possible service to Waterbury. It has stirred us up and awakened us in this city, so that we can do much better work and much more intelligent work because the Conference has been held here. The Conference of 1912 is declared adjourned.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, 10 a. m., April 16, 1912.

COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN.

Mrs. I. W. Kingsbury, Hartford, Presiding.

Meeting held at Leavenworth Hall.

OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPENDENT CHILD BETWEEN THE TIME WHEN COMMITMENT EXPIRES AND THE TIME OF HIS MAJORITY.

Charles M. Morse, Superintendent W. L. Gilbert Home, Winsted.

Under existing laws in Connecticut children, who because of neglect, desertion, cruel treatment, poverty or other like causes are thrown upon the public for support, are committed to the County Homes, boys until 16 and girls until 18 years of age. Between the time when the term of commitment expires and the time when they are twenty-one years of age there is no authority having the legal right to direct, guide and advise these children as to their conduct and their relations with the family with whom they happen to be, and with the community at large. There is no necessity of arguing the need of some such guiding force.

The State considers it a duty to care for these children until they are able to work for themselves. Unfortunately, the age that has been fixed as the supposed time when they are able to be self-supporting and they are allowed to take their futures in their own hands, is the most impressionable age of boys and girls, especially boys, and is the time of life when they most easily fall victims to temptations and vices which come in their way. Thus the State, after spending money for years in the effort to make a good citizen, risks the complete negation of its efforts by neglect at the most critical stage.

Since all agree as to the existence of the evil, let us proceed to find or at least propose a remedy. First, let it be stated that there is no belief or contention that the State should support these children for a longer time than it does now, and consequently there is no idea of increasing the expense to the State.

Further let it be stated that there is no idea of keeping children in those families in which they are placed without recompense for their labor. There should be some one or some authority to aid and guide the children in this matter as well as in the expenditure and the saving of the money received.

In endeavoring to secure light on this subject, I wrote to the State Board of Charities or the equivalent organization in every State and Territory in the United States and to many prominent men as well. Nearly all the answers to these letters were full and complete, but little was gained, in the matter of information and experience, which can be applied directly to the Connecticut system. The reason for this is that the Connecticut system is peculiar unto itself. However, in spite of the fact that the diversity in other States prevents the correlation and the consequent profit which might come to Connecticut, a few excerpts from the answers received will be interesting.

From Minnesota: "In the case of wards of the State Public School for Dependent Children at Owatonna, the State agents exercise the necessary supervision until the close of the indenture period or majority. Outside of the probation officers and the State agents, we are not aware of any society or organization performing such function as the friendly oversight or care of young people after leaving the institution."

From California: "This State has provided for the supervision of children's institutions by the State Board of Charities, and also the supervision of societies engaged in the work of placing out children into homes. These societies handle many cases of dependent children, but the children are kept under supervision and are visited until they reach the age of majority.

I have about reached the conclusion that the best solution of the child question is the establishment of a board of children's guardians. Such a board should be composed of both men and women, and presumably consist of five or six persons. They should have the direct control *in loco parentis* of all children committed to State care. They should exert parental control wherever the dependent or delinquent child may be placed, and should at the same time exert a watchful care over such children until they reach the age of majority. At the present time we have our orphan asylums, child placing institutions, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, etc. The work to me seems to be too much scattered for best results and for economic administration. While these private societies do not work on State appropriations, they depend for their funds upon the generosity of the public. Instead of a board of guardians as I have suggested, this work might be placed upon the State board of charities in those States having such boards. The State board of charities would thus establish a children's department, to be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this law."

From Pennsylvania: "While there is probably not any legal provision for the guidance of children whose commitment has expired prior to the age of 21 years, the following explanation should be made: If certain homeless and neglected children are committed to institutions and to societies by the courts in this State, they are frequently placed out in families prior to the time when they come of age and, unless otherwise specified, commitment gives the custody of the children until they are 21 years of age. In this way the children are under guidance and protection and supervision until they are 21 years of age by the societies

or institutions to which they have been committed. The Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania is accustomed to exercise such supervision over its wards until they are 21 years of age unless they are adopted by those with whom they are placed."

From New York: "Ordinarily in cases where children are committed through neglect, desertion, or death of parents, commitment is made indefinitely, allowing for other disposition to be made, as for example, they may be placed out in family homes."

From Indiana: "Dependent and neglected children when made public wards are sent to the orphans' homes and as soon as practical thereafter are placed in private families or upon proper showing they may be returned to their parents or guardians. So long as they are in foster homes and not adopted they are visited by agents of the Board of State Charities, and at the present time there are 3,185 children subject to such visitation. Because the task of visiting them is too great for the number of workers, we are not attempting at present to visit these children after they are eighteen years of age."

From Ohio: "We have a rather peculiar law upon this subject which states that when a child shall be considered a ward and under the legal guardianship of the board of trustees until it arrives at the age of 18 years, unless the child should be placed in the care of a foster home, then the guardianship is extended to the age of 21 years. If perchance the child should remain an inmate of the institution until it is 18 years of age, there is no legal way in which to bridge the gap until 21. Until last year that age of detention in the county children's homes was 16 years instead of 18."

It will be noted that there is a general agreement that some form of guardianship should extend until the child is twenty-one years of age. There is also a general agreement that the problem is difficult and that there are many difficulties.

It would seem that the following points are essential to a statute which shall be just and adequate to meet the needs:

1. Direct care and oversight by the county homes until boys are sixteen and girls are eighteen years of age.

2. Provision for guardianship between the above ages and twenty-one years of age.

3. No support by the State or county during the period mentioned in (2).

4. No indenture, except in cases of adoption, of boys beyond the age of sixteen, and girls beyond the age of eighteen.

5. If for any reason a child is discharged from the guardianship of the county or State before the term of commitment expires, a guardian shall be appointed to act until the child is twenty-one years of age.

6. In cases where no other guardian has been appointed, the State Board of Charities shall assume the guardianship of boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, and girls between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

I am able to quote opinions from two prominent lawyers in the State,

Richard T. Higgins of Winsted, and Nelson J. Ayling of Norwich. Mr. Higgins says: "Section 2791 of the General Statutes provides relative to guardianship of children as follows: 'Said board in each county shall have full guardianship and control over each child committed to the temporary home for such county until such child shall have reached the age of eighteen years, or such guardianship and control shall have been legally transferred, or another guardian appointed by the probate court with the consent of said board.'"

"I would suggest that the word eighteen be changed to twenty-one giving the guardianship and control over children committed to temporary homes until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years. This could be done without necessitating the commitment to the home for that period

"Section 2795 of the Statutes, as amended in 1903, 1905 and 1907, provides how long they may be committed to the home for, making a difference or distinction as between boys and girls, and as by the statute first quoted the guardianship remains the same, that is, under a statute allowing the commitment of a male child until he is sixteen years of age, still gives the guardianship and control over him until he is eighteen years of age.

"I see no reason why this cannot be extended to twenty-one years of age. I believe that children of that age without proper parental guardianship and control should have some constituted authority to look after their welfare."

Mr. Ayling agrees in all essential respects with Mr. Higgins and in addition says: "It seems to me better to keep the control or guardianship of the minor in the board of the temporary home where it is vested by the court making the committal during minority after limitation of committal, rather than to have it change at the expiration of the committal period and vest in the State Board of Charities. The temporary home boards are more apt to be in touch with the individual,it necessitates less detail and complication, and to my mind, from what information I have, is the proper board of control, when any is necessary."

There is need of some board to have this authority, without going to the probate courts, which necessitates time and expense, and there are occasionally times when there should be no hiatus in authority until the minor arrives at full age.

In view of the need for some definite action in this matter, I recommend that it be brought before a general session of this Conference, and, if acted upon favorably, that a committee of five be appointed to confer upon the statute above proposed and at their discretion to present the same either in its present or in modified form or with such additions as they may deem wise to the next legislature. I recommend further that this committee be authorized to act in the name of this Conference.

NOTE. After the close of Mr. Morse's paper, Mrs. I. W. Kingsbury of Hartford, gave an exceedingly interesting talk upon The Work of a Woman Probation Officer. It is greatly regretted that no report of Mrs. Kingsbury's talk was preserved for printing.

THE BENEFIT TO A CITY OF A JUVENILE COMMISSION.

Rev. John F. Ryan, Hartford, Member Hartford Juvenile Commission.

The last quarter of a century has been a period of progress in nearly everything that pertains to the life of the nation and the individual. All classes of people have been affected, and child life in particular has received more attention than at any previous time. Twenty-five years ago it was not very unusual to find persons who could neither read nor write. To-day, illiteracy has all but disappeared among us. A few years ago, playgrounds, except those about schools, hardly existed. To-day, every city of prominence in the country is giving the subject serious consideration. The healthy development of the child is receiving a consideration that it has never experienced before, and the day has come when our cities must supply him with opportunities for a healthy growth from babyhood to the day when he becomes his own master in the affairs of his life.

Modern times have brought about many changes in the conditions surrounding child life. In our larger cities, the character of localities has changed. Business sections are occupying the residential sections of a few years ago. The increase in population, both naturally and from abroad, has brought about congestion with its consequent problems. The front yard of the home has disappeared, the rear yard has diminished to the least dimensions permissible by tenement laws. The street is neither a safe nor a healthy location for the playground of Young America, even if our city ordinances permitted its use for such purposes. The welfare of children of those who have lately made America their home has presented problems to be solved, while the children of those who have long enjoyed the benefits of our institutions have problems of their own on which effort may be spent.

Our systems of education under competent directors and our organizations working for the enrichment of child life are doing a splendid work. Groups of philanthropic and charitable people are endeavoring to supply the wants of those who are in need of assistance. Our cities as such are being brought to a realization of the necessity of giving more thought to the welfare of those who are to be the future fathers and mothers of their citizens, but until recently, no city, so far as known, had legally established a body of its citizens whose sole work should be the care of its children in all that pertains to their welfare.

The city of Hartford is the pioneer in work of this kind. In the January session of 1909, an amendment to the charter of the city was passed creating a Juvenile Commission. The following is the text of the amendment:

> Sec. 1. There shall be in the city of Hartford a commission on juvenile affairs which shall consist of six citizens resident in said city.

Sec. 2. The necessary expenses of said commission, not exceeding such amount as the court of common council of said city shall appropriate for such purpose, shall be paid by said city, but no member of said commission shall receive any compensation for his services.

Sec. 3. In April, 1909, the mayor of said city shall appoint the members of said commission, two for the term of three years, two for the term of two years, two for the term of one year from and after May 1, 1909, and the mayor shall appoint two members in the month of April of each year thereafter for the term of three years from the first day of May next thereafter. All appointments to said commission shall be subject to the approval of the court of common council of said city. The members of said commission shall hold office until their respective successors are appointed and qualified.

Sec. 4. Said commission shall have power to investigate and inquire into all questions relating to the welfare of the children of the city, to collect and compile statistics or other information relating to child life within the city and to recommend legislation in the interests of children. Said commission shall make an annual report to the court of common council containing a summary of its investigations and recommendations.

From this it will be seen that the powers of the commission are:

1. To investigate and inquire into all questions relating to the welfare of the children of the city.

2. To collect and supply statistics and other information relative to child life within the city.

3. To recommend legislation in the interests of the children.

The commission has no executive or administrative powers, and must depend for its efficiency on the justice of its cause and the character and ability of its members to inspire conviction. It is composed of six members, two of whom are appointed each year for a period of three years. Politics need not enter into its makeup, and the mayor of the city is not hampered in his appointments by the political affiliations of its members. The most cordial relations exist between it and the other departments of the city government. Its meetings have been characterized by a delightful freedom of expression and a unanimity of conviction on the matters under discussion.

The commission began its work May 1, 1909, with the following members, all admirably qualified for the duties imposed:

Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, pastor of the Center Church; Mr. Thomas S. Weaver, superintendent of schools; Judge Edward J. Garvan, since deceased, judge of the police court; Mrs. Appleton R. Hillyer; Miss Mary Graham Jones, at the head of the North St. Settlement; and Mr. George A. Parker, superintendent of parks. In succession to Judge Garvan, whose death occurred while a member of the commission, and to Mr. Thomas S. Weaver, Mr. John E. Dennis, a newspaper man, and the speaker were appointed. This will give an idea of the complexion of the membership.

To facilitate and apportion the work of the commission, the following committees are formed: 1. On investigation and statistics. 2. On occupation and recreation of children of school age. 3. On care of infants under school age. 4. On minors over school age. 5. On finance and audit.

The first efforts of the commission were directed to the obtaining of statistics relative to child life in the city. The first report gives a summary of what was accomplished in this direction. The Board of Health supplied statistics concerning the births, parentage and mortality of children up to the age of twenty. Under the head of schools, the enumeration and attendance are given, the difference, as far as possible, accounted for. Note was made of the vacation schools, out-door school, school-gardens, playgrounds, out-door gymnasium, medical attendance in the schools and the work of the visiting nurses' association; the work accomplished among the foreign born children in the schools and statistics connected therewith; the recreation facilities of the parks, the work of the charity department of the city for the children, and that in behalf of dependent and delinquent children in the police court and under the probation officers; information and statistics relative to the work of the public library, churches, private organizations interested in caring for or working among children are given, and all such information filed for future use and comparison.

In the second report we find such subjects as street trading, vocational guidance, amusements, playgrounds, infant mortality and means and agencies for the decrease of the last. Recreation centers and their needs are discussed. As a result of efforts and recommendation on the part of the Juvenile Commission, a safe and sane Fourth of July was celebrated in Hartford last year, with band concerts, athletics, public speaking and fireworks in the parks. As a criterion of its success, it might be stated that probably 50,000 people attended the band concerts alone.

A word might be added regarding some of the more specific accomplishments of the commission. The first recommendation to the common council for legislation affecting the children was that pertaining to street trades. Up to the time that this subject was taken up by the commission, the street trading by children was under no special control, and there was danger of abuses creeping in, if they did not already exist. As a result of recommendation, the following ordinance was passed:

No child under the age of ten years shall be allowed to sell, offer for sale, or distribute any article of merchandise on the public streets or in any public place within the city. No child between the ages of ten and fourteen years shall be allowed to sell, offer for sale or distribute any article of merchandise during the hours in which the public schools are in session, or later than eight o'clock in the evening, nor until such child shall have obtained a badge of permit so to do from the superintendent of schools. Said license shall be issued without fee and in the discretion of said superintendent, under such restrictions as he shall deem expedient, and shall be revocable at his pleasure; provided that no child shall be discriminated against or refused such license solely on the ground of sex. Application for such license shall be made in the child's behalf by his parent, guardian, or next friend.

Under this ordinance the issuance of permits or licenses to the children of proper age is in the hands of the superintendent of schools. A badge accompanies the written permit and must be worn by the child while engaged in these occupations. The form of the application requires the approval of the principal of the school which the child attends as well as that of the parent or guardian. So far, this ordinance has been successful in its work, and has eliminated many of the dangers attendant upon street trading by children.

Another subject that has claimed the attention of the commission is that of vocational guidance. It has been very generally known that many children upon reaching the age of fourteen have left school with barely enough education to receive a permit, and have entered into employments which offered little opportunity of advancement or training for the future, and for which, in many cases, they were totally unfit. It was found that some of the old world countries were handling this problem better, and as a result of investigation, suggestion was made to the Principals' Club of the city that a joint committee on vocational guidance be formed. This committee as appointed was made up of three members from each of the following organizations: The Principals' Club, the Board of School Visitors, the Consumers' League and the Juvenile Commission. After preliminary work, a vocational counsellor was appointed, and is now at work among the children of the city between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who are already employed or who are seeking employment. The work gives promise of success.

The desire of children to seek amusement in many of its forms has been productive of evil in the past. This was found to be particularly true in regard to certain forms of public amusement which the children were accustomed to attend in large numbers. For years a statute existed forbidding persons owning, keeping or managing certain amusement places to allow children under the age of sixteen years admittance to such places unless accompanied by its parent, guardian or some person authorized by them to attend such child. This law has not been enforced, and in fact was defective so far as present conditions are concerned. The Juvenile Commission took up this matter, and had a law introduced in the last General Assembly and passed. It is hoped that this will remedy the defects of the old law and cover forms of amusement that did not exist at the time the former law was enacted. At present the commission is considering a comprehensive plan of playground locations for the city of Hartford, which may be suggestive in the future development of this particular opportunity for the healthy development of the child. It might be added that various other subjects have been or will be presented for the consideration of the commission, all of which it is hoped will beneficially affect the children of the city.

From what has been said, it will remain to conclude whether the Juvenile Commission has been a benefit or not to the city of Hartford. Certainly, it must be admitted that child welfare has received more intelligent and comprehensive attention during the past three years than at any time during the previous history of the city. The future holds

many possibilities for this commission, and its work has practically as yet just begun. The foundation has been laid in the investigations that have been made and the lines laid down. The future will see the results, and the children will be the beneficiaries of it.

In the preceding remarks it has been sought to lay down the premises which will lead to the conclusion that a legally constituted body such as has been described will provide for the solution of many of the problems that confront us. That it has been a benefit to the city of Hartford is, I think, generally admitted. Would it not be advisable for some of our larger cities to attempt the same experiment? I am convinced that with a judiciously chosen membership much can be accomplished for the children. The proper care and development of our children, morally, intellectually and physically, is the duty of the city as well as of the individuals to whom they are entrusted, and is a splendid investment for the future. It ensures a healthy, wholesome people, and makes for the permanency of our cherished institutions.

SHOULD A FAMILY BE BROKEN UP ON ACCOUNT OF POVERTY ALONE, OR ONLY FOR IMMORALITY AND INEFFICIENCY.

Josephine M. Griswold, Hartford, Secretary Connecticut Children's Aid Society.

This is an old subject and one which will probably engage the attention of charity workers as long as family relations exist, for it has to do with the vital questions relating to family life. The preservation of the family is the stronghold of our civilization, the foundation upon which our homes, our institutions, and our government rests. In fact, everything which pertains to our welfare as a state and nation depends upon the integrity of the family.

Homes are broken up for many causes. Too often it is on account of the desertion of the father when work fails, or inclination seizes him, and he sees poverty coming on, for he knows that relief societies and the generous public will not allow his wife and children to suffer, and he steals off to make his own way, or to new fields where he works and supports *himself*. Mothers also desert their families, and although the number is smaller, it is too large, and usually it is on account of an abnormal interest in some one else and the failure of true mother love. Homes are also broken up by death, by reverses, accidents, by misunderstandings and by incompatibility and other causes which enter into home life.

Just here is the opportunity of the friendly visitor to study the condition of the deserted family and find out the real facts and the real needs. Families which should have been kept together have been ruthlessly broken up from lack of friendly advice and assistance at the critical time when such advice would have preserved the family and kept the children in their own homes. And this applies to towns and rural communities even more than to well organized city districts.

We have little sympathy with the over-zealous worker who rushes in and disperses a family because that seems the easiest way, by sending the children off to some home or institution, leaving the mother forlorn, with no ambition if her children are removed. There should be intelligent consultation over each case, and only after due consideration of all the conditions should homes be broken up.

We deplore the ease with which town officials break up families and send children to almshouses and homes, when they could, with slight expense, care for the mothers and children in their own homes, and in the end would doubtless prove an economic measure. Instances are numerous where children are taken from their parents when one or both parents are able to provide for them.

What can a widowed or deserted mother do to support her children at home? In these days of ready-made goods and cheap laundries, there are only a few things she can do. If her children are small, she cannot leave them to do days work; she can take in washing and sewing if she is competent, but there is barely enough of this work to pay her rent and supply food and clothing.

Some of us have seen brave examples of mothers who have done this and kept three, four, or five children together, and given them good advantages and brought them up to self-support. In fact, we have all seen mothers who were far better off with a deserting husband than a husband at home; and many an overworked but faithful mother has said to us: "If he will only stay away," and "I hope he will never come baek," because they ean work hard and support their children so much better without the presence of the father, who may be shiftless, drunken and abusive.

When a good mother is struggling to maintain a good home, we believe she should be helped to keep the home together; she should have sufficient relief at stated intervals so that she would know that her children would not go hungry and that they would have suitable clothing. Whether this relief is from a public or private source, it should be given with regularity and with a full knowledge of the home conditions, and we believe this relief should eome in a private and friendly way after friendly investigation. Let the mother be paid for the doing of her own work—a mother's work, which she already knows—the bringing-up of her children, the making of good men and women. The natural place for the child is in its own home. Their own mothers are the best care-takers, and all that goes to bless children in their own homes should be theirs. It is their birthright.

The poor mother needs the presence of her children in the home to give her courage and ambition, for no matter how humble the home, the *own* mother caring for the children is a blessed reality which cannot be substituted by any foster or institutional care. We should not look at this question solely from the standpoint of the child, for when a mother is dependent she feels the dependeney keenly, and she should not have to bear the additional grief of being separated from her child.

While the ehild's interests overbalance the parents', yet in some

cases the child is an anchor to hold a parent to a good life. Cases must be treated individually. There is no hard and fast law to regulate every family. No home should be broken up by poverty alone, for this is often a temporary condition. Families are repeatedly re-united, and it is far better to tide the family over a hard spot and hold the parents and children together by friendly aid than to allow them to separate and become public charges. Even families where intemperance exists should be carefully dealt with before breaking up the home ties. Our Catholic friends, and especially the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, have always taken a firm stand for the preservation of the families of the poor, and their church counsel is to this end. The removal of children is only allowed after repeated efforts to keep the family together.

We have thus far been speaking of good mothers and good homes. The time arrives in immoral and unsuitable homes when the rights of the children overbalance those of the parents and they should be separated. If the mother is inefficient, incapable and immoral, she is thereby unfit to care for her children, and they should be removed from her influence. Such children should come under the care of organizations competent to deal with them, and good family homes should be provided, and they should be helped to receive all the blessings which their own parents ought to have given them. No one approves of allowing children to remain in bad homes and in the atmosphere of bad surroundings. The societies for the prevention of crime and cruelty realize this, and social workers everywhere defend the separation of children from their parents under these conditions.

In the work of our society—the Connecticut Children's Aid Society—we care for many children whose parents have separated. The mothers come and tell their stories and the fathers come and tell theirs. We hear both sides. These cases are often temporary, and we take the children to board, one or both parents paying the sum required—$2.00 or $2.50 per week—and later on there is often a reconciliation, and the children are brought back and the families are re-united.

We believe in the integrity of the family and in keeping the fathers and mothers up to the support of their children. Our society works to this end constantly, keeping the family together if possible, and if not, insisting upon the support of the children, for parents should be encouraged in every way to do this and not allow their children to come into public care. This is often strenuous work but it ought to be done. We believe deserting fathers and mothers should be looked up and brought back to their families and there should be compulsion in the matter of support. Desertion and non-support should be treated as crimes and punished as any other offense. Some one has said that "the home as it exists to-day is not such a satisfactory institution that there should be any great fear in regard to its being changed or broken up," but we believe that there is need of conserving the home interests. There are plenty of forces at work to disrupt the family, and plenty of people who are willing to see homes destroyed. We should realize that no greater calamity could befall our civilization. We are here to defend the home

and the family, and to preserve all the elements which enter into the making of good homes and good families.

In the light of existing conditions we reach conclusions which may be briefly stated as follows.

First: That dependent mothers of good character should be assisted in their homes by friendly aid to the extent of being provided with food and clothing for themselves and their children, and that children should not be taken from them by reason of poverty alone.

Second: That deserting husbands should be brought back to their families and encouraged to support them and that the laws concerning desertion and non-support should be more strenuously enforced.

Third: That unsuitable homes should be broken up and that children from such homes should be suitably cared for, the parents contributing to their support whenever possible.

Fourth: That the problems of the family can best be solved by co-operative effort, and to this end branches of child-helping societies and home associations should be organized in every town in the state, to work with town officials toward the betterment of homes, and the welfare of children.

In the conclusions of that noted conference held in Washington in 1909 on the Care of Dependent Children, the first conclusion is upon the topic we are considering and we should fail in our full treatment of this subject if we omitted to repeat it.

Home Care.

"Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization. It is the great molding force of mind and of character. Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons. Children of parents of worthy character suffering from temporary misfortune, and children of reasonably efficient and deserving mothers, who are without the support of the normal bread-winners should as a rule, be kept with their parents, such aid being given as may be necessary to maintain suitable homes for the rearing of the children. This aid should be given by such methods and from such sources as may be determined by the general relief policy of each community, preferably in the form of private charity, rather than of public relief. Except in unusual circumstances, the home should not be broken up for reasons of poverty, but only for considerations of inefficiency or immorality."

This is a classic. We should be glad to see a copy of this finding over the desk of every commissioner of charity, every charity worker and every selectman in the State of Connecticut.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICE.

HOWARD L. UDELL, Waterbury, General Secretary Associated Charities, Presiding.

Miss Margaret F. Byington, associate director of the Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation, addressed the meeting on "The Extension of Organized Charity." She said, in outline:—

"The need and value of charity organization societies has been amply demonstrated even in towns of 10,000 population. The fundamental task of such societies is to organize the social forces of the community in order to rehabilitate the individual families. Difficult family problems exist even in the smaller cities, which demand for their solution discipline, relief and personal influence, just as do those in larger cities. Even in these smaller places social forces exist,—churches, schools, courts, public relief, medical agencies, volunteer service. These it is difficult for the individual to organize even in behalf of one family. For such work trained service and formal organization are needed.

Not only do many communities waste energy by unrelated effort in behalf of individual families, but also by unrelated efforts to solve community problems. Agencies are often created when no definite need exists or when other more vital needs are left untouched. If a C. O. S. is started first it can perform such of these tasks as relate to individual family problems, for instance, prevention of tuberculosis, improved housing, work for children, until it proves wise to have separate organizations to do the work. Continued emphasis, however, should be placed on the fact that we must never let these other activities crowd out our primary activity,—careful intelligent work for the individual. Out of such real knowledge of, and service for the dependent families, must come our contribution to the campaigns for the prevention of poverty now being waged."

Miss Elizabeth G. Worcester, a director of the Stamford Associated Charities, opened the discussion by a short address on Friendly Visiting in its relation to Organized Charity. She said that the friendly visitor was an indispensable factor in any work with families; that unless there was an individual constantly in touch with both the family and the charity organization society, any plan for the rehabilitation of the family would fail. It is the part of the society to diagnose the case and formulate the plan; the part of the volunteer to see that the plan is carried out.

Mr. Udell said that a special relief committee had been organized in Torrington during the recent typhoid epidemic, and he thought that a permanent charity organization society would grow out of their work, so favorably had the people of Torrington been impressed by the co-ordination of the social forces of the town which the committee had brought about.

Miss Byington was asked whether Bridgeport had taken any steps towards organizing. She said there had not been any movement as yet,

but that a new superintendent of public charities had been appointed who had been in charity organization work.

A representative from New London announced that a settlement worker was to come on May 1st, who would also undertake charity organization work.

A representative from Bristol said that Bristol was to organize in the fall. She asked Miss Worcester how the Stamford society got its friendly visitors. Miss Worcester said there was a Friendly Visitors' Committee who appointed visitors to families needing them, and that a great effort was made to send only such visitors to families as were especially adapted to help the needs of the particular family.

Miss Springer, secretary of the Social Service League of Middletown, said that the League maintained a charity registration bureau, and also an employment bureau.

Miss Byington was asked if she thought it a wise thing for a charity organization society to run an employment bureau, and said she thought not; that it was better to have employment as well as relief hand-picked; that a society should secure employment only as it became a necessary step in the treatment of an individual case.

Miss Springer said that Middletown was about to give up its paid worker for lack of funds, and asked Miss Byington whether she thought the registration bureau could be run by volunteers. Miss Byington said that such a bureau run by volunteers is ineffective. She also said that without a paid worker it was difficult to hold the interest of volunteer workers in a society; that there were invariably more volunteer workers where there was a paid worker.

Miss Burns spoke of the good work which the City Mission of Meriden had done for many years, though she said they had not had volunteer visitors for a number of years.

Mr. D. I. Green, General Secretary of the Hartford Charity Organization Society, said that Hartford was at present the forwarding centre for the whole State.

A representative from Bridgeport said that the Associated Charities for Industrial Relief there had been doing fine work for years in maintaining a Day Nursery and also a girls' club.

Miss Owen, General Secretary of the Stamford Associated Charities, suggested that it would be a great advantage to charity organization workers in Connecticut to have an inter-city conference which should meet several times a year; that only through mutual knowledge and understanding could there be any unity of methods and ideals in charity organization work in the State. Mr. Udell agreed with Miss Owen's suggestion, and said that a common agreement among the workers throughout the State was necessary in securing needed legislation.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AID AND BETTERMENT.

Chairman, Nathaniel R. Bronson, Waterbury.

The round table meeting under the direction of this committee was held at the Elks' Hall, Alexander Johnson of Indiana, General Secretary of the National Conference of Charities, being the chief speaker. There were about forty persons present and the following topics were discussed:

1. Should children under four years of age be kept in almshouses?

2. Should there be absolute separation of the sexes at all times?

3. Should offenders be sent to almshouses to serve out sentences?

4. How far should public poor-relief officials co-operate with private charitable agencies?

5. Would it be desirable for several towns to unite in the support of a district almshouse?

6. Should there be a State Farm in Connecticut?

1. In discussing the first topic, Mr. Johnson said that Connecticut laws had been changed to allow children in almshouses until they are four instead of two. His view is that the time should be shortened instead of lengthened; that two years is a common limitation. He said the matter should be faced and children placed in good homes as early as possible. As to two years, he should say "Yes," as to four, "No."

Mr. Kibbe, superintendent of the Town Farm in New Britain, said, "The town house is not the place to keep children. A good many children brought in are better off without their mothers than with them."

Rev. John N. Lewis, Jr., of Waterbury, said the county home in New Haven is well conducted and he would like to see children of two years sent there instead of four years. Domestic service in the country for mother and child is a coming solution.

Mr. Combellack of Waterbury said he was much impressed by the surroundings of the county home; that his experience with poor-houses has been that help is very inferior, but he thought it best to keep the children with the parents, if at all possible.

Rev. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven said the question of illegitimate children should be considered. "I have seen it made too easy for a woman to dispose of her child and go back to the same life. I have seen the sense of responsibility wakened in a careless girl by retaining the child. I have seen and had experience with organizations which place mother and child in domestic work; it is surprisingly easy, not only in the country, but also in towns and small cities."

Mr. C. P. Kellogg of Waterbury said the almshouse is almost never a proper place for children. There are practical difficulties in Connecticut as to putting children from two to four years old in the county homes and there is no public institution for them under four years.

2. In discussing the second question, Mr. Johnson said a rigid separation was absolutely necessary; that it was too easy to make exceptions if an absolute rule was not made. Old married couples, if they wished, should be allowed to live together in a special department. He has advised those putting up new buildings to cover the present needs and then put up detached cottages for old couples.

Mrs. Scofield of Waterbury said that complete separation had been the rule when she was matron at Brookside, Waterbury.

Dr. Maurer asked how successful the cottage system had been in public charities and if it were not a matter for private charity.

Mr. Johnson continued, stating that the unions in England using this system are public charities. At Sheffield paupers are placed in three classes, according to prior behavior. He stated he believed in social classification for almshouses, at least according to their present conditions. In Copenhagen they carry the differentiation further—anyone wishing to give up his old age pension may live in a home for the aged, if he is over 65 years of age, has never been convicted of crime, and has not received public relief within five years past. The ordinary run go to the poorhouse and the bums to the workhouse. The classification is very marked.

Mr. L. S. Johnson of New Britain said they did not separate the old couples, they believed they had the right to live together.

3. In discussing the third question, Mr. Johnson said, "In Indiana we would think it an abomination to commit a man to an almshouse as a place of detention. I believe you should work against this in every way. We should have a system of district workhouses. The county jail should be merely a place of detention, not of punishment. For punishment the delinquent should be sent to the workhouse."

4. In discussing the fourth question, Mr. Johnson stated that co-operation should be complete; the public officer should be an ex-officio member of a private charity organization society. He can gain immensely by co-operation; the private society can gain equally by consulting and working with him.

Dr. Maurer stated that he believed the trouble was mostly with the private charities; some of them practically exploit certain sections of the poor and are indignant if any one else tampers with them. He said, "We need broader views on the part of managers of private charities. My sympathies, so far, have been entirely with the public officials."

Mr. Freney, superintendent of charities of Waterbury, said: "I am anxious to co-operate in any proper and lawful way. We are not as much at liberty to act as we would, because people come to us with a *right* to relief. We can't send them to private relief, we must aid them." He also said he thought further attention should be given to accommodations for the feeble-minded and insane. He then extended a cordial invitation for a visit to Brookside in the afternoon.

5. In regard to the fifth topic, Mr. Johnson stated that it depended entirely upon the number of paupers and of the towns to support them;

a group system, if practicable, would be more economical. He also stated that almshouses may easily be too large for efficiency and that on the whole, moderate concentration is desirable.

6. Rev. John N. Lewis stated, in regard to the sixth question, "I want to emphasize the need of a State Farm for inebriates. It is the most crying need in Connecticut to-day, even considered only from the economic point of view. Repeated sentence to jail is an economic crime, there is no effort to cure the drunkard; he goes to jail, where he loafs for a week or so, returns and in a few days is in jail again. The whole system is wrong. We must have such a farm."

Judge Edgar M. Warner of Putnam said one man in New Haven had been up 250 times for 32 years, no crime but "drunk" or "common drunkard." Since 1878 he has occupied the same cell almost continuously.

On motion made by Mr. Lewis and seconded by Judge Warner, a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnson was unanimously passed.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Acting Chairman, Prof. H. W. Conn, State Bacteriologist, Middletown.

A meeting under the direction of this committee was held in the lecture room of the Second Congregational Church at which the topic for discussion was The Pollution of Streams and Harbors. The following persons were announced to take part in the discussion: Prof. James A. Newlands, Middletown, Chemist, State Board of Health; Frank W. Wright, M. D., New Haven, Health Officer; W. L. Platt, M. D., Torrington; Robert A. Cairns, Waterbury, City Engineer; and others.

COMMITTEE ON LAW BREAKERS.

Specializing in Probation.

Acting Chairman, C. M. Thompson, Hartford, Secretary Connecticut Prison Association.

An informal meeting under the direction of this committee was scheduled to be held in the Y. M. C. A. building for probation officers and all persons interested in probation work. The following questions were offered for discussion:

1. Co-operation between officers of different courts.
2. Methods of computing salary of probation officer.
3. May the reports of the Prison Association be made more helpful by informing the public as to the operation of the probation system?

COMMITTEE ON DEFECTIVES.

Chairman, Edwin A. Down, M. D., Hartford.

The meeting under the direction of this committee was held in the parlor of the Second Congregational Church and an informal discussion of much interest was held on the following subjects:

1. Eugenics as a feature of modern education.
2. Comparison of methods for eliminating the unfit.
3. Efficiency, the ultimate test.
4. Decline of the instinct of parenthood.

MEMBERSHIP AND REGISTRATION, 1912.

* Signifies persons who were in attendance at the Waterbury Conference.
d Deceased.

HARTFORD.

*Barry, Miss Helen T., Conn. Prison Association.
Clark, Miss Susan T., 799 Asylum Ave.
Clark, Walter H., Judge Police Court.
*Crane, Mrs. Susan J., 751 Asylum Ave.
*Down, M.D., Edwin A., 902 Main St.
Goodman, Mary A., 834 Asylum Ave.
Good Shepherd, Sisters of the, 170 Sisson Ave.
*Green, David I., 133 Trumbull St.
*Griswold, Josephine M., Children's Aid Society.
Hillyer, Mrs. Appleton R., 91 Elm St.
*Hooker, M.D., Edward Beecher, 70 Farmington Ave.
Hyde, William Waldo, 37 Charter Oak Place.
Huntington, Rev. J. T., 17 Clinton St.
dJones, Miss Mary Graham, 998 Prospect Ave.
*Kingsbury, Mrs. I. W., 4 Atwood St.
Lally, Mary E. J., Conn. Humane Society.
*Love, Rev. Wm. DeLoss, Conn. Humane Society.
*Marvin, L. P. Waldo, Judge of Probate.
McCook, Anson T., 36 Pearl St.
McKnight, M. D., Everett J., 110 High St.
Merriam, Prof. A. R., 314 Collins St.
*Miel, Rev. Ernest deF., Trinity Church.
*Mitchell, Prof. E. K., 57 Gillett St.
*Mix, Mrs. Clifford.
*Parker, G. A., Supt. of Parks.
Smith, Ernest Walker, 847 Main St.
*Thompson, C. M., Conn. Prison Association.
*Waterman, M.D., Paul, 44 High St.
*Wells, Dr. Ernest A., 2 Garden St.
Williams, Mrs. Bernard T., 15 Woodland St.

NEW BRITAIN.

Bassette, B. B., 27 Emmons Place.
*Carroll, Sara, 52 Bassett St.
Churchill, Mrs. Frederick H., 58 Franklin Square.
*Holmes, Stanley H., Supt. of Schools.
*Johnson, Rev. L. S., Probation Officer.
*Kibbe, Geo. F., Supt. Town Farm.
*Labaree, Mrs. B. W., Supt. City Mission.
Labaree, Mary S., Charity Organization Society.
*Huttner, Miss E. C., 20 Hungerford Court.
*Smith, Antoinette R., 24 Camp St.
*Stedry, Miss T. A., 20 Hungerford Court.
*Wilson, J. Herbert, Sec'y Y. M. C. A.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

*Barnes, Arthur S., Bristol.
*Barnes, Mrs. A. S., Bristol.
*Ingraham, Mrs. Wm. S., Bristol.
*Peck, Mrs. Edson M., Bristol.
*Treadway, Mrs. Charles S., Bristol.
Crosby, Mrs. A. O., East Glastonbury.
dPope, Alfred A., Farmington.
*Spooner, H. H., Kensington.
*Grant, Rev. F. L., Plainville.
*Peck, Miss S. A., Plainville.
*O'Neil, M.D., William H., Southington.
Ensign, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R., Simsbury.
*Cheney, Horace B., South Manchester.
Cheney, Miss Marjory, South Manchester.
*Fuller, Edward A., Suffield.
*Garner, Ward A., Wethersfield.

NEW HAVEN.

Adler, Max, 127 Greene St.
*Bacon, Miss R. G., 307 Crown St.

*Bailey, Prof. Wm. B., Yale University.
*Baldwin, Hon. Simeon E.
Beers, Clifford W., 39 Church St.
*Belyea, Jessie I., 39 Church St.
Bennett, Mrs. Thos. G., 423 Prospect St.
*Bigelow, A. Elizabeth, 16 York Square.
*Bizley, Emily R., Grace Hospital.
Blumer, M.D., George, Yale Medical School.
*Britton, W. E., 296 McKinley Ave.
Bronson, Miss Margaret S., 1198 Chapel St.
*Camp, M.D., Augusta, Supt. Orphan Asylum.
*Carmalt, M.D., W. H., 261 St. Ronan St.
dCorcoran, Rev. John F., St. Francis Asylum.
Dana, Miss M. T., 24 Hillhouse Ave.
Day Harry G., 158 Whitney Ave.
*DeForest, C. S., 421 Humphrey St.
*DeForest, Mrs. C. S., 421 Humphrey St.
*Dickerman, Miss Caroline I., 32 Howe St.
English, Henry F., 38 Hillhouse Ave.
*Farnam, Prof. Henry W., 43 Hillhouse Ave.
Farnam, Thomas W., 37 Hillhouse Ave.
Farnam, Wm. W., 335 Prospect St.
Fischer, Rev. Theodore A., 409 Edgewood Ave.
Fisher, Prof. Irving, 460 Prospect St.
Fisher, Mrs. Irving, 460 Prospect St.
*Gessell, Prof. Arnold L., 1319 Boulevard.
*Goodman, Miss M. L., 219 Whalley Ave.
Greene, M. Louise, 14 University Place.
*Hill, Everett G., Editor, The Register.
Hillhouse, James, Sachem's Wood.
*Hills, Mary Grace, 200 Orange St.
Holbrook, Sara M., 1501 Chapel St.
Hooker, Thomas, 51 Hillhouse Ave.
Hugo, Philip, Sheriff, County Jail.
*Kingsbury, F. J., 445 Humphrey St.
*Kingsbury, Mrs. F. J., 445 Humphrey St.
*Leyerzapf, Louis, Probation Officer.
*Maher, M.D., Stephen J., 212 Orange St.
*Mathewson, Albert McC., 657 Orange St.
*Maurer, Rev. Oscar E., Center Church.
*Monseau (R. N.), Elizabeth T., 775 Howard Ave.
d*Newton, Henry G., 818 Chapel St.
Paine, Rev. George L., St. Paul's Church.
*Perrin, Mrs. G. W., Florence Crittenton Home.
*Prudden, Miss Lillian, 322 Orange St.
Redfield, Mrs. Wm. F., 31 Eld St.
*Shipley, Henrietta A., Elm City Hospital.
*Stowe, Emma L., New Haven Hospital.
*Street, John Phillips, 127 Canner St.
*Strong, Miss Ella A., 822 Elm St.
*Teele, Dr. Julia E., Lowell House.
*Tileston, Miss A. P., New Haven Hospital.
*Tovey, Alice M., 16 York Square.
Townsend, M.D., Joseph H., 62 Trumbull St.
*Townsend, Mrs. J. H., 62 Trumbull St.
Ullman, I. M., 621 Chapel St.
dWhite, Henry C., 340 Edwards St.
Whitney, Eli, 800 Whitney Ave.

WATERBURY.

*Abbott, J. Vincent, 49 Fairview St.
*Adams, Mrs. F. L., 185 Grove St.
*Alexander, Nathan, 127 S. Main St.
*Allen, Mrs. Edyth, 135 Prospect St.
Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. H. C., Columbia Boulevard.
*Andrews, Miss M. A., Supt. Waterbury Hospital.
*Archibald, Miss M. E., Waterbury Hospital.
*Arnold, Louis, 8 State St.
*Arthur, Miss Janet E., 30 Central Ave.
*Atkinson, I., 25 Merrill St.
*Atkinson, L., 25 Merrill St.
*Atwater, Jessie L., 46 Morningside Ave.
*Austin, Mrs. Emma J., 50 Cottage Place.
*Baier, Julius, 234 N. Main St.
*Bailey, Emma L., 192 Prospect St.
*Ball, Sarah M. 37 Central Ave.
*Barber Frances, 87 N. Main St.
*Barber, W. L., M.D., 87 N. Main St.
*Barker, J. W., 25 Willow St.
*Barlow, Mrs. T. D., 280 W. Main St.
*Bartlett, Mrs. Chas. G., Jr., 161 Buckingham St.
*Barto, Rev. Chas. Elmore, 132 Chestnut Ave.

*Barto, Dorothy, 132 Chestnut Ave.
*Barto, Earl B., 132 Chestnut Ave.
*Beach, Geo. M., Supt. of Police.
*Beebe, Hazel B., 16 Hospital Ave.
*Beebe, Mrs. Mary, 16 Hospital Ave.
*Beerbaum, Carrie A., 29 Second Ave.
Benedict, Mrs. Charles, 135 Prospect St.
*Benedict, E. E., 51 Leavenworth St.
*Benedict, Miss Ruth, 73 Waterville St.
*Benham, Alice, East Farms.
*Benham, Estella C., R. F. D. No. 1.
*Benham, F. E., 405 Willow St.
*Bennett, Charles, 33 Cherry St.
*Berryman, Mrs. Elizabeth, 154 Grand St.
*Bidwell, Florence, 280 W. Main St.
*Bird, Eleanor S., 29 Welton Ave.
*Bird, Jewett D., 29 Welton Ave.
*Blackinton, Katrine, 37 Central Ave.
Blakesley, A. J., 182 W. Main St.
*Blick, Samuel, 64 Vine St.
*Bliss Joseph E., 29 Cooke St.
*Blume, Lillian M., 28 Plaza Ave.
*Boden, Beulah, 57 Morningside Ave.
*Booth, Mrs. Belle S., 16 Wildwood Ave.
*Boothe, Mrs. Jennie, 37 Adams St.
*Boothe, R. F., 35 Adams St.
*Boothe, Robin L., 31 Adams St.
*Boyd, John A., 254 Hillside Ave.
*Bradshaw, M. A., Waterbury Hospital.
*Brandon, Eldah M., 186 N. Main St.
*Brewster, W. B., D.D.S., 108 Bank St.
*Brouker, John F., 7 Wood St.
*Bronson, Bennet, 50 Church St.
*Bronson, Flora J., 371 N. Main St.
*Bronson, Rev. Geo. A., 99 Farm St.
*Bronson, Mrs. J. Hobart, 56 Church St.
*Bronson, Mrs. N. R., 59 Pine St.
Brown, Dr. and Mrs. C. H., Columbia Boulevard
*Brown, Hiram C., 80 Willow St.
*Brown, Mrs. H. C., 80 Willow St.
*Brown, Joseph L., 20 Grove St.
*Brown, Rev. Robert E., 22 Holmes Ave.
*Brownell, M. H., R. F. D.
*Bull, Mrs. C. W., 151 Hillside Ave.
*Burghoff, Mrs. L. L., 93 Idylwood Ave.
*Burke, Elizabeth, 621 N. Main St.
*Burpee, Thomas Francis, 254 Grove St.
Burrall, John Booth, 16 Church St.
*Burrall, Miss Lucy Beach, 33 Church St.
*Burritt, Harriet M., 47 Prospect St.
*Cables, Mrs. C. H., Highland Park.
*Cahill, Mary Cassidy, M.D., 393 Willow St.
*Cairns, R. A., 100 Central Ave.
*Cairns, Mrs. R. A., 100 Central Ave.
*Camp, Miss Edith C., 98 Woodlawn Terrace.
*Camp, Miss Hilda, 98 Woodlawn Terrace.
*Camp, Lester M., 175 Buckingham St.
*Camp, W. H., 98 Woodlawn Terrace.
*Camp, Mrs. W. H., 98 Woodlawn Terrace.
Carmody, T. F., 36 N. Main St.
*Cashman, Mrs. J. D., 52 Lexington Ave.
*Cassidy, Mrs. Louis T., 32 Willow St.
*Catron, M., M.D., 292 W. Main St.
*Chapin, Mrs. Carl, 35 Fairview St.
*Chapman, Charles S., 445 Willow St.
*Chapman, Mrs. Chas. S., 445 Willow St.
*Chapman, DeWitt, 191 N. Elm St.
*Chapman, S. W., 57 W. Porter St.
*Chappell, W. F., 1111 Baldwin St.
*Chase, Elsie, 37 Marion Ave.
*Chase, Florence, 37 Marion Ave.
Chase, Frederick S., 165 Grove St.
*Chase, Miss Helen E., 155 Grove St.
Chase, Irving H., Rose Hill.
*Chase, Mrs. Irving H., Rose Hill.
Chase, Isadore, 30 Holmes Ave.
*Chipman, Mrs. S. V., 596 Highland Ave.
*Chunn, Rev. C. D., 23 Adler St.
*Church, C. W., 63 Bank St.
*Church, Sarah N., 17 Ridgewood St.
*Churchill, G. C., 1077 N. Main St.
*Clark, M. & V., 21 Sparks St.
*Codella, Rev. P., 32 Abbott Ave.
*Combellack, Nicholas, 22 Cottage Place.
*Condit, Geo. M., 339 Willow St.
*Condit, Margaret, 339 Willow St.
*Congdon, Miss Ruth, 16 Steuben St.
*Conkey, C. R., M.D., 23 Hillside Ave.
*Cook, C. P., 17 Hillside Ave.
*Cook, Mrs. Frank F., 16 E. Main St.
*Coon, Mrs. A. B., 44 Grove St.
*Coon, Mrs. N. J., R. F. D. No. 4.
*Cowan, Eliz. S., 134 Highland Ave.

*Cowan, Lena, 134 Highland Ave.
*Crane, A. A., M.D., 300 W. Main St.
*Crane, Mrs. A. A., 300 W. Main St.
*Cunningham, Jos., 25 Laurel St.
Daly & Sons, M. J., 553 Bank St.
*Danielson, Olive M., 24 Park Place.
*Davenport, Lillian L., 67 Chestnut Ave.
*Davis, A. M., Waterbury Hospital.
*Davis, Mrs. L. H., 47 Prospect St.
*Dayton, Almon B., 32 Wyman St.
*Deehon, Charles, 43 Orange St.
*Deming, A. B., M.D., 5 Johnson St.
*Denegri, Miss Belinda, 18 Camp St.
*Dennison, Robert, 18 Hewlett St.
*Derby, Eleanor, 28 Colley St.
*Derby, Nellie B., 28 Colley St.
*Devine, Thomas F., 76 Center St.
*Dikeman, Carrie A., 907 N. Main St.
*Dixon, P. E., 17 Summer St.
*Dixon, Wm. R., 332 N. Main St.
*Dixon, Mrs. W. R., 332 N. Main St.
*Doland, Carolyn D., 275 N. Main St.
*Doran, Mrs. M., 533 E. Main St.
*Douglass, Mrs. Elizabeth, 164 W. Main St.
*Douglas, Ralph E., 182 W Main St.
*Driggs, Helen Ives, 398 W. Main St.
*Driggs, Martha R., 398 W. Main St.
*Durant, Edward, 93 Wood St.
*Durant, F., 93 Wood St.
*Durant, Mrs. F., 93 Wood St.
*Dwyer, James J., 887 S. Main St.
*Eisenwinter, Ed. E., P. O. Box 302.
*Ellis, J. E., 32 Maple St.
*Ells, Arthur F., 51 Leavenworth St.
*Elton, Deborah P., 70 Church St.
*Elton, John P., 70 Church St.
*Ennis, Jane, 342 Willow St.
*Ennis, Margaret G., 342 Willow St.
*Everitt, Hazel, 206 Columbia Blvd.
*Fenn, Geo. M., 29 N. Elm St.
*Fielding, Mrs. W. F., 43 Hillside Ave.
Filley, H. G., 465 Willow St.
*Finney, Mrs. A. C., Kingsbury St.
*Flink, Elsie V., 128 Mill St.
*Flood, Ethel M., 4 Glenridge St.
*Flood, Mrs. Lester A., 4 Glenridge St.
*Fogg, Hazel J., 37 Hillside Ave.
*Ford, John A., Jr., 11 Oak Hill Ave.
*Foster, Sumner W., 29 Cooke St.
*Fowler, Alfred P., 267 Willow St.
*Fowler, Millie, 281 Cherry St.
*Freeman, George H., 80 Elmwood Ave.
*Freeman, Mrs. J. A., 80 Elmwood Ave.
*Freeman, L. E., 128 Woodside Ave.
*Freeman, Mrs. L., 128 Woodside Ave.
*French, Edward, 205 Woodlawn Terrace.
*French, Raymond, 205 Woodlawn Terrace.
*French, W. H., 178 Chestnut Ave.
*Freney, James H., 140 Central Ave.
*Frisbie, Helen, 129 Prospect St.
*Frisbie, Josephine D., 46 Chestnut Ave.
*Frost, Elizabeth R., 37 Central Ave.
Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E., 150 Hillside Ave.
*Gallond, Mrs. Joseph, P. O. Box 495.
*Ganley, Mrs. Mary A., 52 State St.
*Garbutt, Edwin, 901 N. Main St.
*Garbutt, Mrs. Edwin, 901 N. Main St.
*Geddes, James, 23 Plaza Ave.
*Goedecke, Lillian M., 3 Irving Place.
*Goodenough, Edward W., M.D., 44 Leavenworth St.
dGoodrich, Mr. and Mrs. A. I., 1068 W. Main St.
*Goodyear, Ernest F., 234 Pine St.
*Gorham, F. S., 48 Holmes Ave.
*Gormley, Mary C., 38 Spencer Ave.
*Goss, Mrs. John H., 70 Hillside Ave.
*Gould, Ruth, 176 Cooke St.
*Granger, Mrs. Wm. S., 155 Cherry St.
Graves, F. G., M.D., 101 N. Main St.
*Greenwood, Miss L., 37 Central Ave.
*Griebel, Deaconess, 16 Waterville St.
*Guilfoile, Francis P., 246 Robbins St.
*Hadley, Agnes, 133 W. Main St.
*Hadley, Alma, 176 Cooke St.
*Haggerty, Lillah M., Waterbury Hospital.
*Hall, Alice B., 74 Linden St.
Hamilton, Miss Katherine D., 229 Columbia Blvd.
*Harper, Mrs. Helen A., Dover St.
Harper, W. F., 98 Columbia Blvd.
*Hart, Charles E., Jr., 136 Grand St.
*Hart, J. H., 50 Buckingham St.
Hart, Mrs. Jay H., 50 Buckingham St.
*Hart, Bertha M., 50 Buckingham St.

*Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, 17 Frederick St.
*Hawley, L. J., 35 Park Place.
*Hayden, Florentine H., 146 Pine St.
*Hayden, Margery K., 70 Pine St.
*Hayes, Miss Josephine V., Anti-Tuberculosis League.
*Healey, John, 10 River St.
*Healey, Thomas, 36 Hill St.
*Herman, Mrs. Ethel, 1108 E. Main St.
*Hickcox, Bernice, 229 Cooke St.
Hill, Mrs. Gilman C., 96 Hillside Ave.
*Hoadley, Horace G., P. O. Box 809.
*Holezer, B., 199 S. Main St.
*Holmes, John, 33 Watertown Rd.
*Holmes, Mrs. John, 33 Watertown Rd.
*Holohan, Louise C., 21 Holmes Ave.
*Hoskins, Mrs. A. A., 181 Chestnut Ave.
*Howell, Jos., 63 Center St.
*Howland, Horace, 1330 N. Main St.
*Howland, J. S., 38 Myrtle Ave.
*Hudson, Miss Elizabeth, Waterbury Hospital.
*Hughes, Albert W., 27 S. View St.
*Hughes, Mary A., 27 S. View St.
*Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. S., 58 Kellogg St.
*Illy, Lena, 56 Kellogg St.
*Itschner, Fred L., 388 Willow St.
*Itschner, Mrs. Fred, 388 Willow St.
*Jackson, Chas. A., 25 Hillside Ave.
*Jackson, Mrs. Charles A., 25 Hillside Ave.
*Johnson, C. C., 94 Randolph Ave.
*Jones, J. Edward, 51 Pearl St.
*Jones, Mrs. Leonora, 1108 E. Main St.
*Jones, Wm. S., 9 Cliff St.
*Jones, Mrs. W. S., 9 Cliff St.
*Kayser, Chas. F., 47 Grove St.
*Kellogg, Charles P., 83 Prospect St.
*Kellogg, Clara Mason, 144 Buckingham St.
*Kellogg, John P., 144 Buckingham St.
Kellogg, Mrs. S. W., 83 Prospect St.
*Kelly, E. J., 1127 W. Main St.
*Kelsey, Mrs. B. R., 22 Johnson St.
*Kilduff, Elizabeth S., 60 Park Place.
*Kimball, Mrs. Arthur R., 175 Grove St.
*Kimball, Elizabeth Chase, 175 Grove St.
*Kingsbury, Miss Alice E., 80 Prospect St.
*Kingsbury, Edith D., 80 Prospect St.
*Kinnear, Mrs. D. C., 80 Willow St.
*Kirk, R. N., Miss Elizabeth, 141 Grove St.
*Kirschbaum, Albert, 84 Charles St.
*Kirschbaum, Anna B., 20 Grove St.
*Knibbs, C. Elsie, 23 Newell Place.
*Knibbs, Jas. A., 23 Newell Place.
*Knickerbocker, Miss Grace, 1014 W. Main St.
*Lathrope, Mrs. Jane, 94 Cherry St.
*Latimer, W. J., 149 Waterville St.
*Latimer, Mrs. W. J., 149 Waterville St.
*Lawless, M. H., 199 Bank St.
*Lawrence, Henry J., 649 E. Main St.
*Lawton, Isabel C., 47 Prospect St.
*Lee, Mrs. George, 48 Morningside Ave.
*Lewis, Emma D., 196 Woodlawn Terrace.
*Lewis, Rev. John N., Jr., 21 Church St.
*Lewis, Lyman D., 673 Watertown Rd.
*Lewis, Mary N. S., 21 Church St.
Lilley, Mrs. Anna E. H., Hotel Elton.
*Littlejohn, Jean W., 50 Columbia Blvd.
*Loomis, Charles Battell, Jr., 44 Leavenworth St.
*Loucks, Frank V. A., 25 Central Ave.
*Lovell, Aldis W., 85 Crescent St.
*Lukosius, C. M., 8 State St.
*Makepeace, Ethel S., 27 Cooke St.
*Makepeace, W. D., 27 W. Main St.
Maltby, Mrs. Julius, 15 Hillside Ave.
*Manville, F. J., 204 Willow St.
*Marshall, Geo. N., 85 Ridgewood St.
*Marshall, Mrs. Geo. N., 85 Ridgewood St.
*Martin, Carolyn L., 29 Cooke St.
Mason, Dorothy, 44 Buckingham St.
*Mason, Mrs. Eliz. G., 157 Bank St.
*Mason, Frances E., 157 Bank St.
Mattatuck Press, Inc., The, 59 Grand St.
*Maynard, D. P., 148 Grand St.
*McDonald, J. J. 108 Central Ave.
*McDonald, J. W., 69 Walnut St.
*McDonald, L. C., 69 Walnut St.
*MacDougall, Margaret, Waterbury Hospital.
McEvoy, Martin J., 158 N. Main St.
*McGirr, Thos. J., 324 Willow St.
*McGrath, Thos. N., 779 E. Main St.
*McGregor, Elsie, 26 Waterville St.

*McGregor, Mrs. Geo., 26 Waterville St.
*McIntosh, Mrs. D., 115 Roundhill St.
MacKay, Angus S., 782 E. Main St.
*McKinney, Fabian B., 19 North St.
MacLarney Geo. H., 42 Welton St.
*McMahon, P. J., 36 N. Main St.
*McMahon, Mrs. P. J., 19 Kingsbury St.
*McQuaide, Frances, 37 Central Ave.
*McTernan, C. C., 166 Grove St.
Merchants Trust Co., 142 Grand St.
*Merriman, Emily E., 323 Grove St.
*Merriman, Helen C., 323 Grove St.
Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B., 102 Prospect St.
*Miller, Mrs. C. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
*Miller, Mrs. Catherine, 132 S. Leonard St.
*Millis, Frank, 784 N. Main St.
*Millis, Mrs. Mac, 784 N. Main St.
*Minor, Frances C., 165 Hillside Ave.
*Mintie, A. C., 21 Buckingham St.
Mitchell, Chas. F., 67 Bank St.
Mitchell, Mrs. C. M., 17 Holmes Ave.
*Morden, Miss L. M., P. O. Box 407.
*Mordo, L E., 54 Bronson St.
*Moir, Edna, Waterbury Hospital.
*Moore, A. J., 142 Chestnut Ave.
Morton, Mrs. T. C., 157 Hillside Ave.
*Mulloy, Mrs. A. L., 71 Elmwood Ave.
*Munson, Mrs. F. A., 41 Cooke St.
*Munson, L. G., 25 Central Ave.
*Munson, Mary E., 59 Willow St.
*Musler, Morris H., 35 Elizabeth St.
*Myers, B. M., 14 Central Ave.
*Neth, J. S & M., 487 Meadow St.
*Newell, H. Irene, 73 Wilson St.
*Noble, W. H., 12 Patterson Court, Waterville.
*Noble, Mrs, W. H., 12 Patterson Court, Waterville.
*North, Annie W., 45 Pine St.
*Northrop, Edwin C., 51 Church St.
*Northrop, Harriet, 51 Church St.
*Northrop, Homer F., 280 Willow St.
Northrop, Otis S., 51 Church St.
*Northrop, Mrs. Otis, 51 Church St.
*Norton, F. D., P. O. Box 440.
*Obergfall, Martha, 159 E. Farm St.
*Obergfall, William E., 159 E. Farm St.
*Obergfall, Mrs. W. E., 159 E. Farm St.
*O'Neill, Miss Jennie M., 85 Elmwood Ave.
*O'Neill, Susan C., 131 Cooke St.
*Owen, Rev.W. Moreton, 22 Holmes Ave.
*Painter, Mrs., 314 Willow St.
Panneton, Geo., 103 S. Main St.
*Patchen, Mrs. S. A., 66 Burton St.
*Peck, Geo. H., 34 Park Ave.
*Peck, Miss Katherine L., 208 E. Main St.
*Perkins, Miss Anna, 62 N. Main St.
*Perkins, Mrs. W. S., 15 Fairview St.
*Perry, Margaret E., 21 Johnson St.
*Perry, Sherman H., 53 Central Ave.
*Phelan, Mrs. Ellis, 68 Grove St.
*Phelan, E. F., 68 Grove St.
*Phipps, Ethel W., 104 Waterville St.
*Phipps, Mrs. Mary W., 104 Waterville St.
*Phipps, Rev. W. H., 104 Waterville St.
*Pierpont, A. J., P. O. Box 828.
*Place, Clara D., 16 Waterville St.
*Platt, Mrs. A. H., 85 Idylwood Ave.
*Platt, R. E., Driggs School.
*Platt, Mrs. R. E., 300 W. Main St.
Pomeroy, Mrs. N. A., 96 Hillside Ave.
*Pond, Grace E., 26 Ridgewood St.
*Powles, Helen B., 385 Willow St.
*Pretat, Edmee, 53 Cooke St.
*Pullen, Mrs. G. F., 55 Spencer Ave.
Reid & Hughes Co., Bank St.
*Reilly, E. B., 126 Cooke St.
*Reinhold, W. S., 190 Hillside Ave.
*Reuter, Francis J. G., P. O. Box 460.
*Reynolds, H. J., 31 Easton Ave.
*Reynolds, Mrs. H. J., 31 Easton Ave.
*Reynolds, Katherine G., 45 Prospect St.
*Reynolds, Mrs. M. A., 148 Grand St.
*Rich, F. S., Mill Plain.
dRobbins, Mrs. G. O., Grandview Ave.
*Roberts, Miss Agnes, 30 Camp St.
*Roberts, Grace M., 34 Kellogg St.
*Robinson, Geo. P., 66 Holmes Ave.
*Rockwell, George, 30 First Ave.
d*Rockwell, Mrs. George, 30 First Ave.
*Rogers, Mrs. Alice T., 617 Watertown Rd.
*Rogers, D.. M, 617 Watertown Rd.
Root, Samuel, 972 W. Main St.
Roriek, M. E., 46 Kingsbury St.
*Rowland, Sherwood L., 18 Johnson St.
*Rowland, Mrs. Susie N., 189 Hillside Ave.
*Russell, Hazel Louise, 24 Plaza Ave.
*Russell, Minnie I., 100 Cherry St.

*Sanford, G. W., P. O. Box 366.
*Saull, Ensign Herbert H., 147 Cooke St.
*Sault, Albert, 80 Easton Ave.
*Sault, Mrs. Albert, 80 Easton Ave.
*Savard, Ernest E., 89 Orange St.
*Savard, Henry, 89 Orange St.
*Saxe, John L., 454 N. Main St.
*Scotchard, Ethel, 112 Prospect St.
*Schlosser, Albert, 37 N. Leonard St.
*Schule, Chas. P., 24 S. Riverside St.
*Scofield, Wallace E., 220 Hillside Ave.
*Scofield, Mrs. Wallace E., 220 Hillside Ave.
*Scott, Betty, 33 Church St.
*Scott, Harold, Mill Plain.
*Scovill, E. W., 148 Grand St.
*Scovill, Mrs. E. W., 148 Grand St.
*Seamer, Huldah, 76 Bunker Hill Rd.
*Seng, F. H., 214 Woodlawn Terrace.
*Seng, Harriet L., 214 Woodlawn Terrace.
*Shaler, Gladys C., 272 Pine St.
*Sherwood, Mrs. A. F., 25 Kingsbury St.
*Shuler, Mrs. E. O., 272 Pine St.
*Simmons, Mrs. R. O., 35 Park Place.
*Singleton, B. R., P. O. Box 454.
*Singleton, Mrs. B. R., 61 Morningside Ave.
*Slavin, Alice, 58 Central Ave.
*Sloat, Rev. Horace B., 233 Hillside Ave.
*Sloat, Mrs. Horace B., 233 Hillside Ave.
*Smith, H. J., 1041 N. Main St.
*Smith, J. K., 7 First Ave.
*Smith, W. Easton, 132 Grove St.
*Smith, Mrs. W. Easton, 132 Grove St.
*Snagg, Adella P., 353 Piedmont St.
*Snagg, Gertrude, 353 Piedmont St.
*Somers, Miss E., 216 Hillside Ave.
*Sperry, Helen, Bronson Library.
*Sperry, Mrs. M. L., 21 Cooke St.
*Sperry, Miss Ruth, 21 Cooke St.
*Stafford, E. S., Waterbury Hospital.
*Staples, Rev. Ernest Linwood, 45 Kenilworth St.
*Staples, Mrs. Ernest L., 45 Kenilworth St.
*Starr, F. A., 1089 Cooke St.
*Steele, Edith M., 37 Central Ave.
*Steele, Grace, 101 Locust St.
*Steele, Mrs. H. Milroy, 27 Frederick St.
*Steele, Minnie Rogers, 24 Maple St.
Steele, Mrs. Sarah M., 161 Hillside Ave.
Supt. St. Mary's Hospital, Franklin and Union.
*Strong, Mrs. Ira J., 371 N. Main St.
*Sturgis, James A., 45 Ludlow St.
*Summey, D. L., 169 Buckingham St.
*Summey, Virginia Weeks, 169 Buckingham St.
*Swenson, Dr. A. C., 272 W. Main St.
*Taylor, Elsie M., 37 Central Ave.
*Taylor, Isabel, 317 Boyden St., Waterville.
*Thomas, Mrs. Ada, 1382 Baldwin St.
*Thomas, Edith C., 31 Vine St.
*Thomas, Ora, 1382 Baldwin St.
*Thompson, Hugh L., 129 Pine St.
*Thompson, Mrs. Hugh L., 129 Pine St.
*Tobin, George Edward, 398 Hamilton Ave.
*Tomlinson, Emma S., 958 N. Main St.
*Townsend, Charles S., 283 N. Main St.
*Townsend, Mrs. Kate, 25 Spencer Ave.
*Tracy, Cornelius, 52 Benedict St.
*Tracy, Mrs. Cornelius, Pearl Lake Rd.
*Treean, Vincent, 60 S. Wilson St.
*Tripp, James H., 25 Willow St.
*Turley, Mrs. James H., 206 Hamilton Ave.
*Tyack, James W., 98 Hawthorne Ave.
*Tyrrell, Gertrude F., 26 Woodruff St.
*Udell, H. L., 192 Grand St.
*Udell, Mrs. H. L., 192 Grand St.
*Uffendale, Chas. B., 134 Union St.
*Vaill, Mrs. E. N., 135 Waterville St.
*Valentine, Mrs. Wm., 42 Holmes Ave.
*Vater, E. C., Waterbury Hospital.
*Vaughan, Miss Isabell E., 22 Johnson St.
*Verrastro, Andrew, 82 Wolcott St.
Wade, Mrs. Martha S., 101 Prospect St.
*Walker, George C., 1567 E. Main St.
*Walker, Mrs. George C., 1567 E. Main St.
*Walker, William, 36 Plaza Ave.

*Ward, Miss Anna L., 146 Pine St.
*Ward, W. H. B., Wilson St.
*Warner, Brenda T., Bradleyville Rd.
*Warner, Minnie A., 97 Franklin St.
*Warren, Miss Eleanor E., 207 Cooke St.
*Warren, Geo. F., 207 Cooke St.
*Warren, Jeannette, 207 Cooke St.
*Wasson, Chas. C., 10 Grove St.
*Webster, Frederick B., 37 Hillside Ave.
*Wellington, Mrs. A. W., 225 Hill St.
*Wells, Alfred, 270 Grove St.
Welton, E. D., 18 Plaza Ave.
Welton, Nelson J., 77 Bank St.
*White, Elsie H., 50 Linden St.
*White, Edward L., 21 Cliff St.
*Whiton, Ellen J., 19 Ludlow St.
*Wilcox, Mrs. Frederick, 22 Mitchell Ave.
*Wilcox, Herbert J., 67 Chestnut Ave.
*Wilcox, Mrs. H. J., 67 Chestnut Ave.
*Willard, Mrs. M. J., 75 Waterville St.
*Williams, Miss Abbie, 400 N. Main St.
*Williams, Dorothy, 125 Hillside Ave.
*Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. A. M., 244 Cooke St.
*Winter, Karl L., 21 Arch St.
*Winter, Mrs. K. L., 21 Arch St.
*Wolcott, Alice, 892 N. Main St.
*Wood, Henry O., 34 Mitchell Ave.
*Young, Mrs. E. J., 80 Willow St.
*Ziglatzki, Ethel, 28 Crescent St.

MERIDEN.

*Burns, Margaret, City Missionary.
Curtis, George M., 879 Broad St.
Fay, Frank S., Judge City Court.
*Hansell, Samson H., Probation Officer.
*Haywood, Mrs. Geo. W., 142 Britannia St.
Lines, Hon. H. Wales.
Wilcox, Geo. H.
Williams, Chas. M., Supt. School for Boys.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Bassett, Mrs. Anne E., Ansonia.
*Fielding, William H., Ansonia.
*Gaffney, Francis P., Ansonia.
Nettleton, Charles H., Derby.
*Phillips, Dr. A. W., Derby.
*Beach, Miss Frances E., Mt. Carmel.
*Fish, Ethel M., Mt. Carmel.
*Holmes, Almeda A., Mt. Carmel.
*Young, Edward H., Probation Officer, Mt. Carmel.
Bull, Thomas M., M. D., Naugatuck.
*Friedman, Morris, Naugatuck.
*Higgins, Rev. M. F., Naugatuck.
Tuttle, Howard B., Naugatuck.
Whittemore, Miss Gertrude B., Naugatuck.
Whittemore, Harris, Naugatuck.
*Canfield, H. M., South Britain.
*Gray, Mrs. C. T., Southbury.

NORWICH.

*Aiken, Miss Jane McG., 157 Washington St.
Allis, Wallace S., 91 Main St.
Case, James L., 57 Warren St.
Coit, Mrs. George D., 221 Broadway.
Gibson, Jessie, Supt. County Home.
*Hoffman, H. F., M.D., State Hospital.
Learned, Mrs. Bela Peck, 180 Broadway.
*Northrop, Charles A., 9 Washington St., City Missionary.
*Pollock, Mrs. H. M., State Hospital.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

*Bullock, Mrs. C. S., New London.
*Douglas, Maude E., Oral School, Mystic.
*Emerson, Maude A., Oral School, Mystic.
Worcester, Eleanor B., Mystic.
Worcester, Jane S., Mystic.
*Hollister, Rev. Frederic M., North Stonington.
Trumbull, Mrs. Nellie P., Stonington.

BRIDGEPORT.

*Behrens, Jr., Frederick W., Pres. Board of Charities.
Birdseye, I. W., 733 Fairfield Ave.
*Black, Miss M. H., 508 Stratford Ave.
Buckingham, Mrs. E. Miller, 109 Jane St.
*Burgess, Mrs. Margaret T., Probation Officer, 784 Main St.
*Cowles, Merle C., Lakeview Home.
*Edwards, George C., 174 Park Place.

*Griffin, Mrs. Wm. A., Marina Park.
*Hall, Mrs. D. H., 319 Mill Hill Ave.
*Lavery, Mrs. A. E., 383 Mill Hill Ave.
*McLellan, E. A., M.D., 105 Park St.
*Miller, Charles A. E., Lakeview Home.
Russell, Mrs. Emily, Orphan Asylum.
*Seymour, Morris W., 1094 Main St.
Vollmer, William, 1106 North Ave.

STAMFORD.

*Barclay, Edith, 56 Schuyler Ave.
*Bridgman, Marion C., 35 Suburban Ave.
*Downs, N. C., P. O. Box 225.
*Givens, Amos J., M.D., Supt. Sanitarium.
*Haws, Florence A., 88 Hope St.
*Kelley, Mrs. S. C., 854 East Main St.
*Merritt, Katherine, Noroton Hill.
*Merritt, Louise H., Noroton Hill.
Merritt, Schuyler.
*Neubert, Mrs. E. duT., Supt. Children's Home.
*Owen, Edna Mary, Sec'y Assoc. Charities.
*Sanderson, R. J., 576 Main St.
Weber, Eva M. H., 1160 Post Road.
*Worcester, Elizabeth G.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Colcord, C. A., Danbury.
Dayton, Mrs. Henry, Greenwich.
Scudder, Miss S. J., Newtown.
Robbins, George, Noroton Heights.
Boughton, Miss Martha A., Norwalk.
*Chancellor, William E., South Norwalk.
Ruland, Frederick D., M.D., Westport.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

dSibley, Preston B., Danielson.
*Warner, Edgar M., Putnam.
*Fuller, Mrs. Lisa K., Scotland.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

*Guernsey, M. C., Bethlehem
Burr, Mrs. John M., Burrville.
d*Knight, George H., M.D., Lakeville.
VanCleft, Henrietta, Lakeville.
*Coit, Charles H., Litchfield.
Hutchins, Rev. John, Litchfield.
White, Miss May W., Litchfield.
Woodruff, Geo. M., Litchfield.
Woodruff, Mrs. Walter C., New Hartford.
Bridgman, Henry H., Norfolk.
Stearns, Mrs. William F., Norfolk.
*Chapman, Rev. Adelbert P., Northfield.
*Clyma, Lyndel, Oakville.
*Todd, Rev. Leonard E., Oakville.
*Blakeslee, Frank, Plymouth.
*Blakeslee, Mrs. Frank, Plymouth.
Warner, Grace, Salisbury.
*Small, Ernest W., Thomaston.
*Hogan, James W., Torrington.
*Cunningham, Rev. H. N., Watertown.
*Cunningham, Mrs. H. N., Watertown.
*Dixon, George, Watertown.
*Heminway, Merritt, Watertown.
*Heminway, Mrs. Merritt, Watertown.
*Hobart, Newton B., Watertown.
*Noble, F. B., Watertown.
*Roberts, Harley F., Watertown.
Skilton, James G., Watertown.
Taft, Horace D., Watertown.
*Davis, Miss Eliza Russell, Winsted.
dHolmes, R. E. Winsted.
*Morse, Charles M., Winsted.
*Morse, Mrs. Charles M., Winsted.
*Van Ostrom, G. M., Winsted.

MIDDLETOWN.

*Ball, Harriet B., 126 High St.
Bates, Mrs. Henry A., 22 Lawn Ave.
*Conn, H. W., State Laboratory.
*Fairbank, William G., Industrial School for Girls.
*Fairbank, Mrs. W. G., Industrial School for Girls.
Hart, Rev. Samuel, D.D., Berkley Divinity School.
*Noble, Henry S., M.D., Supt. Hospital for Insane.
*Springer, Ethel M., Social Service League.
*Thomas, Albert C., M.D., Conn. Hospital for Insane.
*Walter, Miss Anna C., 60 Crescent St.
Weeks, Hon. Frank B.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

*Hallock, Frank K., M.D., Cromwell.
*Bro. Ephrem, St. John's Industrial School, Deep River.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Billings, Geo. R., Rockville.
Higgins, Wm. L., M.D., South Coventry.
Hick, E. H., Vernon Center.

OUT OF CONNECTICUT.

*Ludden, Lydia H., Northampton, Mass.
*Montgomery, Mrs. Alice B., Northampton, Mass.
*Byington, Margaret F., New York City.
*Cagney, William H., New York City.
*Lewis, O. F., New York City.
*Snead, Charles G. Jr., New York City.
*Davis, Katherine, Ph.D., Bedford, N. Y.
*Hobart, C. G., Canandaigua, N. Y.
*Laughlin, H. H., Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.
*Amigh, Ophelia L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
*Eagan, Miss Eleanor, Newark, N. J.
*Whealan, Robert Baldwin, Newark, N. J.
*Weeks, David F., M.D., Skillman, N. J.
*Aronovici, Carol, Providence, R. I.
*Copeland, Herman, Providence, R. I.
*Hatch, Wallace, Providence, R. I.
*Ryder, Robert L., Providence, R. I.
*Sharples, Mrs. H. H., Quebec, Can.

SUMMARY

Registered in attendance from Waterbury	495
Registered in attendance from other places in Connecticut	140
Registered in attendance from outside Connecticut	18
Total registered in attendance	653
Subscribers, not registered, from Waterbury	40
Subscribers, not registered, from other places in Connecticut	99
Total registered and subscribing	792

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1912.

WALTER W. HOLMES, Treasurer.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

CONNECTICUT STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,

TO FEBRUARY, 1, 1913.

Dr.

To balance from 1911 Conference	$ 708.53
To receipts, contributions	1,135.00
To interest on deposits	8.93
	$1,852.46

Cr.

By expenditures:	
Printing 1200 copies, Proceedings 1911	$ 464.80
Reprints and envelopes, Proceedings 1911	36.25
Postage and distributing, Proceedings 1911	57.00
Printing and stationery	177.45
Typewriting	31.15
Postage, telegrams and telephone	49.61
Expenses of speakers for Conference	266.71
Rent of halls	83.00
Stereopticon lanterns	20.00
Music	16.00
Signs and advertising	34.33
Express and fares	12.01
Committee meetings	22.00
Sundries	2.28
Total expenditures	$1,272.59
1913.	
Feb. 1. Balance for printing and distributing 1912 Proceedings	579.87
	$1,852.46

CONSTITUTION.

Adopted September 28, 1909.

Amended March 3, 1910, and April 16, 1912.

I. Name.

The name of this organization shall be the Connecticut State Conference of Charities and Correction.

II. Object.

The object of the Conference shall be to promote a more accurate knowledge of and a wider interest in charitable, reformatory and preventive work, and to provide an opportunity for persons interested in such effort to compare and discuss principles, methods, and results.

III. Membership.

All persons interested in the object of the Conference are invited to enroll themselves as members. The membership fees shall be as follows for each period from the close of one Conference to the close of the next, whether annual, biennial or otherwise. Associate members, one dollar; active members, two dollars; contributing members, five dollars; supporting members, ten dollars or over. All classes of members shall have equal privileges, including the right to vote.

There shall be hereafter a membership and finance committee consisting of fifteen or more persons representing all parts of the State who shall be appointed by the president of each Conference and whose duty shall be to secure and retain members for the Conference.

IV. Officers and Committees.

(1) The officers of the Conference shall be a president, three or more vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary and an executive committee of not less than nine persons, including the officers of the Conference, and past presidents, ex-officio, who shall have charge of the organization and direction of the Conference, and such other general and special committees as may be deemed

advisable. They shall be elected annually by the Conference and shall hold office from the termination of one meeting of the Conference until the termination of the next meeting, or until their successors are elected and qualified. Their duties shall be such as usually pertain to the several offices. In the intervals between Conferences the executive committee may fill any vacancies existing or occurring in their own membership or in the list of officers and may appoint or make additions to other Conference committees.

(2) At the opening session of each Conference the president shall appoint a committee of three or more persons to nominate the officers and committees for the ensuing year. The nominating committee shall report their nominations to the Conference for election at the closing session each year.

V. Quorum.

Of the executive committee, five members shall constitute a quorum. Of the other committees five members shall constitute a quorum of every committee consisting of nine or more persons, and the majority shall be a quorum of every committee of less than nine persons.

VI. Finance.

The expenses of the Conference shall be met by voluntary subscriptions and by the dues received from members.

VII. Meetings.

The Conference shall meet each year at a time and place to be decided upon by the executive committee.

VIII. Platform and Resolutions.

The Conference shall not formulate any platform.

All resolutions shall be referred to the executive committee.

IX. Amendments.

This constitution may be suspended or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any session of the Conference, or temporarily by a two-thirds vote of the executive committee acting in the intervals between Conferences, said action to be ratified or rejected at the next session of the Conference.

Organization

of

The Fourth Conference

TO BE HELD AT

Bridgeport, April 26, 27, 28, 1914.

President, George C. Edwards.....Bridgeport

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Walter H. Clark, Ex-Judge, Police Court.....Hartford
Max Adler, Director, State Reformatory.....New Haven
George S. Palmer, Pres. Asso. Charities.....New London
Schuyler Merritt, Pres. Asso. Charities.....Stamford
Edgar M. Warner, Ex-Judge, City Court.....Putnam
Henry H. Bridgman, Red Cross Society.....Norfolk
William A. Shanklin, LL.D., Wesleyan University.....Middletown
Lyman T. Tingier, Lieutenant-Governor.....Roekville
Treasurer, Samuel M. Hawley.....Bridgeport
Secretary, Charles P. Kellogg, Secy. St. Bd. Charities.....Waterbury
Local Secretary, L. B. Myers, Secy. Char. Org. Soe.....Bridgeport

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Officers and
Rev. J. MacL. Richardson, Presbyterian Church.....Bridgeport
E. P. Bullard, Jr.....Bridgeport
Rev. James B. Nihill, St. Patrick's Church.....Bridgeport
Mrs. M. H. Ford.....Bridgeport
Mrs. N. W. Bishop.....Bridgeport
Mrs. John C. Curtis.....Bridgeport
Mrs. Frank Kinsley.....Bridgeport
Mrs. E. Y. Weber.....Stamford
William C. Hungerford.....New Britain
F. J. Kingsbury, Civic Federation.....New Haven
William B. Bailey, Professor, Yale University.....New Haven
Rev. John N. Lewis, Jr., St. John's Chureh.....Waterbury
Horace G. Hoadley.....Waterbury
George M. Curtis.....Meriden
Lucius E. Whiton.....New London
Mrs. Frank A. Mitchell, St. Bd. Charities.....Norwich
Arthur L. Clark, Pres. Gilbert Home.....Winsted

EX-OFFICIO.

Flavel S. Luther, LL.D., Pres. Conf. 1910 ..... Hartford
Henry W. Farnam, Pres. Conf. 1911 ..... New Haven
Arthur Reed Kimball, Pres. Conf. 1912 ..... Waterbury
Morris W. Seymour, Pres. for 1913* ..... Bridgeport

*Conference of 1913 was not held.

I. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman, George E. Hill, Attorney ..... Bridgeport
Jonathan Godfrey, St. Tuberc. Comm ..... Bridgeport
W. W. Jones, Supt. Bridgeport Hospital ..... Bridgeport
Mrs. W. E. Allen, Queen's Daughters ..... Bridgeport
Mrs. A. L. Riker, Visiting Nurse Assoc ..... Fairfield
Mrs. William B. Glover ..... Fairfield
Samuel Pierson, M.D ..... Stamford
Miss Julia Lockwood ..... Norwalk
E. A. Wells, M.D., City Vice Commission ..... Hartford
C. P. Botsford, M.D., Supt. Bd. of Health ..... Hartford
A. C. Thomas, M.D., Supt. N. H. Hospital ..... New Haven
Dr. E. H. Jenkins, Agr. Exp. Station ..... New Haven
T. J. Kilmartin, M.D., City Health Officer ..... Waterbury
Hugh Hagerty, Tuberculosis Relief Assoc ..... Meriden
David R. Lyman, M.D., Gaylord Farm Sanatorium ..... Wallingford
J. T. Black, M.D., City Health Officer ..... New London
W. U. Pearne, Judge City Court ..... Middletown

II. COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN.

Chairman, Mrs. M. H. Ford ..... Bridgeport
Mrs. Alfred C. Fones ..... Bridgeport
Henry Lee, ex-County Commissioner ..... Bridgeport
Rev. C. W. Simpson, Probation Officer ..... Bridgeport
John Brophy, County Commissioner ..... Ridgefield
Mrs. F. A. Lane, County Home Visitor ..... South Norwalk
Miss Mary B. Delohery, County Home Visitor ..... Danbury
Mrs. Edward O. Parker ..... Greenwich
Rev. Wm. DeLoss Love, Conn. Humane Society ..... Hartford
Miss J. M. Griswold, Conn. Children's Aid Society ..... Hartford
Rev. John F. Ryan, City Juvenile Commission ..... Hartford
Mrs. F. J. Kingsbury ..... New Haven
Mrs. John P. Kellogg, Sec'y, Day Nursery ..... Waterbury
Miss Katherine Hamilton ..... Waterbury
S. M. Hansel, Supt. Boys' Club ..... Meriden
Mrs. Charles O. Thompson, County Home Visitor ..... Pomfret
Charles M. Morse, Supt. Gilbert Home ..... Winsted
Miss Anna C. Walter, St. Bd. Charities ..... Middletown
W. G. Fairbanks, Supt. Industrial School ..... Middletown

III. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AID AND BETTERMENT.

Chairman, Rev. J. MacL. Richardson, City Bd. Charities....Bridgeport
Albert E. Lavery, Bridgeport Hospital.....Bridgeport
Rev. Matthew J. Judge, City Bd. Charities.....Bridgeport
H. M. Clarke, M.D.....Bridgeport
James Ludlum, Dir. Charity Org. Soc.....Bridgeport
Mrs. Henry Blodget, Dir., Y. W. C. A.....Bridgeport
Milton Fessenden, Dir., Boys' Club.....Stamford
Mrs. Mary L. Ward, Danbury Relief Society.....Danbury
Mrs. Appleton R. Hillyer, Member Park Commission.....Hartford
Thomas F. Kane, M.D., St. Bd. Charities.....Hartford
Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, Center Church.....New Haven
Robert A. Crosby, Secy. Civic Federation.....New Haven
James H. Freney, Supt. City Charities.....Waterbury
Rev. T. B. Powell, Center Church.....Meriden
Ernest E. Rogers, Dir. Asso. Charities.....New London
Charles L. Torrey, Secy. School Board.....Putnam
Howard W. Carter.....Norfolk
J. B. Holman, St. Bd. Charities.....Saybrook
George Forster, Sheriff Tolland County.....Rockville

IV. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICE.

Chairman, Schuyler Merritt, Pres. Asso. Charities.....Stamford
George H. Edwards, Pres. Union Mission.....Bridgeport
David S. Day, Pres. Housing Asso.....Bridgeport
W. R. Webster, Jr., Dir. Charity Org. Soc.....Bridgeport
Mrs. George W. Wheeler.....Bridgeport
John A. Walsh, Judge City Court.....Stamford
Miss Edna M. Owen, Secy. Asso. Charities.....Stamford
Rev. E. deF. Miel, Trinity Church.....Hartford
Miss Marjory Cheney.....South Manchester
Miss Lillian E. Prudden.....New Haven
Eugene Kerner, Mgr. Asso. Charities.....Waterbury
Mrs. George D. Coit, Pres. United Workers.....Norwich
E. D. B. Lynde, Mgr. Asso. Charities.....New London
Rev. C. R. McNally.....New London
Rev. J. C. Linsley, Trinity Church.....Torrington
Mrs. Howard E. Turner.....Rockville

V. COMMITTEE ON LAW BREAKERS.

Chairman, Prof. Wm. B. Bailey, Pres. Conn. Prison Asso....New Haven
Rev. John R. Brown, D.D., First Baptist Church.....Bridgeport
W. B. Boardman, Attorney.....Bridgeport
Rabbi David Levy, Hebrew Synagogue.....Bridgeport
Albert Phillips, Secretary of State.....Stamford
John J. Cloonan, M.D., Comm. on Prison Labor.....Stamford
J. Gilbert Calhoun, Attorney.....Hartford

Mrs. I. W. Kingsbury.....Hartford
C. M. Thompson, Secy. Conn Prison Asso.....Hartford
Ward A. Garner, Warden State Prison.....Wethersfield
H. H. Spooner, Conn. Temperance Union.....Kensington
Rev. Stewart Means, St. John's P. E. Church.....New Haven
Miss Susan O'Neil, Attorney-at-Law.....Waterbury
Albert Garvin, Supt. Conn. Reformatory.....Cheshire
C. M. Williams, Supt. School for Boys.....Meriden
Richards T. Higgins, Attorney-at-Law.....Winsted
Miss Alma Lyman, Comm. on Women's Ref't'y.....Middlefield
Benjamin F. Pinney.....Somersville

VI. COMMITTEE ON DEFECTIVES.

Chairman, George Blumer, M.D., Dean Yale Medical School, New Haven
George C. Waldo, Asso. Editor The Standard.....Bridgeport
John C. Lynch, M.D.....Bridgeport
C. N. Haskell, M.D.....Bridgeport
Miss Florence Sherman, Med. Inspr. of Schools.....Bridgeport
Miss Louise Merritt, Trustee Lakeville School.....Stamford
Frank M. Wright, M.D.....Stamford
Hiram Myers, Secy. United Workers.....Greenwich
L. P. W. Marvin, Judge of Probate.....Hartford
Edwin A. Down, M.D., Pres. State Bd. of Charities.....Hartford
W. N. Thompson, M.D., Supt. The Retreat.....Hartford
Max Mailhouse, M.D., Pres. Col. for Epileptics.....New Haven
Arnold L. Gesell, Yale University.....New Haven
E. W. Goodenough, M.D.....Waterbury
H. M. Pollock, M.D., Supt. Hospital for Insane.....Norwich
James A. Shea, Judge of Probate.....Willimantic
John L. Buel, M.D., Conn. Soc. Alienists.....Litchfield
H. S. Noble, M.D., Supt. Hospital for Insane.....Middletown
Donald Ross, M.D., Supt. Col. Epileptics.....Mansfield

BRIDGEPORT LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Arthur M. Marsh, Esq.

Rev. C. W. Arson
Hon. Morris Beardsley
Henry A. Bishop
Henry Blodget, M.D.
Waldo C. Bryant
A. W. Burritt
Dwight Hall
E. W. Harroll
F. B. Hawley
A. E. Lavery
Lucien T. Warner
Mayor C. B. Wilson
Mrs. J. Percy Bartram
Mrs. N. W. Bishop
Mrs. John Curtis
Mrs. Lewis B. Curtis
Mrs. S. T. Davis, Jr.
Mrs. William A. Grippin
Mrs. George E. Hill
Mrs. Harvey Hubbell
Mrs. Herbert M. Knapp
Mrs. T. B. Lashar
Mrs. Henry Lee
Mrs. Samuel H. Wheeler

COMMITTEE ON PRESS AND PUBLICITY.

Chairman, James McGovern, The Farmer J. E. Elliott, The Standard.
F. W. Bolan, The Post. M. B. Russell, The Telegram.

PULPIT NOTICES AND SUPPLY.

Chairman, Rev. John R. Brown, First Baptist. Rev. Henry E. Kelly, St. George's Episcopal.
Rev. Herbert Gallaudet, First Congregational. Rev. David Levy, Congregation B'Nai Israel.
Rev. Gerald H. Beard, Park St. Congregational. Rev. George M. Brown, First Methodist.
Rev. Charles J. McElroy, St. Augustine's R. C.

COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION.

Chairman, W. Seymour Lacy, Gen'l Sec'y., Y. M. C. A.
Frank N. Fosdick Miss Ethel Donaldson
Louis J. Kochiss Miss Edna Smith
Harris L. O'Brien.

Object of the Conference.

The object of the Conference is to promote a more accurate knowledge of and a wider interest in charitable, reformatory and preventive work, and to provide an opportunity for persons interested in such effort to compare and discuss principles, methods and results.

Membership and Expenses.

All persons interested in the object of the Conference are invited to enroll themselves as members. The expenses of the Conference are met by voluntary subscriptions and by membership fees, which may be sent at any time to the Treasurer, Samuel M. Hawley, Bridgeport Savings Bank, Bridgeport.

Conference Literature.

Notices, programs and printed proceedings of the Conference will be sent to all members, or may be obtained by application to the Secretary.

The Fourth State Conference

OF

Charities and Corrections

WILL BE HELD AT

Bridgeport, April 26, 27, 28, 1914.

All persons who are interested in the subjects considered by the Conference are cordially urged to attend its sessions and take part in the discussions.

Sunday, April 26

3.00 p. m.	Opening Session, Addresses by Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D.D., New York, Mrs. Josephine Clement, Boston, and others.
8.00 p. m.	General Session, Committee on Public Health.

Monday, April 27

10.00 a. m.	Round Table meetings for informal discussion.
2.00 p. m.	General Session, Committee on Defectives.
8.00 p. m.	General Session, Committee on Public Aid and Betterment.

Tuesday, April 28

10.00 a. m.	Round Table meetings.
2.00 p. m.	General Session, Committee on Children.
8.00 p. m.	General Session, Committee on Law Breakers.

PROCEEDINGS

ON THE OCCASION OF

LAYING THE CORNER STONE

OF THE

New Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane,

AT PHILADELPHIA.

INCLUDING THE

ADDRESS

BY

GEO. B. WOOD, M. D.,

SENIOR MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, ETC. ETC.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.
1856.

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1856.

PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

Agreeably to public invitation, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, interested in the welfare of those afflicted with mental disease, convened on the grounds of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, near the site of the new building, on the afternoon of the 1st of 10th month (October), 1856.

The assemblage was called to order by Mordecai L. Dawson, President of the Board of Managers, who made the following remarks:—

Fellow Citizens: We have assembled upon an interesting and important occasion—to lay the *corner stone* of a *building* having for its object the alleviation of human suffering; and, if we can judge of the *future* by our knowledge of the *past*, we may certainly indulge the hope that it will prove to many an inestimable blessing. Twenty years since, the corner stone of the building east of us was laid. The wants of the community have already required an extension of the means of treating the insane, and the liberality of our citizens has enabled us to commence the work,

of which the corner stone will now be laid by RICHARD VAUX, the Mayor of Philadelphia.

In the granite block before you, a carefully sealed glass jar has been securely placed, and in it has been deposited the following coins of the United States, of the coinage of 1856, viz:—

One half-eagle, one quarter-eagle, and one dollar, in gold.

One dollar, a half-dollar, a quarter-dollar, a dime, a half-dime, and a three cent piece, in silver.

One cent and a half-cent, in copper. Also,

Copies of the newspapers of this day.

Some account of the Pennsylvania Hospital, containing a copy of its charter, and other documents connected with its early history, published in 1814.

Reports of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for the years 1853, '54, and '55. By THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.

The last Annual Report of the Managers, and statement of the accounts of the Pennsylvania Hospital, as laid before the contributors, 5th mo., 1856.

An Appeal to the Citizens of Pennsylvania for means to provide Additional Accommodations for the Insane. Philadelphia, 1854.

The last circular issued by the Board of Managers, and a list of the subscribers to the new building fund.

An impression of the Corporate Seal—the Good Samaritan, with the motto, "Take care of him, and I will repay thee."

A copy of the address of Dr. GEO. B. WOOD, delivered on the occasion of laying the *Corner Stone.*

A paper containing a list of the present Board

of Managers and Officers of the Institution, as follows:—

MANAGERS.

MORDECAI L. DAWSON, *President*,
WM. BIDDLE, *Secretary*,
FREDERICK BROWN,
JAMES R. GREEVES,
JOHN FARNUM,
MORDECAI D. LEWIS,
JOHN M. WHITALL,
ALEX. J. DERBYSHIRE,
SAMUEL MASON,
S. MORRIS WALN,
SAMUEL WELSH,
JOSEPH S. LEWIS.

Treasurer.
JOHN T. LEWIS.

Physician.
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D.

Assistant Physician.
EDWARD A. SMITH, M. D.

Steward.
JOHN WISTAR.

Matron.
MARGARET N. WISTAR.

The Building Committee consists of

JAMES R. GREEVES, *Chairman*,
SAMUEL WELSH,
JOHN M. WHITALL,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
WM. BIDDLE,
M. L. DAWSON,
T. S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D., *Secretary.*

SAMUEL SLOAN, *Architect.*

FRANKLIN PIERCE, being President of the United States; JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania; and RICHARD VAUX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

REMARKS OF MAYOR VAUX.

Mayor VAUX, having properly adjusted the corner stone, which is placed at the southeast corner of the centre building, said:—

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: With ceremonies both venerable and appropriate, the corner stone of the New Buildings of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane has been laid.

The unerring test of the existence of true philanthropy in a community is found in the works which unostentatious liberality enables charity to raise and foster. Philadelphia, when asked for the jewels of her character, can point to her institutions for the benefit of mankind. No class of such benefits is without its representation. The noblest of man's endowments—reason—finds every facility afforded for its cultivation. And also, here, as in the streets of Decapolis, can be found those whose cause of gratitude is that they have been restored to a right mind.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR WOOD.

The President then introduced Professor George B. Wood, who made the following address:—

At each stage in the progress of important series of events, it is well to look backward, and trace from the starting point the course already traversed. The contemplation of past successes yields new hopes and energy; of past errors or failures, most valuable lessons for the future. You will, therefore, not deem it inappropriate to the present occasion, if I ask you to take with me a retrospective view of the institution in the interests of which we are here assembled, in order to witness the opening of what may be considered as a new era in its history.

The idea of a refuge for the insane lay at the very foundation of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In the first clause of the charter establishing that institution, granted February 1, 1751, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the objects are stated to be "the reception and relief of lunatics and other distempered and sick poor within the Province;" so that insanity would appear to have had priority to other forms of disease, in the thoughts and purposes of the founders of that great charity. Accordingly, arrangements for the accommodation of the insane were made at the opening

of the hospital, the second patient admitted was of that class, and this distinct object of the institution has been invariably kept in view from that time to the present.

The Pennsylvania Hospital was the first chartered institution for the insane established in America; and it long continued to maintain that precedence in character and reputation which belonged to it in point of time. Such was the estimation in which it was held, that patients were sent to it from all parts of the Provinces, and subsequently of the Union; and, for a long series of years, the profits derived from wealthy inmates of this class contributed to increase the capital of the institution, and consequently its means of annual outlay in the support and treatment of the poor.

But, in the mean time, more enlightened opinions in relation to the management of the insane had begun to prevail; a wide interest was excited in the subject; and numerous establishments were springing into existence, based upon the new views.

Formerly, it was customary either to neglect altogether the treatment of insanity, under the impression that it was pure disorder of the mind, and therefore immedicable, or to employ energetic remedies for the cure of inflammation of the brain, in which the disease was supposed essentially to consist. Both of these courses were erroneous, and based upon erroneous opinions. Insanity is probably never purely spiritual; and though, in certain forms and stages, it may be associated with cerebral inflammation, it is generally altogether independent of this, or any other observable physical lesion. It is essentially a simple perversion of the sensorial functions, through which mind ex-

presses itself. The brain acts wrongly, and the result is deranged intellect or feeling. What is the precise nature of the deranged action, thus evincing itself in mental alienation, no man can tell; because no man understands how the brain acts at all as the instrument of the mind. This much we know—for experience has taught us the lesson—that the disordered action is not of a nature to yield to mere physical agents. As it becomes sensible only through irregularity in mental phenomena, it is only through the medium of the mind that it can be reached and rectified. The great principle, therefore, in the management of insanity, when all signs of physical disease have been removed, or none have existed, is so to operate on the mind as to produce and maintain, as far as possible, normal trains of thought and states of feeling, by which healthful actions may be excited and kept up in the brain. The organ is thus, as it were, drawn off from its preceding irregular course of action, to which, under a continuance of the same influences, it has less and less disposition to return, until at length its morbid tendencies are entirely superseded, and a cure is effected.

But how is this object to be attained? How are the insane to be treated, so that their minds may be led into regular, healthful action? The consideration of this question brings us back to that new class of institutions, of which mention has been made as coming into existence after the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital. What is required is simply that the patient should be surrounded with circumstances under which the desired mental condition, whether active or passive, shall arise spontaneously, as a natural result.

Agreeable and healthful bodily and mental occupation, suitable social intercourse, a guarded exercise and indulgence of the æsthetic faculties and tastes, and the refined gratifications of sense; these, and such as these, are the required agencies; while everything must be sedulously avoided, which can have any tendency to bring the mind back into its morbid state. To apply these agencies effectually, establishments are necessary in which there shall be ample space within and without, arrangements for varied labour and amusement, opportunities for the requisite social and medical classification, sufficient personal attendance to carry each purpose into full effect, and the constant superintendence of one mind, capable of maintaining a consistent system in the working of the whole machinery.

Such was not the condition of things in the Pennsylvania Hospital as originally constituted; nor, at the period of its foundation, was there probably, in the whole world, an establishment in which the principle just elucidated could be fairly carried out. But, one after another, such institutions rose up, both in Europe and the United States, and very soon proved, by their success, the immense superiority of the new system of managing the insane. The department of our own hospital appropriated to the insane fell, consequently, from its former pre-eminence on this side of the Atlantic; and there was danger that, instead of contributing, as before, to the support of the other departments, it would become a burthen upon the resources of the institution, and thus materially narrow the circle of its usefulness.

Besides, it was no light weight on the consciences of those upon whom the responsibility rested, to receive

and treat patients afflicted with this terrible malady, without the ability to afford them all those means of relief which experience had proved to be so efficacious. It became, therefore, incumbent on them either to abandon the treatment of insanity altogether, or to place the institution on a basis, in this respect, corresponding to the improved methods recently adopted. But the obligations of the charter forbade the former course; and it only remained for them to pursue the latter, at least so far as might be compatible with the resources at their command. Happily, there was a reserved fund in the vacant grounds around the hospital, which, originally purchased at a trifling cost, had, in the progress of time and improvement, advanced so much in value as of themselves to afford the means for the attainment of this desirable end. It was not only an act of duty in the managers, under the considerations mentioned, but it was also a wise forethought, on the mere point of expediency, to dispose of these grounds, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of the noble estate on which we stand, and the erection of that noble edifice within view, of which we all have so much reason to be proud.

The first positive step in this direction was a resolution of the contributors, at their annual meeting in May, 1831, declaring that it was expedient to have a separate hospital for the insane. At subsequent meetings, in May, 1832 and 1835, authority was given to sell the vacant lots before referred to; and these were accordingly disposed of as opportunity offered. Early in 1836, the present site was purchased; and on the 22d of June, of the same year, the corner stone of the new edifice was laid. This was com-

pleted, and opened for the reception of patients on the first of January, 1841.

Allow me to mention here a fact, which is the strongest possible proof of the expediency of this change. In the insane department of the old hospital, from the year 1752, when it was first opened, to March 1, 1841, when it was fully transferred to the new site, 4366 patients were received, of whom 1493 were cured, or a little more than one-third of the whole number. In the new building, from its opening in 1841 to the end of 1855, 2752 patients were admitted, and 1334, or somewhat less than one-half, were discharged cured. From these statistics it appears, that not only has the extent of operation been vastly increased, so that, in the last fifteen years, considerably more than half as many patients have been treated as in ninety years under the old arrangement; but there has also been an increase in the ratio of cures from 34 to 48 per cent. It is pretended by no one that this greater remedial efficiency is ascribable to any want of skill or attention in the former treatment. The happy result is due solely to the superiority of the new arrangements, which enable the improved method of treating insanity to be carried into effect. No other fact is wanting to satisfy the most sceptical, that the managers were fulfilling a sacred duty, in separating the insane department from the ordinary medical and surgical departments of the hospital, and in giving to the former a rural position, with all the requisite accessaries for the attainment of the ends proposed.

It must be remembered, moreover, that the improvement has been made without diminution of the

productive fund, the income of which is employed for the general support of the institution. It has been merely an exchange of real estate, yielding nothing, in the vicinity of the old hospital in town, for the grounds and improvements here around us, which, independently of the buildings, will, ere long, probably far exceed in money value what was sold, and, besides, have been yielding, and will continue indefinitely to yield an incalculable income of good to the community, in the cure and comfort of the insane.

Another important consideration, in reference to the operations of the institution, is that, out of the proceeds derived from the wealthy boarders, which are much less than the same accommodations would cost in a private establishment, not only are the immediate expenses of this class of patients defrayed, but an excess remains sufficient for the support of a considerable number of poor patients who can pay nothing, and a still larger number of others in straitened circumstances, who are received for a charge less than the actual cost. Thus, in the fifteen years which have elapsed since the commencement of the present arrangements, nearly 700 of the former class, and 1000 of the latter have been admitted; and, to speak in round numbers, out of 110,000 dollars expended on the free patients, about 70,000 have been the earnings of the institution, and 40,000 have been drawn from the general income of the hospital, or at the rate of nearly 3000 dollars a year. This amount is not more than the poor insane may be considered as having a right to call for; and there is reason to hope that it may be considerably diminished, if not reduced to nothing, in the future working of the esta-

blishment. According to the Report for 1855, the deficiency to be supplied out of the general income of the hospital was less than 2000 dollars.

It is not my wish to pronounce a eulogy on the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. It is before you in all its beauty, excellence, and usefulness; and you can judge of it for yourselves. I would merely observe that, by its establishment, if we have not regained the pre-eminence lost before it was undertaken, we have at least placed ourselves upon a footing with our contemporaries; and I can honestly declare that, among the many institutions for the insane which I have visited, whether in the United States, in Great Britain, or on the Continent of Europe, though there are not a few exceeding ours in magnitude, and the number of their inmates, I have seen none which, taking all points into consideration, the beauty of its site, the neatness of its internal and external arrangements, and the appropriateness of its various appliances to the end in view, has approached so nearly my notions of perfection as the one before us.

But I have yet to speak of the particular purpose for which we are now assembled.

Much less than one-half of the land purchased for the site of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane has been occupied for the special purposes of the institution. The wall surrounding it encloses only about forty acres; while more than seventy have remained unemployed except for farming. But the rapid extension of the city has vastly increased the value of this, as of all other land in its immediate neighbourhood. It has become, then, a question, whether some immediate advantage might not be gained from

this augmented value. Is it to be entirely neglected, and a large capital of charity thus allowed to lie unproductive? This would seem to be wasting a sacred fund entrusted to the keeping of the managers. Ought not these surplus grounds to be sold, and the income of their proceeds applied to the relief of the poor sick and insane? There are two objections to this course.

In the first place, the property, if suffered to lie, will probably, at some future time, acquire a value far exceeding any amount that could now be obtained for it, even with the interest superadded; and the Managers might well doubt whether they would be justified in foregoing this prospective benefit.

Secondly, the existence in a compact body of more than one hundred acres of ground, in the midst of the city, may serve hereafter the purposes of a great park, such as will probably not be otherwise secured. Nothing conduces more to the healthfulness of large towns, than the influence of open spaces, clothed with a luxuriant vegetation. They are said to be the lungs of cities. They are something more. They not only, like the lungs, supply fresh air, and aid in throwing off that which is foul, in other words, perform the office of ventilation; but, through the agency of vegetable growth, serve positively to purify the atmosphere, by absorbing and converting into organized matter the noxious gases contained in it. The large extent of surface covered by the city of Philadelphia, compared with the number of its inhabitants, and the grassy plots, adorned with shrubbery and trees, which occupy, in countless numbers, the unbuilt interspaces, are probably one of

the main causes of her extraordinary healthfulness. To retain this immense advantage, it will be necessary to obviate the inevitable concentrating effect of increased population and business, by seizing every opportunity incidentally offered of preserving large open spaces; and an admirable opportunity of this kind is here presented. To prevent disease is even better than to cure it; and by so occupying these extensive grounds as to preclude a crowded population upon them, the hospital will be acting in conformity with the spirit, if not with the literal purposes of its institution. It is even not an extravagant supposition, that more lives may be saved by the general salubrity thus secured, than by applying the proceeds of the sale of the land to the treatment of the sick.

If, then, the land is not to be sold, what profitable disposition can be made of it, so as not to suffer the capital invested in it, which is its present pecuniary value, to lie idle and useless? Happily the success of the first great experiment has suggested an application, conformable in all respects to the proper objects of the institution. The present hospital for the insane is full to overflowing. During the past year not less than fifty patients have been denied admission, from the impossibility of doing them justice in the crowded state of the apartments. Why not then extend the establishment? Why not appropriate the unemployed ground to the same purpose as that already occupied, and repeat upon the seventy remaining acres the experiment which has proved so successful on the forty now occupied?

Other considerations come to enforce this suggestion. From statistical reports it appears that, while

in the State of Pennsylvania there are between 2500 and 3000 persons affected with one or another form of mental alienation, there is at present, within the same limits, a capacity in the various institutions for not more than 930. Again, experience has established the fact, beyond possibility of contradiction, that the treatment of the insane in hospitals, while it relieves families of a vast burthen of suffering and responsibility, is also most effective. Of patients admitted at a sufficiently early period of the disease, there are grounds for believing that about 80 per cent. may be restored to reason; and, if the ratio of cure, as exhibited in the hospital reports, be much less than this, it is because a resort to such institutions is often postponed beyond the period at which a cure can be reasonably expected under any circumstances. Every day of detention at home, after an insane patient has become a proper subject for hospital treatment, is so much taken from the chances of an ultimate cure. Thousands, and probably tens of thousands, have been condemned to hopeless insanity by the impossibility of obtaining access to a suitable hospital, or the unwillingness of friends, through an unhappy prejudice, to take advantage of the opportunity when offered. This prejudice has been rapidly disappearing, under the cheering influences of the present modes of treatment; and the means of relief have consequently become inadequate to the demand. It would seem, therefore, to be a manifest duty to make further provision for patients so utterly incapacitated for the care of themselves. It may be said that this duty belongs to the public generally. This may be true. But, if neglected by the public,

it no less remains incumbent upon all individually who are competent to its performance; and corporate bodies, created in part for this very object, are under a special obligation to let no favourable opportunity pass of promoting it.

To condense this course of argument;—here are vacant grounds which can be applied to no other purpose so appropriately; the excellence of the plan already carried into effect has been fully tested; the demands for relief from the suffering insane exceed the capacity of existing arrangements; and the duty attaches undeniably to the corporators of the hospital to extend its beneficent influence as far as possible. The inference is unavoidable that efforts should be made to establish a counterpart of the institution which has proved so efficient for good; and, that it should occupy preferably the present locality, follows not only from what has been already said of its peculiar applicability to the purpose, but also from the consideration, that the arrangements of the existing establishment may, in some degree, be extended over that proposed, with little additional cost.

Accordingly, both the managers and contributors of the hospital have felt that this duty was incumbent upon them; and, at the regular meeting of the latter in the spring of the past year, it was unanimously resolved at least to make an attempt to carry such a project into effect.

But how were the necessary funds to be raised? Those at the command of the Board were already fully occupied, and could not justly be diverted to another purpose. The State and the City were loaded with debt; and no aid could be reasonably expected

from either of these sources. Nothing remained but an appeal to individuals. This was resolved on; and you all know with what promptitude and zeal it was made, and with what alacrity it has been answered. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were needed for the completion of the proposed hospital; and it was determined by the managers to do nothing until one hundred and fifty thousand should be subscribed, which it was believed would be sufficient to secure the ultimate accomplishment of the object. Subscriptions to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand have been already obtained. Upon this basis the work has been commenced; and we are now met to witness the laying of the corner stone.

Before we part, let me urge upon all who hear me, or whom these remarks may reach, some considerations in reference to the completion of the proposed amount of subscription. Eighty thousand dollars are yet required. Is it possible that, in a community so large, so wealthy, and so liberal as that of Philadelphia, and the adjacent counties, which are not less interested than the city itself, so great a want, at so small a cost, should not be supplied? What has been already contributed will, it is supposed, be sufficient to raise the walls of the edifice, and put it under roof. Will Philadelphians be content to let it stand at that point? What one of us, with a dollar to spare, could pass by the unfinished building, wanting but a comparatively small sum of money to render it a secure haven for the saddest form of human wretchedness, and not involuntarily thrust his hand in his pocket for that last dollar as a contribution! What one of us, passing with a stranger, and asked what

meant that great unfinished and desolate structure, would not hang his head with shame as he answered, "That is an hospital for the insane, which awaits but a scanty liberality on the part of our citizens for its completion?" There can be no doubt that it will be ultimately completed. But time is precious in such an enterprise; and I would excite prompt action, in order that there may be no suspension of the work, and that the time may never arrive, when sheer shame will be the prompting impulse to our benevolence.

I would appeal to your public spirit as Philadelphians. Is there one among us insensible to the honour which has accrued to our city from the hospital already in operation, known creditably everywhere, resorted to by the afflicted from every section of our country, and eminent for its excellence among all that is most excellent of the same kind upon the earth? Is it not incumbent upon us to do what we can to maintain this reputation, nay, even to extend it, so that, in the great race of improvement which is now, the world over, trying to the utmost the capacities of civilized communities, we may keep neck and neck with the foremost? Besides, it is not honour alone that we gain. Even in a mere business point of view, we shall probably be no losers by the required expenditure. The visitors and sojourners attracted to our city, and the disbursement, in various ways, on account of patients from a distance, would go far to counterbalance any pecuniary loss, and might even yield to the community in general a profit on the outlay.

I would appeal also for aid to your sentiments of philanthropy and Christian benevolence. Simply remember that you are contributing to the relief of one

of the greatest evils, if not the very greatest, apart from crime, which can afflict humanity, and which can be so effectually relieved in no other way; remember, too, that the profit derived from the wealthy, through your liberality, will, in conformity with former experience, overflow in abundance to the needy and the destitute, and you will not, I trust, withhold your hand from the necessary offering.

Finally, let me direct your attention to the personal interest which every one of us has in the success of the enterprise. We are all liable, in our own persons, or in the persons of those nearest and dearest to us, to be attacked with this dire malady, especially afflictive when confined to our own homes, where the authority, skill, and various appliances are wanting which are most conducive to a cure. Assuredly we must all desire, under such circumstances, the opportunities best calculated for our comfort and speedy relief; and these can be commanded, even by the most wealthy, only in great public establishments. We must also, in general, unquestionably prefer institutions in our own neighbourhood, with the character and management of which we are familiar, and where a friendly eye may always be over us, to those distant and unknown. Our own hospital already in operation meets, it may be said, these requisitions. But it is full to overflowing; and we can never be assured of prompt admission, when it may be most needed. We have, therefore, a private and peculiar interest in the provision of other facilities, and consequently in the speedy completion of the undertaking now begun. If every one would subscribe simply in proportion to this special interest of his own, the desired end would be attained. Fifteen cents for

each inhabitant of Philadelphia would amount to the requisite sum. But it is not to the poor that I would have recourse. I appeal only to the prosperous and the wealthy. Four hundred individuals have contributed the whole amount already subscribed; assuredly there is a sufficient number left of the charitable, the liberal, and, I may add, the just, to make up the deficiency; and may we not reasonably hope that they who have already given of their superfluity, will have experienced so sweet a reward in their consciousness of a good deed, as to be disposed to make a new investment at so high a usury?

Imagine some ten or fifteen years to have elapsed, and the plan, now in its inception, to have been carried into full and complete execution. Imagine that we are here again assembled, perhaps to celebrate some anniversary of this very occasion, to look upon and enjoy the work of our own hands. What would be the vision presented? I can behold it now. Around us is a wide and picturesque expanse of more than one hundred acres, beautiful with groves, grassy lawns and meadow, and all the tasteful ornature of park and garden; secluded from the sights and sounds of the thronged city investing it, except that here and there, through breaks in the leafy screen, glimpses may be caught of house-top, spire, or distant column of smoke, serving but to render the sweets of the seclusion still sweeter by the contrast. In the midst of this rural beauty, two noble edifices arise, each with its subordinate structures, and surrounded by its own lawns and gardens; the one but partially visible from the other through intervening groves; and separated from each other, and from the outer world, by a protecting wall,

so distant, however, and so situated in depressed sinuosities of the grounds, that it is scarcely seen by the inmates, and never so as to suggest to them the idea of restriction or confinement. Within these stately edifices are ample apartments; hall, drawing-room, chamber, and office, all suitably furnished, with neatness, cleanliness, and order reigning throughout; the buildings themselves massive and substantial, proof against fire, well heated, ventilated, drained, and watered; and yet with nothing visible of the hidden agencies—the furnace, the engine, the ventilating fan, the sewers, pipes, tanks, &c., by which these conditions, so promotive of comfort and health, are brought about. Here and there in the grounds may be seen, in the one section women, in the other men, all respectably clad, walking, riding, driving, or perhaps engaged in horticultural labour, or other useful or amusing occupation. Within the buildings are numerous inmates, scattered or in groups, sometimes solitary in their chambers, sometimes socially gathered in the common apartments, reading, conversing, musing, or working, occasionally cheered with music, now circling in the dance, and now listening to lecture or recitation; the whole to the eye a well-ordered family, with no apparent restraint, no hurry or confusion, yet all with a watchful care around them, ever ready to guard against irregularities, and to check every evil indication in the bud. Few, not in the secret, would imagine that here was a community of the insane; that all these internal and external fitnesses, beauties, elegancies, and varied appliances were but remedial means to correct or alleviate the miseries of mental alienation; and that there was here in slow but constant operation a course of

treatment for this dread malady, successful beyond the conception of former times, and in most happy contrast with the strict confinement, the excessive medication, and the various other miseries which were then mistakenly deemed the surest avenues to health. Look on this picture, my friends, and ask yourselves whether its realization would not be much more than an equivalent for any pecuniary sacrifice you may be disposed to offer, and whether it would not yield to you more deep and heartfelt pleasure, than all the fleeting gratification of any purely selfish wish which the money might command, if withheld from this noble purpose.

REMARKS OF MORTON M'MICHAEL, ESQ.

At the close of Dr. Wood's address, the President introduced MORTON M'MICHAEL, Esq., who said that

The declining sun, the gathering shadows, the cool autumnal air, and the damp ground on which the company had already been too long standing, admonished him not to detain them by any remarks of his; but, if it were otherwise, the opening statement of the President, the eloquent address of the Mayor, and the clear, precise, and forcible manner in which the whole subject of the Hospital for the Insane had been presented by Dr. Wood, as well in its past history as its present condition and future prospects, had really left him nothing to add to what had already been so well expressed. Indeed, said Mr. M'M., if the time and the place were propitious to further speaking, which they were not, the exposition given by Dr. Wood of the character and importance of the institution had been so ample, his commentary on its value as a remedial agency had been so complete and judicious, and his appeal for additional aid in its behalf so earnest and touching, that he would feel inclined to say but little more than Amen to all he had uttered. There was one topic upon which Mr. M'M. was glad to have the opportunity of saying a word, and that was the unexpected presence of one who, more than any other living person, man or woman, was entitled to be called

the friend of the insane poor. He alluded to Miss Dix, who had yesterday arrived from England, and, coming over to Philadelphia on a visit, had reached the city just in time to be present at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of an institution intended, in part, to promote the object to which she had so nobly dedicated her life. Mr. M'M. was sure that all who heard him would unite with him in offering a cordial welcome to one who had given fresh dignity to the character of her sex, by showing what even a feeble woman, inspired by a holy philanthropy and a single-minded purpose to do good, could accomplish. There was one other observation which Mr. M'M. desired to offer, and it was that, in his judgment, no institution, public or private, at home or abroad, had ever been better managed than the Pennsylvania Hospital. The very respectable and highly intelligent gentlemen who compose its Board of Directors, prompted by the purest and most unselfish motives, have devoted themselves to its interests with a zeal and vigor that merited the success they had achieved; and its medical staff—fitly illustrated by the distinguished physician who had just addressed them—had always been pre-eminent for skill and fidelity. In this latter particular, the Insane Department had been singularly fortunate. Succeeding to a long line of able and accomplished, and, in some instances, illustrious men, whose memories survived in the good deeds they had wrought, Dr. Kirkbride, the present Superintendent of the hospital, had brought to the discharge of his grave and delicate duties a liberally cultivated mind and thorough professional training, and these and other good qualities he had given to the service in which he engaged with a gene-

rosity that knew no stint, and an industry that nothing could tire. Mr. M'M. spoke of that which he knew when he said that to the exertions which that gentleman had made—to the absorbing interest he felt in this paramount pursuit of his existence, and to the resulting labors which that interest had produced—to the enthusiasm in the cause, which had enabled him to pass through many trials and to overcome all difficulties—to the diligence, the faithfulness, the conscientiousness, and the energy he had manifested at all times and under all circumstances, the community was largely indebted for a Hospital for the Insane, which, as they had just heard on the most competent authority, had no superior, and probably no equal; and the same community would be still more largely indebted hereafter for the new structure, with all its attendant blessings and benefits, whose inauguration they had met to-day to witness and commemorate.

In conclusion, Mr. M'M. congratulated the citizens of Philadelphia on the possession of an institution so wisely founded, so liberally endowed, so munificently supported, so ably administered, and so productive of unspeakable advantages as the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Among the pleasant incidents connected with this interesting occasion, in addition to that already referred to—the company of Miss D. L. Dix, who, after a most extensive journey throughout the continent of Europe in the cause of the insane, arrived from her voyage only the night before, and just in time to be

present at the ceremony—was the presence of the Medical Superintendents of five hospitals for the insane, a number of Managers of several institutions of the same character, a large representation of the ladies and gentlemen who are actively connected with the direction of our charitable and benevolent institutions, and about fifty of the patients at that time resident in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, all of whom manifested a deep interest in the prompt and successful prosecution of this great work for the relief of human suffering.

The first stone of the building was laid on the 7th day of July, 1856, and at the time of laying the corner-stone, the foundation walls of the southern half of the structure, and of the engine-house and laundry, were nearly completed. If sufficient funds are provided, the whole will be under roof in 1857, and ready for the reception of patients at the close of the following year.

Subscriptions and donations will be received by any member of the Board of Managers or of the Collecting Committee, by John T. Lewis, Treasurer, No. 135 South Front Street, or by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Legacies, intended to promote the objects of the new hospital, should be given in the corporate name of the institution, viz: to "The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital," and should specify that they are "to be devoted to extending and improving the accommodations for the insane."

COLLECTING COMMITTEE.

Mordecai L. Dawson, Spruce Street, west of Broad.
Frederick Brown, Chestnut and Fifth Streets.
James R. Greeves, Chestnut and Seventeenth Streets.
John Farnum, No. 257 Arch Street.
Mordecai D. Lewis, No. 328 Chestnut Street.
William Biddle, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Arch Streets.
John M. Whitall, No. 161 Filbert Street.
A. J. Derbyshire, No. 65 North Water Street.
Samuel Mason, Franklin Institute Building.
S. Morris Waln, 35 South Delaware Avenue.
Samuel Welsh, 262 Spruce Street.
Joseph S. Lewis, 403 Spruce Street.
John T. Lewis, 135 South Front Street.
Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.
William Welsh, 406 Spruce Street.
Frederick Fraley, office of Schuylkill Navigation Company.
Edward Yarnell, Twelfth and George Streets.
Wistar Morris, 85 South Third Street.
Horatio C. Wood, 210 Race Street.
Thomas T. Tasker, Fifth Street, below Franklin.
J. Pemberton Hutchinson, 395 Walnut Street.
Joshua W. Ash, M. D., Vine Street, near Eighteenth.
John Livezey, No. 421½ Arch Street.
John P. Crozer, Delaware County.
James M. Linnard, Chestnut Street, West Philadelphia.
Joseph Warner, 225 North Fourth Street.
Thomas Sparks, Jr., 35 Walnut, 237 Spruce Street.

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